"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and warmer today and Tuesday.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 81, min. 65.
For full weather report see Page 25.

VOL. LXXII. ...No. 23,872. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1923. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | TWENTY CENTS Elsewhere

POINCARE DECLARES AMERICANS APPROVE FRENCH RUHR POLICY

While Regretting That They Have Withheld Co-operation Under Wilson Plan.

DEDICATES WAR MEMORIAL

Speaks Before Great Assemblage at Chaumont Ceremony Commemorating Our Aid.

HARDING SENDS MESSAGE

Voices Hope That Friendship With France Cemented by War Shall Endure Forever.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAUMONT, France, June 3.—Here, in this pretty old town where General Pershing had his headquarters, France gave thanks today to her sister Republic for the effective part America played in the winning of the victory over Germany five years ago. She also told her regret that America had not seen fit to contribute in like effective manner to the consolidation of peace, at the same time expressing satisfaction that America did not now criticize France for trying to reap the fruits of their victory so dearly bought by the common effort.

With solemn ceremonial the President of the Republic and the Premier of France, in presence of the Ambassador of the United States and Allied dignitaries, dedicated the monument erected at Chaumont in honor of Pershing and his men—a marble figure of France holding a battered pollu to her bosom while with outstretched hand she welcomes an American soldier as her eyes seem to follow the Maine twisting its way down the Battlefields of the World War with the blood of many brave men.

One recollected that five years ago, almost to the day and hour, Pershing, seated in the old French barracks over there, was writing orders sending reinforcements to the American forces fighting in Chateau-Thierry to block the German advance on Paris.

Poincare Recalls Wilson's Tribute.

In his remarkable speech at the foot of the monument, standing almost beside the figure of the American soldier, Poincaré, who in a few days will undertake with his allies new negotiations on reparations, recalled that when President Wilson came to Paris for the Peace Conference, he himself, then President of the Republic, had told the American executive that a sheet of paper whose worth depended on the good faith of Germany would give France neither reparations nor security unless it were backed up by more than the signatures of the peace negotiators.

The American war President, to whom M. Poincaré paid tribute today, agreed, but said that France should be reassured, because the bands of the Allied statesmen which were clasped across the peace table would never loose their grasp. They had loosed it, said the Premier, but that was a choice America had the right to make, and he considered it a tribute to the spirit of justice in the American people that today, in the majority, they approved France's effort to prevent Germany from escaping payment for the wrongs she had committed. It was not to consummate such injustice, he said, that 50,000 American fighting men slept in the soil of France.

Recalls Coming of Our First Troops.

M. Poincaré reviewed the entry of America into the war; the coming of General Pershing with a handful of officers; his establishment at Chaumont; then he told the story of the increasing flood of American youth over the soil of France.

"Scarcely arrived," he said, "these young Americans, burning with enthusiasm which recalled the days of the Crusades, hurled themselves into the fight with a defiance of danger which our soldiers, experienced in a pitiless war, tried vainly to urge them to avoid."

He told how one day at Chaumont General Pershing had led him to a map and shown him how he would drive the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient, and then he recalled how, the day after the German retreat, by the side of General Pershing he had explored the ruins of his native village, Champigny. He painted a glorious picture of the American effort in the Argonne, which so largely contributed to Ludendorff's defeat.

"In short," he said, "when the Americans saw France invaded and ravaged, her very existence threatened, they came to defend the country which had been tenderly over their cradle. They felt that in the shell-torn fields France fought not for herself alone, and that if in the eighteenth century the cause of America was, as Franklin said, the cause of humanity, that our cause was the cause of all civilized nations."

Poincare Tells of Warning.

Turning to the peace negotiations, the Premier said:

"Despite the exaltation of our common victory, some of us had a presentiment that the peace was going to be harder to win than the war; that Germany, then stunned by our blows, would try to escape our hold; that the diversity of our national interests would soon embarrass the unity of our action, and that, even though united by the same sentiments, there would come a day when each of the Allied and Associated Powers would resume its association and in alliance its own conceptions and its particular initiatives. The fourteenth of December,

Continued on Page Seven.

Have you read the Sunday Times Book Section? It is New York's most interesting and accurate review newspaper. Try it tomorrow.—Adv.

Soviet Yields to British On Its Legations in Asia

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—A Moscow dispatch to the Tidingen says George Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister, has telegraphed Leonid Krassin, who is representing the Russian Government in London, that Russia, in order to bring about a solution of the Russo-British dispute, is ready to reduce the personnel of its legations in Afghanistan, Persia and Khiva (Russian Turkestan) and to consult the British Government in the selection of their successors.

NEW GERMAN OFFER EXPECTED THIS WEEK

Berlin Hears It Will Propose a Fixed Number of Guaranteed Annuities.

TIRPITZ FOR STANDING PAT

He Advises Breaking Off Negotiations, Since Curzon Has Taken Sides With France.

BERLIN, June 3 (Associated Press).—No date has yet been fixed for the official dispatch of Germany's amended reparations note to the Entente Powers. At Government headquarters it is announced that the Cabinet has not reached its final deliberations on this subject.

It is generally assumed that the note will be ready about the middle of the week, and that its cardinal feature will consist of a definite offer of a fixed number of annuities, for which tangible guarantees secured by stringent legislation will be pledged.

Informal conferences between the Government and the industrialists, agrarians, banking and commercial interests, labor federations and Reichstag leaders have been taking place daily for the past week. Up to the present they have largely resolved themselves into a protracted exchange of views on the guarantees to be offered. Paralleling these semi-official parleys are negotiations between the industrial leaders and labor officials, who are mutually striving to neutralize some of the more marked differences which have arisen from the publication of the industrialists' memorandum to Chancellor Cuno and labor's reply to this.

Using Enhanced Production.

While the Socialists and labor leaders are obviously seeking to conserve their political prestige in connection with current reparations discussions the Industrialists are candidly striving to win over the radicals to recognition of the principle that a measurable enhancement of economic production in all lines is quite as essential to the fulfillment of the reparations obligations as it is to the internal problem of keeping the workers employed on maximum schedules.

The industrialists' argument centres around the assertion that loyal fulfillment by Germany of the reparations program, which is expected to yield a fixed system of annuities, obviously calls for the most drastic realignment of every phase of Germany's economic organization, including "brawn." This, it is declared, is imperative to the accumulation of the surplus of production required to insure execution of a fixed program of gold annuities extending over many years.

The financial writers are led far afield in the contemplation of the mark's catastrophic slump and its possible bearing on any reparations program. The nation's floating debt, budget chaos, unending currency inflation and the devastating effect of the Ruhr occupation are freely cited as some of the more obvious storm signals. Augmenting these are a precipitate upsetting of wage schedules and a growing practice of fixing prices of all commodities on a gold level—both designated as menacing contributory factors in a situation which is anything but auspicious for the projection of a tangible reparation offer.

The experts seem to concur in declaring that a moratorium is inevitable, as Germany must have time to adjust her affairs so that she will be enabled to construct a logical foundation for her pyramid of reparation annuities.

The slump in mark quotations, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says, aptly illustrates the complete nonsense accomplished by the irrational peace treaty.

Other editorial pessimists are convinced that any reparations solution proposed by Germany is foreordained to founder on France's imperialistic aspirations.

"Poincaré is not looking for money, negotiations or securities—he wants the Rhine," says the Boersen Zeitung, which adds: "The world's capitals would do well to settle down to serious contemplation of the ultimate significance and working out of the Rhineland irredenta which aspires forcibly to place 20,000,000 Germans, under hostile foreign domination."

Von Tirpitz Would Retain Britain.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 3.—Chancellor Cuno, in his perplexity over the new reparation note to Great Britain, received unsolicited aid from ex-Admiral von Tirpitz.

Continued on Page Eight.

ADAMS CHALLENGES DEMOCRATS TO TAKE STAND ON LEAGUE

Republican Chairman Says That Some of Their Own Leaders Oppose Joining.

CALLS ON HULL TO REPLY

Ignores Democratic Chairman's Charge of Discord Over Attack on Allies.

SOME REPUBLICANS ANXIOUS

They Think That Adams Has Made an Error in Continuing the Dispute.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, came back tonight at Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, for his strictures on recent developments in Republican organization politics.

Chairman Adams's latest contribution is directed to the accusation by the Democratic committee that its Republican counterpart was opposing President Harding's policy of American participation in the Court of International Justice set up by the League of Nations.

Chairman Adams wants to know of Chairman Hull how the Democratic Party stands on the League, and whatever the answer may be, tonight's contribution by Mr. Adams serves to keep alive the agitation caused by the attack of the publicity bureau of his committee on the good faith and honesty of the European allied Governments in their dealings with the United States over the payment of the cost of maintaining American military forces in the occupied area of Germany.

The Chairman and the Publicity Bureau of the Democratic Committee were quick to take advantage of the opportunity to make political capital out of the Republican Committee's attack on the allied Governments. They found much on which to comment in the attack, which became a political issue with an international setting when the Republican Committee sent word to newspapers that at the request of the State Department its statement containing the attack was withdrawn.

Adams Starts Town of Comment.

Nothing has ever appeared to show that Chairman Adams was responsible for the objectionable communiqué of his committee's Publicity Bureau, but he came to the defense of the bureau on May 29 in a formal communication to newspapers, in which it was charged that the whole incident was due to exaggerated accounts fomented and circulated by interests and newspapers which see American questions through foreign eyes.

This statement of Chairman Adams brought a flood of critical comment. The Democratic National Committee took a part in the matter. Its latest effort to call public attention to the attitude of the Republican Committee was contained in a news letter to Democratic newspapers, which began with this paragraph:

"A recent publicity statement by the Republican National Committee charging the allied Governments with being 'crooked' and seeking to 'job' and 'bilk' the United States on payments for the maintenance of the American army on the Rhine, which was withdrawn at the request of Secretary Hughes, and the subsequent statement by Chairman John T. Adams of the Republican Committee, defending the original statement and defying President Harding and Secretary Hughes on their foreign policy, has created the worst breach in the Republican Party in its history, with the possible exception of 1912. At this writing it would seem that the only possible solution of the Republican row is the removal of Chairman Adams or the alternative of President Harding and Secretary Hughes abandoning their World Court policy."

In his statement tonight Chairman Adams ignores the accusation that his committee is at outs with President Harding over the President's espousal of the League of Nations' World Court. He does not say how the committee feels in that particular. But he shows great curiosity as to the position of Chairman Hull and the Democratic Committee in regard to the League itself.

Chairman Adams's Statement.

"The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee," says Mr. Adams, "has been expressing great solicitude regarding the attitude of the Republican Party organization toward the League of Nations. He has been very prodigal in advice to the Republican organization as to how it should conduct its affairs.

"No doubt out of a sense of modesty the Democratic National Chairman has neglected to say where he and the Democratic Party organization stand on the League of Nations. In yielding to this quality, however, he has disappointed a great number of Americans who would like to know the attitude of the Democratic national organization upon the League of Nations. No one is

Continued on Page Six.

Opens Ancient Indian Grave And Has His Hand Poisoned

MINNEAPOLIS, June 3.—Poisoning and blistering of the right hand has fallen upon F. M. Knight, local contractor, who unearthed the grave of a Sioux Indian chief on Battle Island, in Sandy Lake, three years ago, it has just been made known.

In the grave were found the bodies of the chief and five warriors, facing the rising sun, dressed in ceremonial garb of savage funeral rites.

Indian lore being filled with tales of concoctions and charms that preserved the peace of the dead, it is suggested that aboriginal poisons are responsible for the swollen hand of the investigator.

2,000 'AD' MEN CHEER WORLD'S COURT PLEA

Our Isolation Guarantees War, Says Fred B. Smith of New York at Convention.

FINDS 16 NATIONS PREPARING

Declares Conflict Seems Inevitable, Although Masses Everywhere Pray for Peace.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 3.—With 2,000 on the ground and 5,000 other members headed this way from all parts of the country, the biggest annual convention of the Advertising Clubs of the World opened here today. Great applause greeted a call to the world's advertising men to enlist in the cause of the World Court. Business sessions will start tomorrow morning and the convention will end on Thursday.

The program for the opening day was described as an "inspiration affair" for important publicity problems to be considered. One thing expected to develop from the sessions is a better working understanding with other nations, notably Great Britain, and to further this end 115 British advertising men, editors, publishers and business representatives arrived during the day by special train, motor, and in the case of a group of ten, by airplane. Every city large enough to support an organization of advertising specialists has a delegation here or on the way. The hotels being with thousands disciples of the art, and it "pays to advertise," rates in some of the larger hostelries even cost are at a premium.

Some of the specials that pulled into the ocean breeze during the day were fitted out in novel style. Take, for instance, the special that brought Leo E. Holland, President of the Associated Advertising Local Clubs of the World, and his fellow scribes from Missouri. It was a five-car train with an extra baggage car. The train was fitted with radio and a phonograph, which provided dance music and radio programs on the trip across the country.

Texans Want Next Convention.

Two specials brought a host of Texans, who made it clear that their chief objective was to bring the 1924 convention to Houston. The British delegation is determined to have next year's meeting in London as part of the British Empire exposition. The rival delegations both have established campaign headquarters.

Traveling aboard a special provided by the advertising clubs of New York, the representatives from the British Isles, headed by H. H. Charles, left New York City at 10 A. M. and reached here after a fast run at 1 P. M. A welcoming committee from the Atlantic City Advertising Club met the train at the station.

Shortly afterward the "inspirational" meeting in the auditorium of the Steel Pier got under way. The big hall was strewn with intertwined Stars and Stripes and Union Jacks from floor to ceiling and the Karnak Temple Band of the Mystic Shrine of Montreal, known as the "Masonic Kilties Band," was there to see that the moments didn't lag. Herbert Houston opened the meeting and after a short speech predicting that the convention would achieve much that would be of benefit, not only to the advertising profession but the public as well, he introduced C. M. Woodbridge as Chairman. The invocation was made by the Rev. R. A. Elwood, pastor of the Boardwalk Church. At one point he remarked on what "men may do to nullify American laws and diminish respect for the Constitution," which was construed as a reflection on Governor Smith's repeal of the Mullan-Gage law.

Get Keys of Atlantic City.

The welcome of the city as the "old" man was delivered by Mayor Edward L. Bader, who turned the key of the city over to President Holland and, incidentally, swore the chief as a guest in as a special detective. Mr. Holland accepted the job, paid a tribute to the welcome that had been extended and outlined the work that is before the general and interdepartmental sessions.

"I feel safe in saying that when we return to our homes from this wonderful meeting," he said, "that advertising over this land will be placed on a higher plane than it is today. I hope that we will have a large attendance at every meeting and I believe that this will be the biggest associated convention that we have ever had. I think that we are all particularly proud of the fact we have 115 delegates from Great Britain here."

A message of encouragement was received yesterday from Governor Silzer and read by Mr. Holland. Messages of support already have been received from Stanley Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil and Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster. The British officials expressed the hope that the convention would go to London next year and the

Continued on Page Three.

SELL AND TRADE YOUR ... Advertise in ... Times.

HIRSHFIELD ASKS BAN ON 8 HISTORIES AS PRO-BRITISH

Reports to Hylan Recommending Exclusion of "Anti-American" Books From Schools.

SEES PROPAGANDA PLOT

Commissioner Fears a Drive to Make America a Part of the British Empire.

ATTACKS "MONEY POWER"

Newspapers, Books, Churches and Other Agencies Involved, He Charges.

David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, yesterday made public a 40,000-word report, which he submitted to Mayor Hylan on May 25, recommending that eight textbooks on American history which Hirshfield examined during his year and a half investigation of charges of anti-American and pro-British propaganda in the revised history teaching since the war be barred from the public schools of New York City.

The histories condemned by Hirshfield are "An American History," by David Saville Muzzey, Ph. D., of Barnard College, Columbia University, revised in 1922; "History of the American People," by Willis Mason West, former head of the Department of History of the University of Minnesota, 1918; "School History of the United States," by Albert Bushnell Hart, LL. D., Professor of Government, Harvard University, revised in 1920; "A History of the United States for Schools," by Andrew C. McLaughlin, A. M., LL. D., head of the Department of History, University of Chicago, and Claude H. Van Tyne, Ph. D., head of the Department of History, University of Michigan, revised in 1919; "Our United States," by William Backus Guitteau, Ph. D., Director of Schools at Toledo, Ohio, 1919, revised in 1922; "Burke's Speech on Conciliation," edited by C. H. Ward, Tyft School, Watertown, Conn., 1919; "Short American History by Gordon," by Everett Barnes, A. M., revised in 1920, revised 1922; and "American History for Beginners," by Allen, by Mr. Barnes, revised 1920 revised 1922.

British Propaganda Charged.

Hirshfield charges that these textbooks were written or revised by their authors during or after the war in order to destroy the traditional American patriotic view of the wars and quarrels between this country and Great Britain. He charges that this movement to rewrite the school histories is part of a pro-British propaganda that sprang up in this country before the United States entered the war. Now, he says, British and pro-British American propagandists are combining in a drive to influence public opinion here, with the ultimate object of regaining "the lost colonies" for England and making America part of the British Empire.

The Commissioner sees even more behind the school histories than pro-British propaganda. He sees, according to his report to Mayor Hylan, "an international money power" behind all the historians, all the lecturers, all the writers who are trying to bring about closer and friendlier relations between the United States and Great Britain. The real purpose of such writers and speakers, as Hirshfield sees it, is to dominate the world through an Anglo-American union, based on British rather than American superiority.

Hirshfield ranges far afield from school histories in his report to the Mayor. He attacks newspapers, magazines, moving pictures, books, churches, banks and many other institutions, which, he says, are channels for the distribution of the "super-money power's" propaganda to change the minds of the American people and make them sorry that they resolted from British rule and became an independent nation. The message which the Commissioner says confronts the American people through such propaganda, is depicted by Hirshfield with much evidence of study and research, including bountiful quotations from the condemned textbooks, and with a passionate spirit and colorful vocabulary. However, he does not take all the credit to himself. In a sort of preface to his report he describes Charles Grant Miller, writer for Hearst newspapers, as the man whose articles exposed the "altered histories."

Criticism of Histories.

Mr. Hirshfield does not refer in his report to the modern "economic interpretation of history" which many historians have adopted, but he uses the expression "the newer tendencies in historical writing," which he says are actually pro-British. Instead of telling the real truth about historical events, as the newer historians say they do, the Commissioner of Accounts finds they simply distort the facts in order to kill patriotism, defame our American heroes, minimize the importance of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution

Continued on Page Thirteen.

FOREIGN PROTESTS ON LIQUOR IGNORED IN NEW RULES ANNOUNCED FOR ALL SHIPS; PERMIT MEDICAL SUPPLY; BAR WET RATION

Swiss Voters Reject Liquor Restriction; 93,031 Majority Against Federal Measure

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 3.—By an overwhelming majority the Swiss people today rejected a move toward prohibition by a vote of 352,772 against and 259,741 for the proposal.

The defeated project was presented to the people as a means of adding to the revenues of the cantons, but the real purpose was to prepare the ground for "drying up" the country. It called for an extension of the state liquor monopoly and placed a big import duty on all foreign liquors.

Copyright, 1923, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

GENEVA, June 3.—The latest count shows that the Swiss national elections today resulted in overthrowing the Government's project for a monopoly on all alcohol used for drinking purposes. Home distillers are thus legalized indefinitely.

Last year Switzerland produced 8,000,000 gallons of drinking alcohol, more than two gallons per capita, all of which was for home consumption. In 1885 the Swiss voted for a monopoly over alcohol made from cereals, potatoes and molasses but not including that distilled from fruits, then only one-eighth of the production. The monopoly, which did not include beer or wine, produced a revenue of about $2,000,000 annually, of which twenty-two cantons received nearly all.

Home distilling, principally from apple and pear cider, increased tremendously during the war, when imports decreased. Today alcohol from fruits is more than seven-eighths of the production and the monopoly is operating at a loss of $700,000 annually.

The Federal Council of Switzerland sponsored an extension of the monopoly which was expected to produce a revenue of $5,000,000 annually. It was supported by all the Swiss political parties.

The result of the phenomenal growth in home brewing has been an almost unbelievable increase in drinking, according to the chief newspapers and the traditional sobriety of the Swiss people has been destroyed.

SILKWORTH REPRISAL FEARED BY RUSKAYS

Letters of Bankrupt Firm Say He Demanded Discharge of an Employe.

STONEHAM ON STAND TODAY

Fourteen Other Witnesses Called Before Fuller Referee—More Curb Troubles Rumored.

Letters exchanged between members of the bankrupt firm of S. W. Ruskay & Co., former Consolidated Stock Exchange house, and marked in evidence before Referee Harold P. Coffin after they were produced by Hermann J. Hayes of the accounting firm of Leslie Banks & Co., revealed, it was learned yesterday that members of the Ruskay firm were in fear of "nasty proceedings" unless they discharged an employe at the behest of W. S. Silkworth, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

One of the letters produced before Referee Coffin by the accountants was from Eugene Greenhunt, member of the S. S. Ruskay & Co., to Leonard M. Snyderman, manager of the Chicago branch of the firm, dated July 22, 1921, in which Greenhunt said:

"Dear Snyderman: Mr. Silkworth has asked me if we have anyone in our employ by the name of Mr. Corley. Mr. Silkworth told me it was necessary to eliminate him from our employ. * * * I should like upon receipt of this letter a telegraphic message from you that we can show to Mr. Silkworth, informing me that we have disposed of Mr. Corley's services. I know Mr. Silkworth is working in our behalf. * * *

"I have had a man from the American Tel. and Tel. listening in on our wires, who reports nothing serious is happening at the present time."

Insists on Corley's Dismissal.

It would appear that Snyderman did not wish to discharge the employe referred to, for a second letter from Greenhunt, dated July 25, said:

"Dear Snyderman: Regarding the Corley matter—unless I had notified Mr. Silkworth that his suggestion had been acted upon, that suggestion would have taken the form of a command. They have started nasty proceedings and in no way do we wish to get in bad with the Exchange. We are, unfortunately, in a position that, should they desire to be arbitrary, we cannot afford to take any other course but take it and smile.

"I do not want to hinder you, but in this matter my hands are tied. Accept these instructions as final and make sure that Corley goes."

George D. Proctor, another member of the firm of Ruskay & Co., wrote a letter on Dec. 23, two months before the failure supplying with it a form letter for branch offices to be sent to persons who inquired as to the stability of the firm. He directed that the form letter was not to be deviated from "unless permission is received from this office." The letter said:

"We have been members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange since 1877. We are subject to its constant supervision, rules and regulations. We feel confident the statement will be fully substantiated by the Secretary of our Exchange.

"Our books are audited monthly by

Continued on Page Three.

2 DIE AS AUTO HITS TREE, FLEEING STORM

Three Others Near Death—Tire Blows Out and Car Leaps 12 Feet From Road.

FOUR ON CITY BUS INJURED

Passengers Hurled From Seats in Collision With Another Machine—Taxi Kills Child.

A touring car with five passengers was racing along Hylan Boulevard near Guyon Avenue, in Oakwood, S. I., yesterday, attempting to make [illegible] before the attendant rain should begin when the right rear tire blew out.

The automobile lurched and, leaving the roadway in a twelve-foot leap, hit a willow tree, the front of the engine flattening back against the timbers like an accordion. One person was killed outright, one died later, and three severely injured, are now in Staten Island Hospital. The dead and injured lay ten minutes in the pelting rain before being discovered by passing motorists.

Gladys McElrath, 23 years old, stenographer, living at 240 West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan, was killed when she was hurled from the front seat through the windshield. Her head struck the tree and her skull was fractured in two places. Her mother, Mrs. Louise Ryder, 53 years old, died a few hours later in the New Brighton Hospital. Her back had been broken.

Chauffeur, Unconscious, Arrested.

William McClathey, 30 years old, a manufacturer of 1,918 Weeks Avenue, the Bronx, owner of the car, suffered concussion of the brain, and fractures of right leg and arm. His wife, Margaret, 63 years old, is dying in Staten Island Hospital from fractures of the skull, left leg and arm. The chauffeur, William J. Steward, 34 years old, who had been thrown through the windshield against the willow tree, as was Miss McElrath, was declared to be in the most serious condition of the three survivors. His skull, his right arm and his right leg were fractured.

Steward was placed under technical arrest on a charge of manslaughter, although he still was unconscious. His arrest followed a conference between Joseph Malloy, Assistant District Attorney, and Dr. George F. Moore, Deputy Medical Examiner.

New Dorp police said they found that Miss McElrath had joined the motor party when it had called for her at 148 Beach Street, New Dorp, where she had been spending a three weeks' vacation. After watching a ball game, the party set out for Steward's home in Great Kills for supper. Passing Eltingville, storm clouds and thunder warned of rain, and the party turned back.

Steward apparently started to make a run for the Beach Street address and had got within a mile of it when the accident occurred.

The bodies of both Miss McElrath and her mother were claimed by William Ryder, a bookkeeper, the latter's husband.

Four persons were injured last night when a municipal emergency bus, operated by the Department of Plant and Structures, carrying a score of passengers, collided at Prospect Avenue and 156th Street, the Bronx, with an automobile driven by Aaron Schwartzberg of 466 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx.

The injured, all of whom live in the borough and were bus passengers, were: Mayer Abramson, 30 years old, 926 Fox Street, sprained right ankle; Pauline Lerchusky, 27 years old, 926 Fox Street, possible fracture of the right elbow; Benjamin Lando, 56 years old, 948 Fox Street, lacerations about the face, and Meyer Lipshitz, 34 years old, 616 Prospect Avenue, lacerations of the hands and face. All went to their homes.

Passengers Hurled to Floor.

The passengers in the bus were thrown from their seats to the floor and there was great excitement among the women and children.

Samuel Lee of 801 West 156th Street, the driver of the bus, escaped with an abrasion from Lincoln Hospital.

Julia Barton, 7 years old, of 308 East Seventy-first Street, died in Reception Hospital last night thirty minutes after she had been struck by a taxicab in front of 1 Madison Avenue. The taxicab was trying to avoid an

200 Passengers Saved From British Ship After Graphic Crashes With American Vessel

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELFAST, June 3.—Exciting scenes attended the collision in Belfast Lough early this morning between the Belfast Steamship Company's mail steamer Graphic, of 1,861 tons, and the United States Shipping Board cargo steamer Balsam, of 3,106 tons. There were nearly 200 passengers aboard the Graphic, including a large number of women and children.

The Captain of the Graphic, fearing that his vessel was badly damaged and in danger of sinking, ran on a sand bank, thus probably preventing serious loss of life.

Most of the passengers were asleep at the time, but there was no panic. Lifeboats containing the women and children were lowered and were picked up by passing vessels, and a tug rummaged the wreckage off the Graphic's walls.

[illegible] was sustained by the Balsam, but she had to be requisitioned

Better Kind Film Developing and Printing at Wilmarth's, 110 W. 125 and 116 W. 125.—Adv.

'DRY' FORCES ARE SATISFIED

Wheeler Says Supreme Court Decision Is Obeyed to the Letter.

COMPLICATIONS EXPECTED

International Relations and Loss Will Be Brought Up at Next Session of Congress.

RULES EFFECTIVE JUNE 10

After Noon on That Date All Craft in Our Territorial Waters Must Observe Law.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Regulations for enforcing the Supreme Court ruling barring liquor for beverage purposes on all ships, foreign and American, in the territorial waters of the United States and completely ignoring the protests of foreign nations, were promulgated tonight by the Treasury Department. The new regulations take effect at noon on June 10, and any vessel which clears a foreign port after that date must be "dry" when it enters the territorial waters of the United States and its possessions. Liquor may be retained for medicinal purposes, but in that case a permit must be obtained from a medical officer of the American Public Health [illegible]

The [illegible] of the regulations which [illegible] be hit upon as a concession [illegible] Governments is contained in [illegible] 14, which provides that [illegible] to be carried by [illegible] purposes. American [illegible] shall issue permits [illegible] and not less than [illegible] liquor." Whether this section will be construed to permit the entry, or liquor rations, which the navies of foreign countries provide shall be served to crews was a question raised today. These rations have been carried in sealed stores, which, respectfully prohibited within the three-mile limit by the new regulations, and apparently cannot be brought on as "medicinal liquor" unless the foreign laws are changed to class them.

Anti-Saloon League Satisfied.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, was among those who accepted the regulations today as "air tight" and "satisfactory."

"The Treasury Department," he said, "seems to have carried out the provisions of the law and the decision of the Supreme Court to the letter. It could not do otherwise, and I feel that there is no criticism to be made of the regulations."

Mr. Wheeler's attention was called to Section 14, and after studying it he said that there seemed to be nothing in it to which objection properly could be raised.

"The new regulations apply to all territorial waters, except those of the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone, which also are exempted by the National Prohibition act. Any vessel which is found on vessels entering American territorial waters in violation of the regulations may be seized by the customs officials or prohibition agents. There is no new penalty set up and any proceedings are to be carried out either by the customs officers or the prohibition officers under the existing prohibition laws. The usual diplomatic [illegible] which were in operation before the Supreme Court decision are continued under the new regulations.

"The last hope of those who thought that some course would be decided upon which would meet the principal objections of the foreign nations was [illegible] by three sections of the new regulations:

"1. No merchant vessel, American or foreign, may lawfully carry as cargo within the territorial waters of the United States any liquor for the beverage purposes.

"2. Liquor for non-beverage purposes may be transported as cargo within the territorial waters of the United States under permit in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of Regulations 60, as amended by T. D. (Treasury decision) [illegible].

"10. It is unlawful for any United States or foreign merchant vessel within the territorial waters of the United States to carry or possess on board any liquor whatever for beverage purposes.

"Section 10 gives no hope to those who desire an events of [illegible] supply continues forever prohibition which dealt largely with alcohol for industrial purposes. Wines for sacramental purposes also may be carried on board under the old regulations.

"The provisions in the regulations requiring that the manifest of a foreign vessel must detail a sufficient [illegible] American consular [illegible] liquor is to be carried on board [illegible] apparently make any chance of a violation of that privilege taken place, or any violation of the law to which the American vessel participates.

"It is the opinion of the prohibition experts that the regulations will prevent as well as discourage [illegible] be left "high and dry" in

within are included within the scope of the new regulations; that the restrictions will work a severe hardship, in that foreign vessels will desert their ports, but necessarily the Treasury Department was unable to find any way to meet this situation.

That the new regulations will result in many modifications is pretty generally admitted, and indications are that the question of the international relations involved and the damage which may be done to American commerce will be present before the next session of Congress.

TEXT OF THE REGULATIONS.

The regulations follow:

Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

To Federal Prohibition Directors and others concerned:

The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that the National Prohibition act extends to all merchant vessels, both domestic and foreign, when within the territorial waters of the United States and all its possessions to which such act applies (see the case of Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., v. Mellon, decided April 30, 1923, and reported in T. D. 3474), the following regulations are promulgated relative to liquor on vessels, effective at 12:01 A. M., Sunday, June 10, 1923:

DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 1. The territorial waters of the United States comprise all waters over which the United States claims and exercises dominion and control as a sovereign power, including ports, harbors, bays, and other enclosed arms of the sea along the coast of the United States and of the island and other possessions thereof, together with a marginal belt of the sea extending from low water mark outward a marine league, or three geographical miles, the seaward boundary thereof following a coast of land belonging to the United States; bays, such as the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware Bay, which, except at their entrance, are so surrounded by the lands of the United States as to be reasonably regarded as geographically a part thereof, regardless of the distance between the opening headlands; and as to the Great Lakes, Puget Sound, and the St. Lawrence River, the waters on the United States side of the boundary fixed pursuant to the Convention relating to the Canadian International Boundary, concluded between the United States and Great Britain April 11, 1908. The words "territorial waters of the United States," as used in these regulations, shall be taken to be the above described waters with the exception that these words shall not include the territorial waters of the Philippine Islands and of the Panama Canal Zone.

The words "medical officer of the Public Health Service" include any medical officer of the United States Public Health Service of the Treasury Department permanently or temporarily in charge of either a hospital or relief station of the said Public Health Service, or any subordinate medical officer of said Public Health Service designated by such medical officer in charge.

The word "vessel" shall be taken to include every description of water craft or other contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on or in water, or through the air.

By "war vessels" is meant all vessels over which the Government of the United States exercises control and for the conduct of which it assumes full responsibility. The term "merchant vessels" includes all vessels other than war vessels.

As used in these regulations, the word "master" of a vessel shall be taken to mean the person having the command of the vessel, and, in addition, such other appropriate officer or officers of the vessel whose duties include acts authorized or required by these regulations.

By "cargo liquor" is meant liquor, either beverage or non-beverage in character, on board a vessel, not for use on the vessel, but to be carried to a destination certain, and there landed.

"Sea stores" of liquor include all liquor carried by a vessel for use on board such vessel, but as used in these regulations such term means all such except those held for use for non-beverage (including medicinal) purposes and wines held for sacramental purposes or like religious rites.

APPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT AND OF THESE REGULATIONS.

Sec. 2. The provisions of the National Prohibition act, as amended and supplemented, apply to the regional areas of land and territorial waters of the United States and of all the island and other possessions thereof except the Philippine Islands; they therefore apply and extend to United States and foreign merchant vessels while such vessels are within the territorial waters of the United States, except in the territorial waters of the Philippine Islands. The National Prohibition act provides that the prohibitions of that act which relate to the Canal Zone, being section 20 of Title III., shall be enforced under regulations to be made by the President, and such prohibitions shall not apply to liquor in transit through the Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad. These regulations do not, therefore, apply either to the Philippine Islands and the territorial waters thereof, or to the Panama Canal, the Panama Canal Zone and the territorial waters thereof.

WAR VESSELS.

Sec. 3. The National Prohibition act applies to persons on board war vessels of the United States, and the Navy Department has authority to take appropriate measures for its enforcement thereon, this being in addition to the measures taken by customs officers under the customs laws and regulations in connection with such vessels.

Sec. 4. In accordance with the law of nations, the war vessels of foreign nations, even when within the territorial waters of the United States, are to be regarded as exempt from the operation of the local laws of the United States. The provisions of the National Prohibition act do not, therefore, apply to foreign war vessels.

INVOLUNTARY ENTRANCE OF MERCHANT VESSELS INTO TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sec. 5. The National Prohibition act does not apply to merchant vessels which are forced into port by stress of weather or by inevitable accident. The involuntary entrance furnishes a ground of exemption, and, whether under international law, it is improper to impose fines upon vessels compelled to put into port for such reason. This rule also applies to goods on board vessels so circumstanced. These exemptions depend, however, upon proof of the fact of the urgency of the distress. The necessity must be grave and the proof convincing. Before clearance papers are granted, such vessels must, in all cases, comply with the provisions of Customs Treasury Department Regulations 26, requiring a bond for landing of liquors on board at a foreign destination, and furnishing proof thereof, as provided in Section 442 of the Tariff act approved Sept. 21, 1922.

DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTIONS.

Sec. 6. No seizure shall be made of liquor in the possession of any person in the following classes (see letter of Secretary of State, June 1, 1923, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, as published in the Congressional Record of Feb. 16, 1923):

(a) Diplomatic officers duly accredited by a foreign Government to the Government of the United States.

(b) Diplomatic officers of a foreign Government duly accredited to another foreign Government and temporarily within the United States or its possessions.

(c) Persons attached to an employed by any diplomatic mission who have been registered with the Department of State in accordance with the provisions of Section 4005 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Sec. 7. The Division of Customs and the Bureau of Internal Revenue will, from time to time, report to the Department of State such information and records regarding importations into the United States, withdrawals from bonded warehouses and shipments of liquor belonging to persons in the classes mentioned in the last section as come to the knowledge of such division or bureau.

CARGO LIQUOR.

Sec. 8. No merchant vessel, domestic or foreign, may lawfully carry as cargo within the territorial waters of the United States any liquor for use or beverage purposes.

Sec. 9. Liquor for non-beverage purposes may be transported on vessels within the territorial waters of the United States under permit in accordance with the provisions of Section 26 of Regulations 60, as amended by Treasury Decision 4250.

SEA STORES.

Sec. 10. It is unlawful for any United States or foreign merchant vessel within the territorial waters of the United States to carry or possess as sea stores any liquor whatever for beverage use.

LIQUOR FOR NON-BEVERAGE PURPOSES.

Sec. 11. Any merchant vessel arriving in port with liquor not classed, in these regulations, either as cargo or sea stores, but claimed by the master to be held for non-beverage purposes, or with wine claimed to be held for sacramental purposes, but without a permit or certificate authorizing its possession under the National Prohibition act, may be allowed to retain a reasonable quantity for such purposes until the master has had fair opportunity to obtain either a permit or a certificate of medicinal need, or otherwise satisfy the requirements of the prohibition law and regulations. Liquor removed as being in excess of such reasonable quantity may be returned to such vessel if a permit or certificate of medicinal need which would authorize its possession be subsequently obtained. Otherwise, such liquor will be dealt with in accordance with Sections 19, 20 and 21 hereof.

Sec. 12. Liquor for non-beverage purposes and wine for sacramental purposes or like religious rites may be obtained, possessed, transported, prescribed, sold and used on any United States or foreign vessel within the territorial waters of the United States, in the same way, to the same extent and with the same limitations as on land. The provisions of Regulations 60 of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (being regulations relating to the traffic in liquor under Title II. of the National Prohibition act) and of all other regulations made under the National Prohibition act, as amended and supplemented, shall extend to all such vessels so far as applicable. United States and foreign vessels may obtain such liquor and wine under Regulations 60 or other regulations applicable to their needs in so far as their requirements may thereby be met. In addition thereto, or in lieu thereof, vessels may obtain, possess and transport liquor for medicinal purposes in the manner set forth in the following sections.

Sec. 13. When the master of any vessel desires to possess or procure liquor for medicinal purpose for use on such vessel, he may apply in person to a medical officer of the Public Health Service, located at the port where the vessel lies, or, if there is no such medical officer at such port, then to any medical officer of the Public Health Service, and file with such officer in five identical copies, application for medicinal liquor for vessel, Form 1539, giving the information called for on such form and such additional information as such officer may request. If the master shall knowingly make statements on such form which are untrue in any material averment, the certificate of medicinal need, on such form, signed by the medical officer of the Public Health Service, shall be and constitute no protection for the possession of liquor on such vessel.

Sec. 14. The medical officer of the Public Health Service to whom, under these regulations, an application for medicinal liquor for vessel, on Form 1539, is presented, will decide what supply of liquor (if any) is needed for medicinal purposes by such vessel and will date and fill out said form according to such decision: Provided, That if it be shown that such vessel is, or during its next voyage will be, required by the laws of a foreign country to carry medicinal liquor in any specified kind and amount, the certificate of medicinal need, on Form 1539, will be made to cover such kind and not less than such amount of liquor. Such officer will also decide what purchases of liquor should be authorized, if any. If no purchase is to be made under the certificate, the word "None" should be filled in after the word "Total" in the authority to purchase. If five gallons or more are required, the authority to purchase should be crossed out and the master be instructed to apply to the Federal Prohibition Director of the State for permit to purchase, Form 1410A. If the purchase of less than five wine gallons is to be authorized, the amount, kind and total, with the name of the druggist, will be filled in as provided in Section 16. Such medical officer will thereupon sign in ink the original and the vendor's copies of the certificate of medicinal need, on Form 1539, as thus made out, except that when no purchase may be made, the vendor's copy should be destroyed. The other three copies will also be signed, but this signing may be by facsimile rubber stamp or by an agent whose authority to sign such medical officer's name for this purpose has been duly filed with the Federal Prohibition Director of the State and with the Prohibition Commissioner at Washington.

Such certificate of medical need, with or without the authority to purchase, shall constitute a permit under the National Prohibition act for exercising the privileges attaching to such certificate under these regulations; unless sooner surrendered or otherwise made void, such privileges will expire on the 31st day of December following the issuance of such certificate, unless issued after August 31 of any year, in which case such privileges will expire on the 31st day of December of the following year. The medical officer of the Public Health Service will cancel any former certificate of medical need that may have been issued to the vessel and surrendered by the master and will send copies to the Prohibition Commissioner as provided below. He will distribute the five copies of such form by retaining one copy, handing one to the master as the vessel's authority to purchase, transport and possess liquor, handing the vendor's copy to the master to be given to the vendor or attached to application for permit to purchase, Form 1410, in case a purchase of five gallons or more is authorized (or such copy will be destroyed if no purchase is to be made), sending a fourth to the Federal Prohibition Director of the State in which the retail druggist named in the certificate has his place of business, or, if no sale in quantity of less than five wine gallons is authorized, to the Federal Prohibition Director of the State in the waters of which the vessel lies, and sending the fifth, with the canceled certificate of medical need, if any, to the Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

Such certificate of medicinal need and authority to purchase is such also, the master named therein may purchase and the retail druggist named therein may sell, and either the master or the retail druggist may transport to the vessel the liquor authorized to be purchased. Upon delivery, the master shall sign a receipt endorsed on the vendor's copy of Form 1539 in order that the druggist may prove delivery and obtain credit on his records under his basic permit.

Sec. 15. In case the master, under a certificate of medicinal need, desires to purchase liquor in an amount of five wine gallons or more, such master will apply on Form 1410 to the Federal Prohibition Director to whom, under these regulations, the Director's copy of Form 1539 is sent, for a permit to purchase, Form 1410A. In accordance with the provisions of Regulations 60, the certificate of medicinal need, Form 1539, shall be the basic permit for such purpose and the vendor's copy of Form 1539 shall be attached to such application and be retained in the Director's files. The provisions of Regulations 60 shall be followed in the purchase and delivery of such liquor. In every such case the Director, before issuing such permit to purchase, shall make certain of the genuineness of certificate of medicinal need, Form 1539, and of the identity of the master. The Director may, if he deems such investigation of the vessel as, in his opinion, may be necessary.

LIQUOR SURRENDERED BY OR SEIZED FROM VESSELS.

Sec. 19. All liquors found by customs officers on board any vessel, either foreign or American, in ports or territorial waters of the United States, and which shall be transported, sold or possessed in violation of the National Prohibition act, as amended and supplemented, and the regulations thereunder, as distinguished from the customs laws, shall be seized by the said customs officers under the prohibition laws and a receipt given the master or other person in charge of the vessel, showing the name of the vessel and master, the date, the number of cases, bottles or other containers, with their unit capacity, and whether the liquors were carried as cargo or sea stores. This receipt shall be made in duplicate and a copy retained by the Collector of Customs.

Sec. 20. All liquors coming into the possession of customs officers as provided in the preceding section shall, as soon as practicable, be turned over to the Federal Prohibition Director of the State or his authorized representative at the port, to be listed, segregated and labeled for identification and safely stored for disposal according to law. The actual expenses incurred by customs officers in unloading such liquors from vessels and conveying the same to a warehouse or other storage place will be paid from the appropriation for enforcement of national prohibition. The Prohibition Director, or his representative receiving such liquors, shall make acknowledgment thereof by signing the collector's copy of receipt therefor given by him to the master of the vessel. The Prohibition Director shall also cause to be made a careful list by classes of each lot received, showing the name of the shipping concern, the name of the vessel and master, the quantities of the respective kinds of liquors taken and the date thereof. These lists shall be in quadruplicate; one to be held in the office of the prohibition officer receiving the liquor, one to be forwarded to the Federal Prohibition Director of the State, one to be forwarded to the Federal Prohibition Commissioner at Washington, D. C., and one to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district.

Sec. 21. All liquors found by customs officers on board any vessel, either foreign or American, in violation of the customs laws and regulations as distinguished from the prohibition laws, shall be seized by customs officers, receipts given therefor as required in Section 19 hereof, and shall be dealt with under the customs laws. When both the prohibition laws and the customs laws appear to have been broken, the officers of the customs service shall first proceed under the customs laws, unless, in the particular case, they elect to turn the matter over to the prohibition officers for prior proceedings under the prohibition laws.

2. Subsection (g) of Section 26 of Regulations 60, as amended by T. D. 4250, is hereby rescinded.

3. Although this Treasury decision will not be in mandatory force until June 10, 1923, as set forth in the first paragraph above, yet any domestic or foreign vessel may, at any time after the approval of this Treasury decision, voluntarily take advantage of any of the benefits thereof; Provided, that if Form 1539 is required for such purpose, this paragraph shall not apply until a supply of such form is available.

4. If any foreign vessel leaves a foreign port before June 10, 1923, for an American port, having liquor on board for beverage purposes, such liquor shall not be seized under the above regulations while kept under customs seal in American territorial waters on such voyage.

D. H. BLAIR,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Approved: June 2, 1923.
A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RUM RUNNER MAKES £125,000 IN 6 MONTHS

First Scotch Cargo Carier Returns After Disposing of 30,000 Cases Here.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—"A steamer with a cargo of Scotch whisky, which set out six months ago for the United States, has returned home," says The Chronicle, "after disposing of its cargo of 30,000 cases, representing one-third of a million bottles of whisky. A profit of £125,000 is said to have been made.

"The crew said they anchored well outside the United States territorial limit and boats put out from shore to get the cases of liquor. Some boats were 'the craziest' afloat, but for the most part they were well equipped, fast motor boats which could outdistance the Government's patrols.

"American smugglers or bootleggers came alongside, hastily loaded a hundred cases or whatever they could carry and then made for their secret landing places. Gangs of bootlegger pirates infested the waters and more than one of the Scottish vessels was attacked by them."

WOMAN ATTACKED; NEGRO A FUGITIVE

Found in Semi-Conscious State on Floor of Apartment—Accuses Elevator Man.

Mrs. Katherine Levine was found on the floor of her fashionable apartment at 820 West Eighty-fourth Street in a semi-conscious condition about midnight. The police are searching Harlem and the Upper West Side for Herbert McClean, the negro elevator operator in the house. Mrs. Levine before she lapsed into a coma at Knickerbocker Hospital told detectives that McLean attacked her, and beaten her with a blackjack.

Mrs. Levine, who is about 40 years old, was found by her sister, Mrs. W. Hoffman, who lives with her. Mrs. Hoffman returned to the apartment just before midnight, after spending the evening with friends. Mrs. Hoffman rang the bell for the elevator, waited a few moments and then walked up to their apartment on the third floor. When she found her sister lying on the floor she called Police Headquarters and detectives from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station went to the house. They called an ambulance and sent Mrs. Levine to the hospital.

She told the police that when she answered a knock she found McLean at the door, who said he wanted to deliver a letter.

"Before I could answer, he forced open the door, seized me and struck me with the blackjack. It seems as if I fell unconscious. I was with him. That is all I can remember."

ANDERSON COMPARES SMITH AND PINCHOT

Assails One, Lauds the Other in Scranton Addresses on Prohibition Attitude.

HE ALSO ATTACKS MILLER

Blames Republican and Democratic Machines for Repeal of Mullan-Gage Law.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 3.—William H. Anderson, New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, compared Governor Smith of that State and Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania in regard to their prohibition record in addresses made here today under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League at the Elm Park and Asbury Methodist Churches. He assailed Governor Smith for signing the measure repealing the State Prohibition Enforcement act and lauded Governor Pinchot for his efforts to make Pennsylvania "bone dry." He said in part:

"Your Governor has encouraged every patriot and friend of law and order. Our Governor has brought joy and new hope to the brewer and the bootlegger and all forces that fatten on the frailty of folks. The people of our State, however, are no worse, on the whole, than those of your State. This creature of Tammany would never have been in a position where he could fling this defiance in the teeth of the union of the conscience and character of the nation if a Republican Governor of New York, elected on the enforcement issue, had not, after striking down self-government in the form of the direct primary, abandoned his own law to its fate by refusing to incorporate it in the platform of the convention of which he was the absolute dictator, and if other so-called leaders of the party which owes its dominance in America to standing for principles whose vindication your Governor so recently commemorated, had not absolutely betrayed their party and its principles to Tammany, which never holds political mourners save to betray.

"The Republican Party has won in New York when it has taken the moral end of this moral issue and basically played up to its professions. It has usually lost when it went to competing with Tammany for the support of the wet and immoral element. It has won when it appealed to the people and gave them a voice. It has lost when it has attempted to betray or coerce the moral element.

"Our Governor won out in a primary with the support of the women of your of the hostility and treachery of your Republican machine which, if anything, is more rotten and crooked than ours. He was elected in a Democratic year because he made a brave open fight on a clear-cut issue. Our Governor won because his opponent, one of the abiest men who ever occupied the executive chair in the Empire State, being 'wet' at heart, committed the monumental blunder of refusing, when he had the chance, to empower the people of the various localities to rally effectively for enforcement, because he needlessly, foolishly and wantonly affronted the women and because, with blind stationary folly he sought to lift himself and his party above the place where it would be answerable to the people, and, instead, sunk it below the level where it could win.

"Our present Tammany Governor, supported by the women on the strength of his assurance that he stood for State co-operation in national prohibition enforcement, ignored his pledge, spurned pledges and betrayed them in obedience to his Tammany master's voice.

"The attacks upon the Anti-Saloon League and its management in New York, while utilizing the animus of discharged employes, were really prompted and promoted primarily by a desire to facilitate the repeal of the New York State enforcement code. The 'wets' hoped in the proceeding to have the Anti-Saloon League declared a political committee to get information that would result in a repeal stampede without danger of retribution. The wealthy beer nullifectionists who control the machine politicians of both parties hoped to discredit the League Superintendent so that he would not be left on the job to marshal the 'dry' forces and utilize the inevitable reaction from the lawlessness which would follow the repeal. Now the repeal, in cold blood, of the 'dry' law after a month of pretended deliberation following its final passage at the last minute by one vote under suspicious circumstances, after the failure of the propaganda barrage, will merely intensify that reaction and hasten ultimate vindication of the supremacy of law.

"Just as the passage of the nullification law last year dared, at the behest of this same Tammany Governor, of New York carried him down to defeat next time in spite of the trade in his behalf made or winked at by both national and State Republican leaders, and resulted in the enactment of the dry enforcement code just repealed, so this repeal will be but a stepping-stone to the enactment of a better enforcement program under conditions that will so purify politics as to insure its permanence.

"The traitorous 'wets' of his own party are trying to defeat your Governor in his hour of victory by withholding the appropriation needed to make State enforcement effective. But even though your citizenship discharges its plain immediate duty and by rallying to the Governor compels the Legislature to grant these funds, you are not out of the woods. You Are in a more critical position now than ever before. When you had nothing, there was no danger of your losing anything. Now that you have won something, you are in danger of losing it unless you use and protect it."

2 DIE AS AUTO HITS TREE, FLEEING STORM

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Second Avenue and Seventy-first Street. Her skull was fractured. James Sheridan, the taxi driver, was locked up on a technical charge of homicide, although police reported he was going slowly.

Frank Babiary, 65 years old, of 159 Prospect Avenue, Bayonne, died yesterday in the Bayonne Hospital as a result of injuries suffered in a collision between a 40-passenger bus and a touring car in which he was riding at East Twenty-second Street and Central Avenue, Bayonne. Louis Faherian, 245 Prospect Avenue, driver of the touring car, and Morris O'Donnell, 428 Avenue E, who was riding with Babiary, were both thrown to the street. At the hospital it was said their injuries were not serious.

The bus and the touring car met head-on, according to the police. Testimony differed as to responsibility for the crash. Julian Tomanki, bus driver, living at 12 East Fifteenth Street, Bayonne, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. Passengers in the bus were shaken up, but none was injured.

A taxicab and a small touring car were wrecked in a crash on Fifth Avenue at Eighty-sixth Street yesterday morning and three persons were taken to a hospital. Two of them were pinned beneath the taxicab and part of it had to be cut away before they could be removed.

Third Machine in Crash.

The taxicab, driven by John Kelly, 29 years old, of 217 East Sixty-ninth Street, was turning into Eighty-sixth Street when it struck a touring car operated by Hyman Ehlich of 1,711 Crosby Avenue, Brooklyn, bound south on Fifth Avenue, and threw the touring car against a third machine also going south on the Avenue.

In the taxicab were Bernard J. Sherry of 420 East Eighty-first Street and Patrick Fox of 240 East Eighty-second Street. They were buried in the wreckage and Patrolman Charles O'Connor of the East Sixty-fourth Street Station called upon bystanders to help remove them.

Sherry and Fox and Leonard B. Whoflel of 134 East Ninety-first Street, who was in Ehlich's car, were taken to Reception Hospital. Fox's collarbone was broken, Whoflel suffered cuts on his face and scalp and Sherry had numerous cuts and bruises. William Cooper of West Brighton, S. I., driver of the third car, and Dr. Emanuel Bialo, who was in Ehlich's machine, were treated by an ambulance surgeon for slight injuries.

Kelly was locked up on a charge of felonious assault. He was held in $3,000 bail by Magistrate Thomas F. McAndrews for a hearing Thursday.

While driving an automobile in Second Avenue near 123d Street, yesterday, James Connors, 36 years old, of 452 East 187th Street, lost control of it and crashed into an elevated railroad pillar. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was stated that his skull possibly had been fractured.

Taxi Overturns in Collision.

Nathan Zap, 4 years old, suffered internal injuries when he was knocked down near his home, 1,469 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, by an automobile driven by Leo Goldstein of 617 West Tremont Avenue. Patrolman Hoehan of the Simpson Street Station served Goldstein with a summons to answer to a charge of driving an automobile without a license.

A taxicab driven by Harry Simon of 186 East 101st Street was overturned in a collision with another machine at the corner of Jennings Street and Union Avenue, the Bronx. Simon was taken to Bronx Hospital with a fractured leg. The other machine was driven by Irving Wax of 20 South First Street, Brooklyn.

John Fara, 5 years old, living at 39 Mulberry Street, Yonkers, was knocked down by the automobile of Robert Pardee of 35 Marion Avenue, according to a report to the latter's home. Pardee after he had rushed the boy in his car to St. John's Hospital. The boy's condition was said to be serious. Pardee, who said the boy darked in front of his machine, and was clipped by the mudguard before he could step back, was held on a technical charge of reckless driving.

At Atlantic City two deaths were reported as result of automobile accidents within the last forty-eight hours. Joseph Calabro, five years old, the deaf mute son of D. Calabro, a grocer at 2208 Fairmount Avenue, and John Rook, 84, a former policeman, who lived at 9 South Texas Avenue, were the victims.

SAYS SMITH MADE 'COWARDLY SURRENDER'

Wayne B. Wheeler Calls Mullan-Gage Repeal Attempt at Nullification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, asserted today that Governor Smith of New York, when he signed the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law, was guilty of an act that amounted to a "cowardly surrender to the enemies of the Constitution" and, furthermore, that he "knows that his signature was a gilt-edged invitation to every bootlegger, rum runner and liquor criminal in the State to ply his trade." The Governor's memorandum stating the reasons for his decision, Mr. Wheeler characterized as a "weak excuse for an indefensible act."

"The Governor says he will expect the police to enforce the Federal prohibition law in the fullest measure in New York. He then strikes from the statute books the state enforcement code by which these officers can help the Federal Government to enforce the Constitution.

"The Governor says that 'the repeal of this statute is in no way nullifies the enforcement of the Volstead act. True, it does not nullify the Volstead act. It is worse. It is attempted nullification of the Constitution by the repudiation of the obligation to enforce it and the withdrawal of 50 per cent. of the agencies by which it can be made effective.

"The Governor's statement that the one-half of one per cent. standard was 'established by the fanatical drys' is false, and he knows it if he wrote his opinion after the hearing at Albany. It was there proven that this standard was fixed decades ago by the liquor dealers themselves in their efforts to fight speak-easies competing with regular saloons.

"If Governor Smith is sincere in his objection to so-called double jeopardy, he will now ask the State Legislature to repeal more than a score of State laws which are subject to the same objection.

"Governor Smith's camouflage that the saloon is a defunct institution recalls his other statement which evidently came from the heart, about resting his foot on the brass rail and blowing the foam off of a mug of beer. This is evidently what the Governor wants but has not the courage to say so in the repeal message.

"Governor Smith's alleged reverence for the Constitution is not convincing when he follows the dictates and program of the wet organizations to nullify the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Their acknowledged plan is to repeal the National Prohibition act, to let the States control prohibition enforcement and to legalize beer and light wine. But in the first State they control they repeal the entire enforcement law.

"It required the irresistible logic of a statesman like Hamilton to get the people of New York to adopt the Federal Constitution. We will want more than the illogical statements of Governor Smith to take New York out of the inseparable union of States. Lincoln was right when he defined the obligation to support the Constitution as follows: 'There can be nothing in the words "support the Constitution" if you may run counter to it by refusing support to any right established under the Constitution.'"

Wheeler Speaks in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, in an address made here today, asserted that the plan of the "wets" as revealed by the action of the New York Legislature was to "go back to the whole blood of intoxicating beverages" and to repeal not only the national but State prohibition enforcement laws. This, he said, meant nullification of the Constitution. The liquor elements, he said, would pursue the course it had in New York "in every State where the friends of law and order are asleep."

DEPRECATES SMITH'S ACT.

Oregon's Governor Opposed to Changing Alcoholic Content.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

SALEM, Ore., June 3.—I am not in sympathy with the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law by New York State. I always have been a hard-shell in favor of prohibition and I am opposed to tinkering with the present law prescribing the maximum alcoholic content of intoxicating liquor. The United States by Constitutional amendment has voted to eliminate this liquor traffic. Any action that may be taken by Congress to remove the teeth from the Volstead act will tend to abrogate the enforcement features of the law.

The liquor laws, like other criminal acts, must be adequate in their construction or they cannot be enforced. The Volstead act, coupled with the State statutes, is now sufficient if properly handled by the law enforcement agencies of the Government. To weaken the laws, either by Federal or State action, means a step back toward a "wet" America.

WALTER M. PIERCE,
Governor.

Investigate Death Following Meal.

Detectives and an Assistant Medical Examiner are investigating the death of Paul Fried of 1,334 Lexington Avenue, who was found dead in his bed yesterday. Fried, according to his landlady, Mrs. Mary Sheridan, had eaten a meal in a Fourteenth Street restaurant on Saturday and immediately afterward had been taken sick. When he did not answer her knock yesterday she called a policeman, who forced the door. Dr. Doufield of Reception Hospital was summoned and he called Dr. Charles S. B. Cassasa, Assistant Medical Examiner, who ordered the body taken to the morgue after both doctors had failed to find the cause of death. An autopsy will be performed this morning.

SMITH'S SINCERITY ON LIQUOR ASSAILED

Signing of Repealer Saddens Friends of Governor, Says the Rev. Dr. Reisner.

DR. YOUNG PLEADS FOR LAW

President of Crime Society Suggests Conference of Churches and Enforcement Societies.

"Governor Smith was not true to his best self," declared the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner in his sermon last evening at Chelsea Methodist Church, 148th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. "I was practically the only Protestant Minister who predicted that he would retain the Mullan-Gage law," continued Dr. Reisner.

"We who have believed in the sincerity of Governor Smith doubtless expected too much from a man raised in the atmosphere of liquor partners, saloon-owning political leaders and a party pledged to the wet crowd. It is pathetically true and saddens those of us who believed in the sincerity of Governor Smith to discover that he was not big enough or far-visioned enough to rise above his long training, his alcoholic friends and his fenced-in environment.

"The 'drys' have been disfranchised in New York since both parties have been nominating 'wet' candidates. We must arise and organize a third party if we cannot have any voice in choosing candidates of the old parties. The enthusiasm of the wets is increasingly decreasing. I attended the Ad Club banquet at the Pennsylvania Hotel Friday night when a Christian toastmaster so far forget himself as to insult our visiting English guests by suggesting that in entertaining them we forget the Volstead law, and I saw their disgust and heard the small applause which his suggestion brought forth. I also heard some hisses as well as very slight applause when he added jubilantly the announcement of Governor Smith's decision.

"But in spite of the great disappointment Governor Smith has given his 'dry' friends, an optimist still sees much hope for New York. Before many months we will have a 'dry' Legislature with patriotism sufficient to recognize that the majority of the people in America must rule the nation. There are many other things to be glad over. When we think of the city's moral condition as compared with twenty-five years ago, we will be glad to join in the jubilee celebration in spite of this temporary setback."

The Rev. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, and President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, said that a State-wide conference of churches and law enforcement societies would be held to determine the best way to check what he characterized as "the unprecedented tide of lawlessness in this State."

"No new organization seems to be required and no new machinery," Dr. Young said, "but a fuller working understanding and enthusiasm on the part of all who stand for respect for law.

"There are at least three courses open. One would be to let the riot of lawlessness run on until the people revolt against it. Many believe that the wisest preparation for complete return to law and order would be for conditions to get a lot worse before the attempt is made to better them.

"Another course would be to have the National Government move more vigorously in the recalcitrant territory of New York and compel obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment. No doubt this will be done, to a degree, without any emergency appeal from the citizens of the State.

"Another course would be for those who put regard for law above all personal and partisan considerations to get as much of it as they can in every way they can, and to begin adapting its efforts to its peculiar situation.

"Probably there will be discovered a strong sentiment for a fourth course—a new State party with the single platform of law enforcement. Whatever is done, you may be assured that the withdrawal of New York from the national army of law enforcement is not the last word on the subject."

What was described as the last arrest before the Mullan-Gage act was repealed was thrown out by Magistrate Joseph E. Norris in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, when she discharged William Rogers, 18 years old, an expressman of 670 Washington Street.

Detective William McGraw of the Second Inspection District arrested Rogers a few minutes before the repeal was signed on Friday, alleging that he found a quart bottle and a pint flask of whisky in a drawer behind a counter in Rogers's office. The Magistrate held that the detective had no right to search the place without a warrant.

JUDGE SCORES DRY REPEAL.

Condemns Smith's Act as He Sends Three to Workhouse.

Governor Smith's act in signing the bill to repeal the Mullan-Gage State Prohibition Enforcement act was condemned yesterday by Magistrate Charles E. Simms in Morrisania Court, in passing sentence upon three men charged by their wives with drunkenness. The Magistrate sent all three to the workhouse and announced that this would be his future policy.

"They repealed the Mullan-Gage law so they can have more liquor," the Magistrate said. "If the Governor could have seen what I see in this court, he would have hesitated to sign the repeal. It is unfortunate. However, the Eighteenth Amendment will be enforced just the same."

The Magistrate sentenced Patrick Forkin of 700 East 134th Street, to thirty days in the workhouse, James Kelleher of 466 East 164th Street to fifteen days, and Patrick Collins of 702 East 156th Street to ten days.

"Mr. Kelleher, who has seven children, Magistrate Simms said:

"Why don't you come to court and get a summons for the man who sells this vile stuff to your husband or complain to the Federal authorities if the captain of the police precinct won't act?"

SAYS SMITH HELPED DRYS.

18th Amendment's Author Declares His Action 'Clears the Atmosphere.'

TEXARKANA, Texas, June 3.—The action of Governor Smith "will in no way arrest or weaken the cause of prohibition," Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, author of the Eighteenth Amendment, declared in discussing the signing of the bill repealing the New York State Prohibition Enforcement act.

"In fact, Governor Smith's action will clear the atmosphere in the State of New York and enable us to put on guard there prohibition officials who believe thoroughly in carrying out the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act.

"The majesty of the Constitution and the law will be vigorously upheld both in New York and throughout the Union. The bootleggers and those so-called high society who furnish the chief source of revenue for the bootleggers will obtain little comfort from the action of Governor Smith and the New York

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BOTH PARTIES SPLIT ON LIQUOR PROBLEM

Political Observers Say Neither Can Ignore the Issue in Its 1924 Platform.

WET DEMOCRATS ARE ACTIVE

Harding is Expected to Supervise the Drafting of the Republican Liquor Plank.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Nothing has yet developed to show what national political development will follow the action of Governor Smith in approving the repeal of New York's Prohibition Enforcement law. As far as Congress is concerned, there are too few Senators and Representatives in Washington to furnish any illuminating insight into the tendencies which Governor Smith's course will stimulate in the two major political parties. But, on the surface of things it appears that the Republican Party will take a strong stand for strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act, while the Democratic Party will have a spirited contest over the character of reference to the prohibition question in its national platform of 1924.

Yet it is a Republican who will seek this opportunity when Congress meets in December to start the agitation for a modification of the Volstead act. Representative Fred A. Britten of Chicago is announced. It is noteworthy also that of the most conspicuous three wet advocates in the House, two are Republicans—Hill of Maryland and Tinkham of Massachusetts. The other is Gallivan of Massachusetts, a Democrat.

That Representative Britten will have enough support to bring the question of modification to the front is evident from the fact that the number of members of the House of Representatives in favor of what is called a more liberal policy was considerably increased in the elections of last November. In the House in the last Congress there was a number of so-called wet votes, as their sentiments on the prohibition question were discernible from their attitude. Many more sympathized privately with the desire for Volstead law modification, but for reasons pertaining to their own political interests they permitted themselves to be classified as dry.

Forty Out-and-Out Wet Members.

It has been estimated that about forty of the Representatives who will take their seats in the House in December are out-and-out advocates of modification and were elected on that understanding of their position. This is a negligible number in a body of 435 members, but it may form the nucleus of a combination into which the more timid members of moist tendencies will come if they find any considerable public sentiment in favor of loosening up Volstead's famous creation.

The forthcoming session of Congress is expected to be like all legislative sessions preceding a Presidential campaign. It will furnish the opportunity, which will not be overlooked, to indulge in political skirmishing and the manufacture of ammunition for the greatest of political battles. The Senate and the House will abound in partisan flurries and the Congressional Record will be overloaded with "leave-to-print" statements, camouflaged speeches actually delivered, in which criticism and eulogy of parties, dependent upon the affiliation of those who delivered them, will abound.

The prohibition question cannot escape discussion in that session. Governor Smith has made it certain that the Republican drys will seek to put the Democratic party in the position of being wet. It appears to be equally certain that the leaders in the Democratic party who subscribe to the views expressed by the Governor will hail him as a courageous statesman, mindful of the liberties of the people and the rights of sovereign states.

There appears to be no shaking the conviction, however, that the tendency of the Republican party, as expressed in Congress and through acts and statements of the Harding Administration, will be to attempt to make an issue against the Democrats on the basis of Governor Smith's approval of the repeal law. This is evident from two points of view. One is that President Harding has already taken the position—which Governor Smith disputed in his memorandum—that the Eighteenth Amendment imposes upon each of the States an obligation, moral if not mandatory, to comply with Section 3 of the Amendment, which reads: "The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." This is construed as furnishing the foundation stone for the declaration in the Republican platform of 1924.

Harding's Wishes in Platform.

While the delegates to the convention, and not the President, will make the platform, a President who is to be renominated usually has an intimate part in the drafting of the principles upon which he will stand before the country. With the renomination of Mr. Harding generally conceded, it is expected that he will follow precedent by having his personal representatives in the convention submit the more important planks. The fact that they express his wishes as to the enunciation of principles will have the necessary weight with the Committee on Resolutions, whose platform draft is seldom changed in the convention proper.

In these circumstances it is taken for granted that the President will supervise the draft of the liquor plank. He already has gone so far in committing himself in regard to prohibition enforcement that the course he will follow is foreseen in the minds of Republican politicians.

The other point of view is that Republican politicians believe that the bulk of their party following is dry. Carrying this belief a little further, these politicians are convinced that broadly stated, the sentiment of the country is in favor of prohibition. All circumstances indicate that the Republican Party will declare in favor of prohibition enforcement, and possibly for the principle of prohibition itself.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1920, the most spectacular feature of the contest over the platform had to do with prohibition. In the Committee on Resolutions an effort was made by William Jennings Bryan to have a plank included in the platform which would indorse prohibition unreservedly. Another proposal was that the platform should declare for light wines and beer.

Democratic Convention Divided.

Opinion was so sharply divided that the committee decided to omit any platform reference whatever to the prohibition question. This was defended on the ground that the question had been settled by the adoption of the prohibition amendment. Mr. Bryan protested and took his protest to the floor of the convention, offering a dry plank. The late W. Bourke Cockran offered a wet plank. After the livelliest kind of debate, the Bryan dry plank and the Cockran wet plank were rejected, the Bryan proposal by 929¼ to 155¼, and the Cockran resolution by 724¼ to 356.

The Republicans were confronted with equal embarrassment. After a contest that adopted the plank declaring for the observance of law and order, which was claimed to mean that the Republican Party was in favor of observing the Eighteenth Amendment and the act for its enforcement. But the language of the declaration did not mention prohibition and was exceedingly vague. It read as follows:

"The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the Republican Party. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order our American institutions must perish. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy justice should be secured."

Since then the prohibition question has been agitated to such a degree that it has become inseparably associated with politics. Among politicians there is a rather general opinion that it cannot be ignored in the declarations of the two major parties in the Presidential campaign of 1924.

Former Ship Officer a Suicide.

Believing himself to be near death from an illness that had confined him to his room for six weeks, Peter Haynes, 67 years old, of 106 Eighth Avenue, shot himself last night, causing instant death, according to the police. Mrs. Mary McCarthy, landlady at the rooming house in which he had lived, said that he had been a captain on tugs, and earlier in his life had been an officer on transatlantic steamers. She said that she believed he had two sons in Babylon, L. I.

BRITISH RUM RUNNER SUNK IN COLLISION

Crew of Ten Rescued by the Yamacraw, on Watch Near Cape Charles.

1,500 CASES GO TO BOTTOM

Coast Guard Officers Believe Sloop Was Rammed by Another Smuggler.

NORFOLK, Va., June 3.—The 50-ton sloop Glen Beulah of British registry, with a cargo of liquor, was sunk late Saturday night when she was rammed by an unidentified steamer ten miles southeast of the Cape Charles lightship. The ten men of the Glen Beulah's crew were rescued by the coast guard cutter Yamacraw, which was anchored about 200 yards from the rum runner when the collision occurred. The sloop sank fifteen minutes after the crash.

Members of the sloop's crew were brought to Norfolk and committed to jail technically as a shipwrecked crew of a foreign craft, to be held for the immigration authorities.

Coast guard officers believe the ship that rammed the sloop was another rum runner, pulling alongside to take over the sloop's cargo. Seen in the glare of the cutter's searchlights the steamer was said to bear a striking resemblance to the Istar, the rum runner, which has been operating off the Virginia capes of late.

None of the Glen Beulah's crew had time to dress after the collision. They reached the Yamacraw in a skiff with a single oar, clad only in their underclothes.

The Glen Beulah dropped anchor off the capes Saturday morning, arriving from the South, probably Nassau. She is said to have had 1,500 cases of liquor aboard. Her master said he was Captain George Kelly of Miami, Fla. He and all members of the crew except a Negro cook claimed American citizenship. The cook said he was a British subject.

Captain Kelly said he believed a government boat had run down the sloop. Coast guard officials denied this.

CARNARVON'S WIDOW TO KEEP HIS TREASURES

Member of Family Denies Report of Her Presenting Them to the British Museum.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—The ancient Egyptian treasures collected by the late Lord Carnarvon and left by him to his widow are to remain in her care. This is contrary to the report published Saturday, which stated that the Countess of Carnarvon had presented them to the British Museum.

"There is no truth in the statement," said a member of the family to a New York Times representative. "The Countess of Carnarvon knows nothing about the suggestion."

TO STUDY AUSTRIAN ROADS.

American and Canadian Rail Officials Confer in Vienna.

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VIENNA, June 3.—William Wallace Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived here today to join Edward W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in a study of the Central European Railway system. He conferred with Chancellor Seipel and with William Acworth, British Controller of the Austrian railways.

Mr. Atterbury and Mr. Beatty find the Austrian roads improved, but they declare they remain adherents to private administration.

Mr. Atterbury characterized the American experience in state administration of railroads as "disastrous," resulting in a gigantic deficit, while the relations between the employes and administration were "deplorable."

WIFE SLAYER A SUICIDE.

Edwards's Body in Connecticut Chasm Located by Shots.

EASTON, Conn., June 3.—The body of Robert Edwards, who killed his girl wife Wednesday night, was found today in a rockbound chasm at Fox Ledge.

He fired three shots into the air soon after taking to the depths of the forest so that his pursuers might find his body and then fired a fourth shell, which blew off the top of his head.

KLANSMAN UNMASKS TO SPEAK IN CHURCH

Introduced by the Pastor as "Great Titan of Province No. 3 of New Jersey."

75 OF ORDER IN PEWS

Congregation Had No Notice That Klansmen and Royal Riders Would Be at the Service.

MANASQUAN, N. J., June 3.—For the first time in the history of the Ku Klux Klan in this State, so far as can be learned, a member of that organization unmasked to speak in public tonight in the First Methodist Protestant Church here. He was introduced by the pastor, the Rev. R. C. Phillips, as the "Great Titan of Province No. 3 of New Jersey," and was recognized as the "mysterious Mr. Bell of Bloomfield" who last night took part in the conclave at Point Pleasant.

He spoke from the altar of the church after the sermon, and did not appear embarrassed when he removed his mask as he began his short talk on the Klan and principles of the Klan.

When the pastor had ended his sermon on "Love and Hate" he invited any one of the seventy robed and masked Klansmen and the eight Royal Riders of the Red Rose, who had silently marched in before the opening of the services, to speak from the altar. The "Great Titan" walked down and shook hands with the pastor, and began his talk.

The congregation had had no warning that the Klansmen and Royal Riders were to attend the service, and there was a stir when the robed figures silently marched down the aisle, two by two, and took seats in pews that had evidently been reserved for them.

The "Great Titan" said, in part: "What right have we to say anything against the Catholics, or to say that we are anti-Jew? We don't allow Jews to join the Klan because Christ is the criterion of our character. The Jews do not recognize Christ as such, and we think that a Jew would feel out of place in our lodge rooms. To show that we are not anti-negro I want to say that before we came here tonight one of our members suggested that we go to the local negro church and present the pastor with $50 for his good work, but the rain prevented us from carrying out that suggestion."

The "Great Titan" introduced the "Grand Dragon" of the Royal Elders, who also spoke from the alter, but did not unmask.

HOLD BUTCHER FOR ARSON.

Brooklyn Man is Accused of Endangering Many Lives.

Magistrate Rayfiel in the Williamsburg Court yesterday held Raffal Mayer, a butcher, of 101 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, without bail for further examination on a charge of arson in the first degree. Mayer was arrested early yesterday morning following a fire in his shop on the ground floor of a four family house at 100 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn.

The fire, which was extinguished with difficulty, endangered the lives of the tenants, who were asleep when it started, shortly after midnight yesterday. Deputy Fire Marshals Anderson and Winkler said they found a butcher's apron saturated with kerosene in the rear of the shop.

SILKWORTH ACTION FEARED BY RUSKAYS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

Martin Heyman & Co., certified public accountants, No. 170 Broadway, New York City. This firm has on occasion been officially designed for work in connection with audits of members of our Exchange.

A laudatory report on Ruskay & Co. from Heyman & Co., brings the form letter to a close. This was the firm designated by Mr. Silkworth to investigate the Ruskay books for the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Silkworth since has admitted that it was upon the report of Heyman & Co., that he based his belief in the firm's stability.

Hearings will be resumed this morning before Referee Harold P. Coffin at 217 Broadway into the bankruptcy of E. M. Fuller & Co. A number of the fifteen witnesses who are to be examined during the next few days will be on the stand in today's session. Charles A. Stoneham, owner of the New York National League baseball team, and formerly head of Charles A. Stoneham & Co., stock brokers, will be among today's witnesses.

From the witnesses subpoenaed for this week the referee hopes to get light on the business methods of the brokerage house conducted by Edward M. Fuller and Frank J. McGee, the partners now in Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of court.

William J. Fallon, counsel for Fuller and McGee, yesterday denied a report that he would give up criminal cases and confine himself to civil practice.

"I told a reporter that with his paper pounding me the way it has been doing for months I might as well retire from criminal practice," said Fallon. "The attacks have been such that a man accused of a crime would be taking a chance in hiring me as his lawyer for the reason that the newspaper attacks would seem to make me out a crook.

"The newspapers, particularly that paper, have not given Fuller and McGee the fair hearing they are entitled to in the press. If District Attorney Benton tries to 'browse' Fuller and McGee from the Federal authorities to place them on trial again on June 11 I hope he succeeds and they go to trial. But I shall ask for a change of venue because my clients cannot get a square deal in this country, the minds of the people have been stirred up against them. I won't suggest what county they be tried in, but I will insist on a change of venue. Then I shall be glad to proceed with the trial. I am confident of their acquittal.

"It would be impossible, under present circumstances, to get a fair jury. In view of the indictment of a man on the charge that he tried to bribe a juror in the last case to vote for acquittal there isn't a juror in the world that would dare acquit my clients in the next trial if it were held in this county. Every juror would be afraid that if he voted for acquittal he would be accused of having been bribed.

"The reporter who quoted me as saying I intended to withdraw from criminal practice misunderstood me in any other respect, for I did not say, as I have been quoted, that ninety-nine out of every hundred of my clients are guilty. My civil practice is as large as my practice in the criminal law and if my practice of the criminal law falls off because of newspaper attacks on me I still have a substantial civil practice."

Rumors persisted yesterday that within a few days the Curb Market Association might suspend four or five brokerage firms whose business methods were under investigation at the same time the association scrutinized the operations of Jones & Baker, of 50 Broad Street.

During the week Alfred C. Ozag, Jr., receiver in bankruptcy for Jones & Baker, expects to make an announcement of the brokerage house's liabilities and assets. The members of the firm, William R. Jones and Jackson E. Bells, are under subpoena to appear tomorrow with their chief assistant, head bookkeeper and cashier before Referee Henry E. Davis of 140 Nassau Street.

2,000 'AD' MEN CHEER WORLD'S COURT PLEA

Continued from Page One.

Texans countered with a message from Governor Pat Neff, advising the "Ad" men to try Texas.

The plea for support of the World Court was made by Fred B. Smith, of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, who based his statement that the World Court or a league of nations was needed, on a tour of the world which he made under the joint auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the World Alliance for International Friendship and Good Will. The latter organization was sponsored at one time by Lord Robert Cecil and Sir Willoughby Dickinson.

Sixteen Nations Expect a War.

Mr. Smith said that advertising with its ability to influence sentiment, possessed the power for creating "a world brotherhood." He eulogized the British in the war and declared that "those in this country who sneer at Great Britain are no friends of peace and no friends of the Stars and Stripes." He said that his observation of world conditions had led him to the conclusion that sixteen of the nineteen nations he visited were preparing for another war. All, he added, that them from rushing into a series of small wars "was the influence of Great Britain."

"We in this country," he declared, "say that we don't want war. If we really mean that we don't want war, we've got to break this infantile paralysis of isolation and get America over there to do a man's work. We should be in it over there. I know President Harding intimately, and I know that if he had his way he would have us in it."

"I wish to call your attention to four outstanding impressions, all of them, I believe, vital to the highest interest of our American life. In the first place, everywhere I went, upon every kind of an occasion, in every kind of a nation, no matter what their religion, no matter what their form of government, no matter what their traditions, I found everywhere people with a deep, overpowering passion, an emotional cry on the part of the common people, to be assured that war was a thing of the past and not of the future. This is true in places where I hardly expected it.

Says Mass of People Want Peace.

"I thought I started well informed about the general tendency in most of the nations to be included, and I was fully prepared to meet some resistance at some places, only to find, however, that at every place, regardless of what might have happened in the past, the common people, the ordinary people, the great mass of people, were crying out for an era of enduring peace and to be liberated from the curse of war. This sentiment is universal. It is everywhere.

"I am of the opinion that throughout the whole world today there could be found a thousand pacifists to where there was one in 1914. The folks, just the home folks, are sick, tired and disgusted with this interminable large-scale war, with all its terror, death, disease, plague and pestilence. This first impression cannot be overestimated, for if ever this moment passes without giving us the adequate leadership, it will absolutely banish war as a method of settling international differences from the face of the whole earth.

"In the second place, however, I am compelled to bring to your attention that the fact of the nations referred to all but two or three of them are certainly contemplating more war and believe another war is inevitable. This may seem like a contradiction of my first statement. I fully admit that upon the surface at least, it so appears. But it is fact nevertheless. I cannot fully go into all the explanations of this fact, but perhaps I can justify it.

Leaders Think Conflict Inevitable.

"I have already said that the common people in all the countries are crying out to be liberated from war, but in the same nations, where this cry was loudest, when I came in contact with the inside leaders of political, economic, social and religious life, they were compelled to say that they thought war was inevitable. I do not say that the leaders in all militarists and I do not indict their motives. I am simply stating the facts. Europe today is a seething vortex of jealousies, misunderstandings and ominous rumblings of thundering revenge. There hardly seems to be any nation in Europe satisfied with the verdict of Nov. 11, 1918, or with the Versailles Treaty or with anything that has been done since. Most of them are feeling that they have been wronged and that the only way to remedy the present situation is to resort to arms. In making this statement I am not undervaluing the beneficient influence of certain activities which are now 'carrying on' and I am not belittling the work of the League of Nations or any other societies or committees seeking to alleviate this situation. I am merely stating what seems to be an undeniable fact that we are confronted with the peril of another war."

The speaker said that the big problem before the nations was a way out of the threatened disaster and that the talent of the world should be mobilized to study the situation.

Advises Conferences on Problems.

"I am sure," he said, "that we would be unanimous in accepting the general doctrine of arbitration as a method by which individual groups, states and nations ought to adjust their differences. I am also quite sure we would be unanimous in welcoming the growing sentiment toward holding conferences as another method of adjusting the differences. It is quite evident that this young generation will witness an entirely new theory coming into international life under the general title of conferences.

"I think again we would all be united upon a world court of some kind that can take the place for internationalism that the United States Supreme Court now supplies to the various States of our Union. If the United States Supreme Court had had the confidence of all the people of 1860, probably our Civil War would have been impossible, but the fact is the people did not at that time have confidence in the United States Supreme Court, with the result that instead of having recourse to a judicial procedure they were driven in fury to the sword, the dreadful results of which abide in our national life even up to this hour.

"Today the United States Supreme Court's influence is so great that geographical or sectional differences are entirely removed from armed intervention, as all minds turn with implicit faith to the high court. Surely that day can come among the nations and ought to come. And surely all lovers of peace and concord must welcome the good offices of the great President of the United States in his desire to have this nation fully participate in that court.

Calls Isolation Anti-Christian.

"Once more, I think we would practically be united upon the fact that there must be some kind of an international instrument or association of nations which will bind all the nations together for the common purpose of working toward brotherhood and good will. These are obvious considerations, and while we might differ concerning minor details, I am sure we stand united in the general principles thus far unanswered.

"I believe the present much-talked of isolation is not only anti-Christian, but I believe it is a certain guaranty that another war will come back to the world. We do not hesitate to send our business representatives everywhere, we did not find a spot in travel but that American products were being sold and American representatives were on the ground demanding full protection for every dollar invested, exactly what we have a right to do and what they have a right to expect. Economically our American leaders are not 'isolationists.' They are not afraid of interfering and misunderstandings. They just assume the right to go everywhere. The same is true with our educational leaders. The same can be said to be true of philanthropic and religious leaders.

"In other words, we are going to the ends of the earth in every realm except in the zone of the political, and when we reach that point a little clique has grown up in the country, some of them Republicans and some of them Democrats, who begin to say with insane hysteria, 'America first,' with the result that America today is standing off, not doing all that she might do to help the nations untangle this fearful complication.

Plea for Universal Peace.

"Members of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, you have sounded many a high note in the past. You have stood by great captains of industry and leaders of big business, you have demanded purity in the products we are selling, you demand honesty in the administration of affairs. You have set a very high standard. I invite you today to accept as a part of your program the greatest hope that has ever crossed the threshold of human thinking. We have banished other great evils from our fair nation. We have sounded the death knell to the legalized sale of liquor and the vile corner saloon. We have said that in sections in our beautiful cities shall be turned over to the 'red light district' and treated exclusively as vice centers. You have said that the hour has come for a square deal in the industrial world. Shall we not move to the heights and myriad become prophets of universal peace and good will to all the nations?"

The pulpits of thirteen Atlantic City churches were filled tonight by advertising men who preached from the text of the printed word. This feature of the program has been on the list of events of all conventions held by the the association, and large congregations turned out for the services.

The president of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church was J. A. Richards, President of the J. A. Richards Company of New York. He declared that when a church became an advertiser it was up to the church to determine its exact reasons for such action. To determine all "selling" facts and factors, so that results might be gauged. He said that the pastor was the "first assistant sales manager." Dr. Holt Evans, advertising Sales Manager, and declared that the "goods" to be sold was the "full gospel." He said that if he were a minister he would he would make his church advertising "prayed-over" advertising.

Great Advertisers and Churchmen.

John A. Goodell, of the National Thrift Committee delivered the sermon in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. Declaring that church advertising had forged to the front as a great instrument, he stated that persons in the faith. He remarked on the number of great advertisers who were devout churchmen.

"Every great institution," he said, "is the shadow of some one man. Just so with our national commercial institutions. Take any nationally advertised article which members of this audience might name. Generally back of it you will find some Christian man who has laid the foundation for the great business success. Naturally, one of the first we call to mind would be that slogan 'Fifty-seven Varieties,' and at once the name of the late H. J. Heinz comes to mind. He was a humble Christian gentleman, a great worker in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and a Sunday School teacher of great importance.

"The great merchant prince who has just passed away, John Wanamaker, was the man who made the American department store and its method of advertising what it is today. Wanamaker was equally as influential a Christian as a business man. We are all familiar with that famous breakfast dish, Quaker Oats. This has been made famous by H. P. Crowell, a prominent Chicago churchman and a most earnest Christian.

Ninety Per Cent. of Income to Church.

"Another article prominent in newspaper advertising is mentholatum, made famous by A. A. Hyde of Wichita, Kan., an outstanding Christian layman who conducts business simply as a means of paying the expenses of the Lord's work which he does as a trustee. For years Mr. Hyde has given to Christian and educational causes 90 per cent. of his income, which amounts to about $100,000. He has almost a score of Christian workers both on the foreign and home mission fields which he supports at his own expense.

"Some of the other outstanding Christian men who are prominent in advertising circles are E. E. Olds of Michigan, who has made the Reo automobile famous and built up a fortune. An earnest Christian, F. Wyland Ayer, who just died, was the dean of advertising men and a leader in the Baptist denomination of this country.

"The church needs that modern instrument, advertising, to awaken her membership to the strategic situation that exists today in the great world mission task of the church. She needs this advertising to wake up the 21,000,000 nominal members in her communion to the fact the Mohammedanism is surpassing Christianity in reaching many of the unoccupied areas in non-Christian lands, especially in the dark continent of Africa. If these 21,000,000 church members could be awakened to the crisis situation they would never be content to spend a third of a billion dollars on their own local congregational expenses and give only $100,000,000 to the extension of Christ's kingdom in the non-Christian lands."

Business Sessions Begin Today.

The formal opening of the business sessions of the convention tomorrow morning will be in charge of President Holland. The principal speaker will be United States Senator Walter E. Edge, for years owner of an Atlantic City advertising agency, who will speak on "What the Government of the United States Has to Advertise." The morning program will also serve to introduce the first of the British viewpoints, when W. S. Crockett, president of W. S. Crockett, Ltd., of London, will talk how "Advertising Can Better International Relations."

The life insurance angle on advertising will be explained by Robert Lynn Cox, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, while the "Elimination of Waste in Industry Through Advertising" will be the topic designed to Frederick M. Feiker of the McGraw-Hill Company of New York. The afternoon speakers on state advertising has done in the fields of public utility for utilities, automobiles, finance and agriculture, will be Floyd W. Parsons, Author George W. Graham, Vice President of the Packard Motor Car Company of Cleveland and Carl Williams, President of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange and editor of The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock

The Leading Mineral Water

White Rock Ginger Ale

Offices 100 Broadway, New York City

The Dead Line On Your Life

July 1st

AT THESE RATES

$10,000 to $20,000
in case of accidental death
or
$25 to $50 Weekly
if disabled
costing
$12.50 Every 6 Months
up to
$50,000 to $100,000
in case of accidental death
$125 to $250 Weekly
if disabled
costing
$125 Yearly

Income Insurance Only—
For Yourself
$25 Weekly—Cost $15 Yearly
$100 Weekly—Cost $60 Yearly

40% of all claims today for accident are those caused by automobiles—from both pedestrians and occupants. It is the safest way to protect yourself and family.

Most interesting data and an interest salesmanship—simply write for details.

WILLIS J. BLACKWELL,
216 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 1230.

HOLZMAN BROS.
FACTORING
381 FOURTH AVE.

COMMERCIAL FINANCING

26 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

QUALITY smokers like quality. Which explains why so many of them are taking to Primanettes, the short smokes that are clear Havana clear through. They are quite unusual. Ten for 25c.

PRIMANETTES

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Clothing

Hats and Furnishings

for formal and informal occasions

FIFTH AVENUE
34th Street 35th Street

A World-wide Financial Introduction

THE Travelers' Letter of Credit issued for many years by the Bankers Trust Company makes "the money of the land" immediately available in whatever country you may travel—in little places off the beaten track as well as in the capital cities of the world.

Issued in dollars, pounds sterling, francs and other currencies, this extensively used Letter of Credit serves as a personal financial introduction to the world's leading banks, assuring the holder of courteous attention, prompt service and the most favorable rates of exchange.

The care exercised in engraving and issuing this Letter of Credit provides exceptional protection for those bearing it. As an additional safeguard in case of loss there is an identifying letter of indication, carried separate.

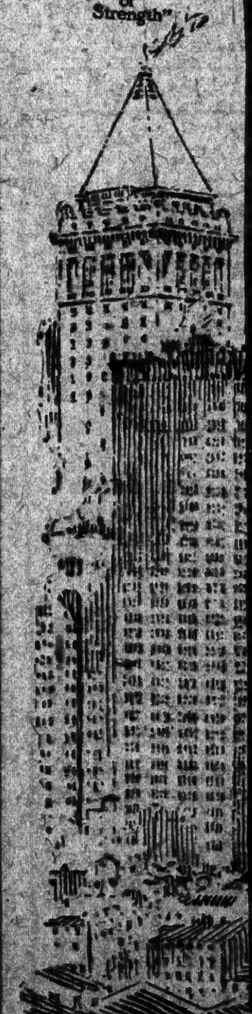
If you travel in Europe, you are cordially invited to use the complete facilities of our Paris Office at 3 & 5 Place Vendome, where helpful travel service is courteously rendered.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Downtown Office: 16 Wall Street | Fifth Avenue Office: at 42nd Street | Fifty-seventh Street Office: at Madison Avenue

Paris Office: 3 & 5 Place Vendome

"A Tower of Strength"



The Dread Complex

UNREASONING fear seizes some people when their minds drift toward their WILLS. They would live longer if they despatched the matter and stopped worrying about it.

Every Attorney knows this Trust Company and can explain how its years of experience can be put to good service in saving money and time for your heirs.

You are cordially invited to consult

100 Broadway . . . . . New York
44 Court Street . . . . . Brooklyn

Lawyers Title and Trust Company

IMPORTED VOILE FROCK

$15

For misses and women.

Rodier fabric, of sheer voile, cross barred in pastel colored stripes. Ideal for hot weather.

AVEDON

FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTIETH ST.

QUALITY EXECUTIVES

TOWER-HENDERSON PLAN publishes and sells at moderate cost a weekly digest which contains complete specifications and descriptions of important executive positions available. The Digest is confidential and of interest to executives now employed whose qualifications and character are above the average. Among others, the following are listed in the current issue:

Credit Manager—Require a thorough experience in credits. Prefer man around thirty. Salary $3,500-$4,000.

Publicity Manager—Must have had experience in preparation and dissemination of publicity material. Salary about $7,500.

Executive Assistant—To act as general executive assistant to successful business man. Salary around $6,000.

Appraisal Engineer—Must have had thorough experience in building construction and costs. Salary to start $5,000 and expenses.

Junior Executive—Manufacturing company has opening for young college man to be trained for important work. Some experience required. Salary $3,000.

Assistant to Executive—Broad and general business experience. Must be man of highest type. Salary up to $10,000.

Call, Phone or Write
TOWER-HENDERSON PLAN
1133 Broadway (at 26th St.)
Chelsea 1144.

"Convenient to Everywhere"

RITTENHOUSE HOTEL
22d & Chestnut Sts
Philadelphia, Pa

A hotel of the highest type catering only to the best patronage

Rooms with hot and cold running water $2 UP
Rooms with baths $3 UP
Club Breakfast, 90c up
Special Luncheon, 90c
Evening Dinner, $1.25
as well as service a la carte.
Music During Luncheon, Dinner and Supper.

To Some Printer—

A direct mail organization wants to connect with an up-to-date printer. He must have automatic jobbers, cylinders and own bindery and monotype composing room. $25,000 worth of business guaranteed first year. Write full qualifications in first letter. C 4 Times.

SAYS AUSTRIAN PLAN IS CUE FOR GERMANY

William A. Du Puy, League Labor Official, Returns With Praise for Seipel.

PREMIER HAD HARD FIGHT

But Success Finally Crowned Efforts—Spirit of Revenge Consumes Germans, Observer Asserts.

William Atherton Du Puy, United States representative on the Labor Commission of the League of Nations, who returned yesterday on the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, expressed an opinion that if the same financial plan adopted for Austria were applied to Germany the rehabilitation of Germany would begin at once.

"I doubt," said Mr. Du Puy, "whether the Allies would consent to the application of the same direction by a commission from the League of Nations, for a rehabilitated Germany might mean the eventual subjugation of many nations now supreme in Europe."

He added that he had been eighteen months at Geneva, where he handled all the publications issue by the League in connection with the adjustment of international differences as to labor and the standardization of labor conditions and wages. His work had much to do with stabilizing living conditions and wages of seamen, he said.

In his statement on Austria Mr. Du Puy said:

"The Austrian situation is the most dramatic in Europe today. Mgr. Seipel, a Catholic priest, now Premier, was an obscure member of the Austrian Parliament last July. He saw the collapse and realized that Austria was about to be dismembered by Italy, Jugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Mgr. Seipel asked the American Minister and the representatives of the other nations if they could do or suggest anything to save Austria. He told them that in three months Austria would be destroyed unless a financial program were evolved to lead her out of bankruptcy. He told them that Austria had begged, borrowed and stolen, and was at the end of her tether. He said he was going troubadoring all over Europe to see if he could not raise sufficient funds to save Austria.

"The American Minister suggested, as did other foreign envoys, that perhaps there was a chance left if Mgr. Seipel would go to the Allied Supreme Council in London. The council referred him to the League of Nations.

"The Supreme Council was skeptical, and the situation of Austria seemed hopeless. Mgr. Seipel, undismayed, went to Geneva and placed before the League the conditions which Austria faced. Eventually a committee was selected from fifteen nations. The arrangement was that a loan would be made to Austria, provided Austria abided by the direction of the Financial Commission.

Cites "Startling Change."

"In accord with the commission, Austria, under the leadership of Mgr. Seipel, retrenched all along the line. Nothing quite so startling has ever happened in financing. In three months currency was stabilized, with the prevailing exchange rate as the basis—70,000 kronen to the dollar. Before the war 4 kronen bought a dollar. Austrian gold certificates are now issued on a basis of 20 per cent. Gold is back of them. The people have absolute confidence in the committee, with the result that while Austria is still pinched, she is fast approaching normal."

Mr. Du Puy, who traveled extensively in Germany, said that Germans of all classes, when asked if Germany would go to war again, replied:

"Not until she can get France alone."

In view of this "spirit of revenge," Mr. Du Puy added, neither France nor her associates could afford to help Germany, because a Germany reorganized along industrial lines would mean a menace to England and Italy, as well as to France.

Another passenger on the Giuseppe Verdi yesterday was Miss Maria Gray, 74, who said she had lived in Rome for the last thirty-six years. Miss Gray said Premier Mussolini had succeeded in making the Roman people obedient to law. "It was not an easy task," she added, "for the war made the Italian people somewhat cruel, as it made all people cruel."

Declares Tourists Throng Italy.

William B. Richardson, representative of the National City Bank at Genoa, returned, with his wife, after living six and a half years abroad. Mr. Richardson said that the Mussolini program had stimulated business and stabilized currency. Italy, he said, was thronged with tourists, especially from England, taking advantage of the deflated currency. The change in the cities under the new political regime at Rome, he added, had been amazing. Municipalities which were lazy and indifferent before Signor Mussolini seized power are now alert, Mr. Richardson said.

The Giuseppe Verdi brought 45 first, 247 second and 60 third class passengers from Genoa and Naples. All the Italians aboard had resided in the United States within the last six months.

RINGS FOUR FALSE ALARMS.

Youth, Arrested at Fire Box, is Sent to Workhouse.

Four false alarms within a few hours yesterday morning caused the withdrawal of part of the apparatus and men engaged in an all-night battle with a fire in the warehouse of the Columbia Gas and Electric Company, at Grand and Mulberry Streets.

Detective Storjahan of the Oak Street station arrested a youth who had pulled the alarm box at Water Street and James Slip. The prisoner, who said he was Jacob Passik, 18 years old, of 9 Bowery, admitted turning in all of the false alarms. Magistrate Rytenberg sentenced him to the workhouse for ten days.

Heavy smoke from packing material handicapped the firemen at the warehouse fire. Families in near-by tenements were driven from their rooms by the smoke.

MORE BLONDS IN PARIS.

Vogue of Fair-Haired Movie Heroines Explains the New Fashion.

PARIS, June 3.—There has been a noticeable increase lately in the number of blonds seen in Paris. When nature is allowed her own way, fair-haired women are extremely rare in France, but at present the actresses, who set the fashion for a large proportion of society, seem to be blonde, with a predilection for almond-green costumes.

The only reason advanced to account for this fad is the fact that blonds appear to better advantage before the movie camera—and actresses, eager to show that they possess the first qualification for success on the screen, act accordingly. From the stage the fondness for fair hair of various shades has passed into society.

Minister, Hit by Automobile, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 3.—The Rev. Charles W. Miller, a retired minister of the Methodist Church, is dead here as the result of being struck by an automobile on the street. The driver of the car has been absolved from blame. It is said that the aged man stepped from behind a tree to cross the street just as the car appeared. He had served charges in Sullivan and Delaware Counties and other sections of the State.

Pearl Necklaces

DREICER & Co.

Fifth Avenue at forty-sixth

NEW YORK'S SILVER JUBILEE
May 26th to June 23rd, inclusive

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

For Madame and Mademoiselle

PARIS CLOX AND PARIS COLORS IN SHEER SILK STOCKINGS

Including the new Paris shades that are so difficult to find—moresque, blonde-tortoise shell, albino, parchment or dust.

Paris Clox Very Sheer Silk Stockings in moresque, blonde-tortoise shell, parchment, dust or albino 7.50

Paris Clox Sheer Silk Stockings in moresque, blonde-tortoise shell or albino 4.50

Paris Clox Silk Stockings in gray, beige, fawn, nude, black, white or shades of brown 2.95

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Cards!

Uniform size

Rotary cut edges

Library Bureau doesn't know how to make a poor card, but it does make all kinds of *good* cards, including low priced ones.

For example: the L. B. Pacific grade card for temporary records is surprisingly inexpensive. Yet it is just as uniformly cut, its edge is just as perfectly smooth as that leader in quality, the Library Standard card.

And there are Commercial and Mercantile grades in between.

at 380 Broadway

Special low prices on quantity needs!

Library Bureau
380 Broadway
O. H. RICE, Manager. Phone: Canal 6600

for Nearly 50 Years
CARDANI
Caterer
to New York's most distinguished families
53rd Street and Sixth Avenue

Water Pleasures

The owner of a boat enjoys many sports. Buy a boat now so as to get the full benefit of the season. Consult the Boats—Accessories columns on the Sports Page of The New York Times next Sunday.

John Wanamaker

Astor Place at Ninth Street — *Formerly A. T. Stewart* — *Telephone Stuyvesant 4700* — *Store Hours: 9 to 5.30*

From the Founder's Writings

Laziness and Stupidity and Don't-Careism

may hide under a good name and a fine recommendation, but they cannot get on far.

If we really aren't worth much the fact crops out, sure, sooner or later. The fine opportunity in a good place that we failed to appreciate is lost, and there is no one to blame but ourself.

This is the truth of a life-time of observation.

(Signed)
John Wanamaker

IN THE AUDITORIUM

Silver Jubilee Concerts

in honor of the

25th Anniversary of Greater New York

FOURTH CONCERT
Today, at 2.30 P. M.

Mildred Pearson, soprano
Rose Hamilton, contralto
Alice Nichols, accompanist
Alexander Russell, organist

Admission by complimentary ticket. Apply in the Auditorium.

First Gallery, New Building

Ampico Record ngs

For June

62103 — Liebeslied ("Alt-Wiener Tanzweisen"), No. 2—Kreisler. Played by Rachmaninoff.

62131—Nocturne, E flat major, Op. 9, No. 2 Chopin. Played by Charles Cooper.

62163—The Dancing Marionette, Op. 11—Henry. Played by Maurice Dumesnil.

The new dance numbers are particularly tuneful and merry for Summer dancing.

208621—March of the Mannikins—Lopez.

208631 — Oh! Harold. — Carroll.

208681—Baby Buntin'—Fairchild.

203651—Swingin' Down the Lane.—Lane.

Music Roll Section
First Gallery, New Building

The Lace the Duchess of York Chose for Her Wedding Gown

was made especially for this purpose by one of the oldest and greatest lace-making houses of Nottingham, England. Today the Lace Store is showing a wonderful reproduction of this exquisite hand-made lace. The original was a beautiful Malines, and the copy, woven of a very fine Egyptian cotton, is indeed remarkable for its faithfulness and delicacy.

It will be especially interesting to the American bride to know that fine though it be this lace is very moderately priced—$1 the yard for the 2½ in. edging, $6 the yard for the 17 in. flouncing, and $12 the yard for the 34 in. allover lace.

First Floor, Old Building

IN THE WOMEN'S FASHION SALONS

A Great Sale of Summer Frocks

SILK Frocks — COTTON Frocks

For all times and places—in town or country

We have been preparing for this event for weeks. We wanted to present in one large sale every type of dress for the well-dressed woman's summer wardrobe—from the exquisitely beaded frock from Paris—to the simplest of cottons for morning wear.

We have succeeded — *and at prices that astound!*

$25

Our $39.50 Grades

42 delightful frocks of printed Georgette, made over slips of plain color.

French blue, a new clear green, lavender and rust color.

* * *

$29.50

Our $45 to $55 Grades

A collection of 92 cotton frocks—made to our order by a leading dressmaker for this occasion. Imported dotted and checked and crossbarred voiles, in grays, blues and browns, with fascinating uses of net and lace in fine Valenciennes patterns for trimming.

* * *

$35

Our $45 to $59.50 Grades

Every smart idea of the season is included in this group of 104 specially selected silk frocks. Printed Georgette crepe and crepe de chine. Dyed laces, plain crepes of all sorts—in evening and day frocks.

* * *

$39.50

Our $48 to $55 Grades

53 carefully made lingerie frocks of voile or dotted swiss, trimmed with Irish or Valenciennes laces. Many all white frocks and white with touches of gay color. Also a group of lavender, Copenhagen blue, peach color and beige frocks with lace insertion dyed in matching color

* * *

$68

Our $95 to $125 Grades

Paris made frocks, only 83 of them, just off the steamer. Exquisite in color and most effective in fashion. Dinner and evening frocks and frocks for the street; all of them have that fine beadwork for which Paris is famous.

In white, pale pink, mauve, the soft greens, yellows and beiges, and, of course, many frocks in navy blue and black.

* * *

Sizes 36 to 44.

The Sale will be held in the Gray Salons, Second Floor, Old Building.

THE FAR EAST SHOP

1,000 Pieces of Chinese Embroidery

A New Shipment from China

The Far East Shop announces the arrival of the largest and finest collection of Chinese embroideries that it has ever received.

Some of these are very old pieces; others are modern. Each one shows the flawless color sense and exquisite workmanship that are characteristic of the Chinese.

Squares, Hangings and Table Covers

Small squares of embroidery or tapestry, $3.75 to $12.50.

Imperial yellow embroidered squares and hangings, $20 to $300.

Panels made from the sleeve bands of mandarin coats, $4.25 to $7.50.

Flower panels embroidered on green or blue satin, $40.

Large embroidered hangings, suitable also for piano covers, dark blue satin embroidered in lighter blues and coral, $75 to $125.

Cut Velvets

Table covers, in Maltese cross shape, design in mauve on light blue, yellow edge; $27.50.

Square table cover, design in black on light blue, $20.

Tapestry Panels, $25 to $75

Old panel, design of dragons and pagodas in blue on tomato red, $75.

Fourth Gallery, New Building

Garden Benches and Bird Baths

Of Genuine Crushed Marble, greatly under-priced at $15

Models which follow the fingerprints of Old Italian Masters

FORMULA after formula was tried until this composition—eighty per cent. marble—was developed to withstand the extremes of heat, frost and snow.

Benches

One model, border around seat moulded in the classic design of the egg and dart. 42 in. long, 15 in. wide, 16 in. high. Decorated supports.

Benches and bird baths may be had in old ivory, Plymouth Rock gray or sand color.

Bird Baths

Two models, one plain the other more decorative—pedestal 35 in. high basin 24 in. in diameter, base 10½ in. Both constructed to invite birds of different sizes to bathe in them.

Second Gallery, New Building

WANAMAKER SHOPS FOR MEN

Greenwich Country Club.

Blue Shirt and Linen Knickers—the Correct golfing costume

Correct, however, only if the shirt is the shade favored in the South this past Winter—horizon blue. Started by the Prince of Wales, the vogue of the blue shirt swept over Miami and Palm Beach, worked its way North, and is establishing itself firmly in nearby courses.

The shirt, of mercerized poplin, is $3.

The knickers—of white or checked linen—are $5 to $8.50.

Street Floor, New Building

SPECIALIZED SERVICE - STREET FLOOR

Saks & Company — BROADWAY at 34th STREET — Saks & Company

Correct GOLF ATTIRE for Men

at CORRECTLY MODERATE COST

Saks' Tailored and "Paddington" Four-Piece Golf Suits

Two models, both of exclusive character and smart distinction—one a Norfolk with bellows pleats; the other a plain back with small shoulder pleats and somewhat English loose lines. Made up in fine domestic and imported fabrics—English cheviots, rough tweeds, Scotch homespuns, Shetland weaves, etc. Almost inexhaustible choosing in patterns and colorings, including the most wanted grays and browns. $35.00 to $65.00

Fancy Golf Vests

Checkerboard checks in a variety of color combinations for the golf vest! These of Botany wool have just the desired warmth without weight at $6.00

Sports Sweaters

Genuine Fair Isle sweaters, hand knit in fine Shetland wool. Now being offered in many shops at 60.00. We feature them at 39.50

American reproductions, seven color combinations . . . 22.50

Scotch Golf Hose

The golf stockings on the men here pictured are imported from the home of golf—they are the famous Scotch knit hose.

Unequaled at $9.00, 7.50, 9.00

Other golf hose $1.95 to $12.00

Teeing Off at the 19th Hole

AT the clubhouse during the gathering of the clans of golf before and after each round, your comparative eye will note the correct garb of the game—in contrast with the nondescript.

Bring with you to Saks & Company the selfsame comparative eye, and you will see the correct only—not the nondescript.

Here, too, you will make the discovery that you may have these correct golf togs and utilities at first-and-last moderate cost.

Hand-Made Foulard Neckwear from England

The most exclusive—yes, and the most complete collection—of English Foulards to be seen in New York. Almost every conceivable color combination awaits you $1.50

Golf Handkerchiefs

Appropriate and quite the thing for the outdoor man. Made of fine, lustrous silk crepe, with golf and other sports designs printed in color Each, $2.50

Silk Foulard 'Kerchiefs in a host of good colorings $2.00

"Fairway" The Golf Shirt

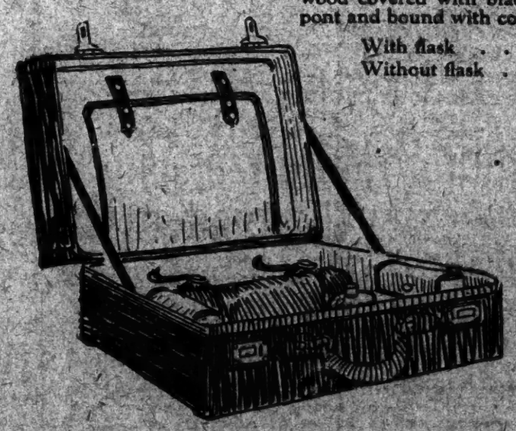
Made like a union suit, but can be put on without removing the golf trousers. Center-of-back box pleat allows an easy, full swing in the follow through. Made of fine oxford cloth $3.50

Also the finest collection of white oxford sports shirts, in neckband style or with collar attached $1.95 to $3.95

NEW—the Saks Golf Case

The height of golf convenience—large enough for a lot of necessities, yet small enough to be no bother. Contains a neat water-proof folder for shoes (or a bathing suit); pockets for six golf balls; flask; also ample room for sweater, flannel trousers, etc. Made of light, strong basswood covered with black cobra grained Dupont and bound with cowhide.

With flask $13.95
Without flask . . . 10.95



The Golfer's Raincoat

If a shower comes up while you are on your "round," on with this raincoat! Carried in your golf bag rolled up compactly in a rubberized envelope. Cut very full so as not to interfere with your game . . $16.50

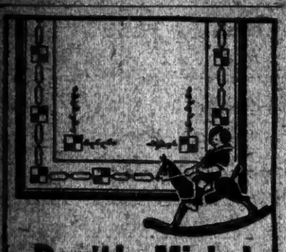
BROADWAY — Saks & Company — at 34th STREET

PAPER
fact 95

The darker shades of Buckeye Cover Papers in both the Ripple Finish and Antique Finish are appropriate for mounting photographs. For every tone of photograph there is a color of Buckeye Cover to harmonize or contrast suitably.

Samples on request

LINDENMEYR
32 Bleecker Street, New York
Telephone SPRING 9600



Don't be Misled

The name CREX in the side binding or label of a genuine CREX Grass Rug prevents the substitution of inferior imitations without the long wear for which CREX is noted.

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AMERICA CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE

America is chiefly responsible for 30 countries being organized in a business League of Nations. The Annalist. Out today. 10 cents a copy—Adv.

MARINE CAPTAIN DETAINED ON SHIP

New Representative of Steamship Line Here Ordered Sent to Ellis Island.

ERROR IN HIS PASSPORT

Puts Him in Contract Labor Class, Officials Say—A. H. Hall Returns on the Adriatic.

Captain David Evans, who arrived in the first cabin of the White Star liner Adriatic yesterday, to be the marine representative of the Elder, Dempster Line in New York, was detained on board by the immigration authorities and will be sent to Ellis Island. He will accompany other aliens who were in the third class, and will go before a board of special inquiry.

The officials told Captain Evans that he came under the contract labor clause, as his passport was only viseed by the United States Consul at Liverpool for six months. He explained to them that the Consul could not give him an indefinite visa on his passport because the British quota had been exhausted until July 1. If his passport had been marked "indefinite" he would have been allowed to land, the immigration authorities told him.

Captain Evans sat on deck and had a smoke while trying to think it out, and hopes to be allowed to land today. A representative of Daniel Bacon & Co., agents of Elder, Dempster & Co., was at the pier to meet the captain and will go to Ellis Island with him today.

Captain Evans has been in New York frequently in command of steamships belonging to his company which operate between this port and the West Coast of Africa. It will be his first visit to Ellis Island, however.

Arthur H. Hall, of the New York Consolidated Gas Company, returned with his wife on the Adriatic after attending the Fourth International Road Congress at Seville, Spain.

"This was the first meeting of the International Road Congress since 1913," he said. "The next meeting will be held in Rome providing the United States in the meanwhile does not join the Congress. Should that occur the meeting would presumably be held in this country."

"Asphalt is the favorite road material used in Europe," said Mr. Hall. "Concrete is being used as a base, but they have yet to come to a recognition of cement roads. I am really a destroyer of roads rather than a builder as we are eternally ripping up streets to lay gas mains. I wanted to find a quick way of doing this and then redilling and believe I found something approaching a solution. The new process would make it possible to repair the streets within a day of their being torn up."

Mr. Hall added that should the mixture prove successful, streets that are now torn up for weeks at a time could be made passable within a few hours. He said that the methods of repairing streets in London were the most modern and thorough he had found anywhere in Europe.

In the first cabin of the Adriatic were Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Smiles of 92 Lafayette Avenue, Orange, N. J., who brought back a fair haired rosy cheeked girl, three years old, whom they have adopted and renamed Mary Murray Smiles.

Mrs. Smiles said that it was her third annual trip to England in search of a girl baby to adopt as her own and this time she had been successful. Mary was found for her by the Children's National Adoption Association of London.

"In order that there might be no difficulties regarding the child's entrance into the United States," Mrs. Smiles said, "we adopted her in England. We ourselves are resident aliens."

Mr. Smiles is an importer of hemp, flax and jute in New York, and served in the British Army during the war.

Thomas S. Lamont returned with Mrs. Lamont, formerly Miss Eleanore Miner, daughter of Edward C. Miner, of Rochester, N. Y., who met them at Quarantine.

Two cotton spinners, Cecil Hilton and Joseph Wild, from the Manchester Master Spinners Association, also arrived on the Adriatic. They said they expected to confer with the Department of Agriculture on the proposed standardization of cotton fibre as provided in a legislative act effective Aug. 1, and what is said to vitally affect the spinners of England.

Lady Mary Veno and her daughter, Miss Mary Veno, were also on board. They will visit Lady Veno's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Pearson of Pittsburgh, Pa., and later in the Summer be the guests of Mrs. Charles Bigelow at the Taft Hotel, New Haven, Conn.

The Adriatic brought 91 first, 19 second, and 71 third class passengers.

KILLS HERSELF WITH GAS.

Adrenalin Injection and Pulmotor Fail to Save Contractor's Daughter.

Miss Grace Coombs, 23 years old, daughter of John W. Coombs, a contractor, committed suicide with gas at her father's home at 253 West 126th Street last night. She had been left alone while her father and a sister with whom she lived were visiting friends, and had been unconscious for probably twenty minutes when they returned.

Mr. Coombs, who broke down the door of his daughter's room, summoned Dr. John H. Storer, the family physician, who got a pulmotor from the Consolidated Gas Company. Dr. Storer supplemented the action of the pulmotor, he said, by injecting 15 minims of adrenalin chloride into Miss Coombs's heart muscle. When no reaction took place after fifteen minutes, he injected 20 minims, and got a faint response. Fifteen minutes later he made a third injection. The pulmotor was in operation for ninety minutes. Miss Coombs, however, failed to rally. It was explained that she was at the point of death when the physician reached the house.

Dr. Storer had been treating Miss Coombs for a nervous disorder. She had spent several weeks in a sanitarium recently and her act was laid to ill health. She was a music teacher.

PICKS CONGRESSMAN TODAY

Iowa District to Elect Towner's Successor After Quiet Canvass.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 3.—The campaigns of Judge Hiram K. Evans, of Corydon, Republican, and J. P. Daughton, Grand River, Democrat, candidates for the seat in Congress vacated by Horace M. Towner, resigned, ended tonight. The special election will be held tomorrow. Neither candidate made a speech and the campaigns were characterized as the quietest and most uneventful ever conducted in an Iowa Congressional district.

The eighth is generally considered a Republican district. Last November Mr. Daughton opposed former Congressman Towner, being defeated by about 7,000 votes.

ADAMS DEMANDS ISSUE ON LEAGUE

Continued from Page One.

so well qualified to inform the public as the Democratic National Chairman, and it is to be hoped that he will overcome his natural diffidence and give out a statement upon that subject."

Chairman Adams proceeds to ask questions of Chairman Hull.

"Where does the Democratic National organization line up in the League of Nations fight?" he inquires.

"Does it stand with Woodrow Wilson or Senator James A. Reed of Missouri?"

Mr. Adams then makes the charge that an intention of James M. Cox, who was the Democratic candidate for President in 1920, to tour the country last year in the interest of making the League the sole issue in the Congressional campaign was called off by the Democratic organization.

"Last year, on the eve of the Congressional campaign," says Mr. Adams, "James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio and Democratic candidate for President in 1920, returned from Europe more convinced than ever that the Democratic party should make the League of Nations the sole issue in the campaign. It was announced that he intended to take the stump and tour the country upon this issue. Immediately there was a meeting called at the Democratic National headquarters in Washington, in which it was decided that Mr. Cox was wrong, and he was notified by representatives appointed at the meeting for that purpose that he would be invited to participate in the Congressional campaign upon the express understanding that he would not stress the League of Nations. Does the Democratic party organization still hold the view they held when Mr. Cox was muzzled?"

Asks Attitude Toward League Opponents

The rest of Chairman Adams's statement is full of questions in regard to the position of the Democratic Committee toward prominent Democrats who have opposed the League of Nations.

"A few weeks ago," says Chairman Adams, "Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, gave out an interview in Washington in which he was quoted as unalterably opposed to the United States joining the League of Nations or becoming otherwise involved in European affairs. Does the Democratic Party organization agree with Senator Walsh or will it oppose his renomination and re-election next year on account of his opposition to any entangling foreign alliances upon the part of this country?

"Still more recently John H. Clarke, formerly Justice of the United States Supreme Court, prominent Democrat, reported to be former President Wilson's choice for the Presidential nomination in 1924, in a speech in New York said: "'It is reported that Senator King of Utah, speaking for the Democratic Party management, says the League of Nations is not to be an issue in the Presidential campaign next year. We shall see. We shall see.'

"Whereupon Mr. Clarke announced that it not only would be an issue, but would be the leading issue. Does the Democratic party organization stand by Senator King, or does it stand by former Justice Clarke?

"In Chairman Hull's own State of Tennessee, United States Senator Shields entertains well-known views in opposition to the League of Nations. Senator Shields's term expires in 1925. Will the Democratic National Chairman oppose the renomination of Senator Shields, and, in the event he is renominated, oppose his re-election?

"These questions naturally arise when the Democratic National Chairman becomes fluent upon the subject of the League of Nations. He undoubtedly would perform a very great service to his own party and to his own countrymen, regardless of party, if he would find time to set forth accurately and positively the position which he and his associates in charge of the Democratic organization hold upon this question."

Worried Over Impression Created.

The incident which Chairman Adams helps to keep alive by his statement tonight is chiefly interesting to politicians in its bearing on the relationship between President Harding and the organization which administers the business of the Republican party. Nothing has yet appeared to indicate that President Harding and Chairman Adams are at outs, but there seems to be evidence that the Republican politicians are becoming alarmed at the creation of the impression that the national committee is opposed to the President's World Court policy. Whether the reaction is likely to lead to a demand that Mr. Adams retire from the chairmanship of the committee is something that those in a position to know have not disclosed.

There is considerable opinion in Washington that the whole incident might have faded away if Chairman Adams had not made a public statement intended to show that the agitation over the action of his publicity bureau was due merely to interests which see American questions through foreign eyes and not over the course of Secretary Hughes in having the Republican National Committee withdraw its accusations against the Allied Governments.

At the moment the accusation appeared the United States was on the point of making an amicable settlement of the German occupation question. It was evident that the charges of the National Committee, which manages the affairs of the party of which President Harding is the titular head, might have so provoked the Allied Governments as to bring about a serious hitch in the negotiations.

As matters turned out the arrangement for the repayment of its occupational costs was concluded before an opportunity had been given to any of the Allied nations to take umbrage over the charges of the National Committee's publicity bureau that they were "crooked" and were trying to "bilk" and "job" the United States.

UPHAM WILL NOT RESIGN.

Treasurer of Republican National Committee to Serve Out Term.

Fred W. Upham of Chicago, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee since 1918, has no intention of resigning his office, but will retire at the end of his present term in June, 1924, Harry M. Blair, Assistant Treasurer of the committee, declared here yesterday in a statement.

"Certain reports have been circulated that Mr. Upham is not in accord with the chief Republican leaders and had planned to resign," Mr. Blair said. "This is not true. Mr. Upham is in perfect accord with the leaders of his party and does not contemplate resigning. As he sailed for Europe yesterday and is not able to answer in person these reports, I am acting as his spokesman.

"Thursday and Friday Mr. Upham was in conference with Claudius H. Huston, Chairman of the Republican Ways and Means Committee, and with myself. At these conferences an aggressive program was outlined by him and on conclusion Mr. Upham sailed for Europe for a brief vacation. On his return he will devote much time and energy to the Republican National Committee's financial affairs.

"On several occasions Mr. Upham has voiced his intention of retiring at the end of his present term of office, in June, 1924. He does not contemplate resigning. His retirement will occur at the time of the meeting of the next National Republican Convention and not before."

WASHINGTON, June 3.—John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared tonight there was "no basis whatever" for the report that Fred W. Upham of Chicago would resign as Treasurer of the committee.

"Mr. Upham is co-operating with us very cordially," said Mr. Adams, "and will serve his term out until the next convention."

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BRITISHER ATTACKS ELLIS ISLAND TERROR

Denounces as Scandal the Detention of Third Class Passengers.

INJUSTICE MAKES ENEMIES

Cites Instance of Skilled Lace Maker Wrecked in Health From Treatment at Station.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—Harold Spender, writing in The Daily Chronicle on "The Terrors of Ellis Island," refers to the detention there of six well-to-do Englishmen who had traveled in first class.

"But what about the poor third-class passengers?" he asks. "Their case is far worse, and for a long time past has been an open scandal.

"Returning from America last Autumn on an ocean liner, I had occasion one day to investigate one case of several sent back from the United States after having received from the American Consul General facilities to cross the Atlantic—a real experience.

"The man came from Nottingham and was a highly skilled lace maker. He had received his visé and had been so far encouraged to emigrate that he had sold his house and taken with him his wife and children. He wished to join his brother who was already a naturalized citizen of the United States.

"He had gone out a whole man, so the ship's doctor informed me, and he was returning to England a physical wreck. On arriving in New York he had been debarred from landing at the pier and had been taken straight to Ellis Island. There he had been herded with emigrants from East Europe, men of lower civilization and lower habits. He had been looked after by Americans of non-British origin who treated him with scant kindness and reproached him with his English nationality.

"There he and his family had been kept for six weeks and had been finally sent back on the same ship as that on which they arrived, so that the officers had full cognizance of the case.

"During his stay on Ellis Island the lacemaker had been, according to his own assertion, lanced for specimens of his blood so often that he came back suffering seriously—the doctor told me he had many boils on his body—but they finally detected a slight cyst on his daughter's eye, and although they did not specify any disease on his papers, they had sent back the whole family with the papers marked 'Likely to become a public charge.'

"During the leisure of my ocean voyage I took particular trouble to investigate this case very carefully. At first it appeared to me incredible, but gradually I realized that the man was speaking the absolute truth.

"He and his family were being sent back wrecked in health at the expense of the steamship company. They had been treated as criminals for no other offense than an untimely belief in the freedom of the United States. They were returning to England confirmed enemies of America and all its ways.

"Now I put to all right-minded Americans: Is this a manner of treatment which is likely to endear their name and their country to the vast world that lies outside of North America?"

ASSAILS HARDING ON SUGAR.

Hull Denounces His Decision Not to Cut the Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—President Harding's decision not to consider modification of the tariff rates on sugar was characterized today by Chairman Cordell Hull of the Democratic National Committee as an "utterly indefensible course."

The President's stand, which was made known at the White House Friday, revealed, Mr. Hull declared, the "extent of the absolute domination of Republican national leaders and the Harding Administration by the sugar tariff beneficiaries and price-fixers.

"The American people," the Chairman said, "will be amazed at the cool and complacent announcement of President Harding that they are to be denied relief from extortionate sugar prices through a 50 per cent. tariff reduction.

"Every present sugar trade fact and every economic law offer convincing evidence that a 50 per cent. tariff reduction would result in immediate substantial reductions of existing exorbitant sugar prices, as was recently effected in Canada, thereby relieving the people at the rate of hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

"This sugar tariff robbery is a sample of Republican high tariff prosperity, from the damaging effects of which Republican politicians now attempt to divert public attention by loudly boasting they are 100 per cent. Americans.

"Predicting a political revolution in 1924," Mr. Hull declared that, meanwhile, "the people can only try, by severe deprivation or by starving, to drive high sugar prices and other high prices down to a decent level."

Held for Stealing Employer's Auto.

Arrested for violating traffic rules at Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, Romeo Bernelli, 16 years old, of 705 East Ninety-seventh Street, was locked up in the Simpson Street Station early yesterday morning charged with larceny when he admitted that the automobile he was driving was owned by his employer, Paul Bruno, a painter, of 791 East 140th Street, and that he had taken the machine out without the owner's consent.

WOULD-BE FLAPPER COMMITS SUICIDE

14-Year-Old Chicago Girl Inhales Gas When Mother Bars Styles of Classmates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Other girls in her class rolled their stockings, had their hair bobbed and called themselves flappers. She wanted to be a flapper too. But her mother was an old fashioned mother, who kindly but firmly said "No." So the girl put a rubber hose in her mouth and turned on the gas.

This is declared to be the story behind the suicide of Ruth Hornbaker, a 14-year-old high school girl of Berwyn. She died today in the home of her father, Albert R. Hornbaker of 2,121 South Oak Park Avenue, following two days in a comatose condition. Her parents had found her unconscious Friday night on her bed.

WILL FIGHT SHOE UNION.

Douglas Asks Brockton Manufacturers to Uphold Present Body.

Special to The New York Times.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 3.—William L. Douglas, former Governor of Massachusetts and a leading Brockton shoe manufacturer, will not stand for the new union of shoe workers. He makes this plain in a statement to the press in which he denounces the "secessionists" as having placed themselves outside the "pale of organized labor" and urges the manufacturers to stand together in refusing to deal with the newly formed union.

Mr. Douglas said the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union contract with the Brockton manufacturers had stood the test for 20 years. Both sides had abided by the decisions of the State Board of Arbitration, which sometimes favored the unions and sometimes the manufacturers, and the system, while perhaps not perfect, was far superior to the proposed plan of local arbitration desired by the new union.

AMERICANS APPROVE FRENCH RUHR POLICY

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

1918, the day President Wilson, acclaimed of all, reached Paris, I said to him: 'Like you, France today hopes for a peace of justice and security.' And I added, 'For the miseries and sadness of yesterday peace must give reparation; against the perils of tomorrow must give guarantees.'

"The negotiations began among Government chiefs, and on June 27, 1919, at the moment when the Treaty was about to be signed in the same city where in 1783 the sovereignty of the young America was acclaimed, I said to President Wilson: 'The delegates of the victorious countries have not worked for long months and have not called to Versailles the delegates of conquered Germany to have in their hands only a scrap of paper. Like you, we wish that peace be not a vain word, not a floating hope, not just a ray of light for a Europe covered with blood. We have already too many indications; the future calls for watchful control. Ships sunk by their crews; French flags burned by soldiers; the strange clashing of arms along the frontiers of Poland—they are not signs of repentance. Real peace can come only from continuing machinery.'

"I expressed the hope that this continuing creation would be the collective work of the Allied and Associated peoples, and I concluded: 'That which is going to be signed will be worth little if not constantly vivified by the spirit of concord which dictated its framing.' and President Wilson answered me: 'We have finished the drafting of the peace, but we have only begun to plan the co-operation which I believe will be enlarged and consolidated in years to come, so that the hands which we shake now shall never part.'

"The hands have parted, and to our great regret the co-operation has not continued as we hoped. America, which was not bound by the compact of 1914 and which had the right to conclude a separate peace, did not ratify the treaty of Versailles.

She judged that after throwing her sword into the European balance and having swung it on the right side, she could not in an intimate manner mix any longer in the agitated politics of the Old World, whose uncertain movements she could not follow closely. And she went back home, but without taking back her old and faithful friendship. But in this voluntary isolation she is not indifferent to the efforts of France and her European allies, particularly those most directly threatened by the Germanic peril, to assure the peaceful realization of the treaty of Versailles.

Rejoices in American Sympathy.

"America has not allowed her sympathies to be turned by the bitter propaganda which Germany has resumed since the war, and those American delegates who attended the Pasteur celebration at Strasbourg Thursday saw for themselves how absurd and audacious were the two principal German lies. To pretend, as agents of Germany in the United States do every day, that the question of Alsace-Lorraine remains open, that it has not been settled by he treaty and by the elections which followed it; to pretend that its people are not attached to France with all their soul, that they are disturbed by some secret misery—these charges they have seem to be lies. And when the American doctors on Thursday heard the multitude singing the 'Marseillaise' perhaps they noticed that among the soldiers were many black men who bore themselves well. If they had asked the Mayor of Strasbourg he would have told them that these native soldiers were honest people, well trained, good-natured and liked by the residents.

"But, anyhow, America herself has repulsed these poisonous lies, and when we entered the Ruhr she did not believe for one moment, in spite of German insistences, that we and our Belgian friends were stricken with the folly of conquest. With that admirable common sense which characterizes her, she said, on the contrary, that we were right to count, first of all, on ourselves for the execution of the treaty, and that when a nation knew what it wanted and acted in accordance with that knowledge it gave the best guarantee of success and the surest claim to the esteem of other peoples. If we had had any need of proof we should only have had to turn to the United States, which has always been bound to a strong love for humanity, to a very attentive consciousness of its national dignity, and which has never consulted anybody but itself about the defense of its essential interests. Surely Americans would never think that France, not having obtained all the co-operation she had the right to expect, should hesitate to take within the limits of the treaty the measures necessary to oblige Germany to keep her promises. Americans would not have understood if France left the population of the devastated regions in distress, without demanding of Germany, whose allies were all intact, the reparations she had promised.

"It was not to consecrate any such mockery of justice that 50,000 sons of America fell on our battlefields and sleep today in the folds of the soil of France. Many of their mothers and wives have not had the sad consolation of coming to weep upon their tombs, but they know their loved ones rest here beside their French companions. Surely they do not wish that in the country which they so bravely defended the sleep of their loved ones shall be some day disturbed by new invasions."

As he descended from the platform the French Premier's hand was grasped by Ambassador Herrick, while cheer after cheer went up from the 10,000 people who surrounded the monument.

President Harding's Message Read.

In his address at the opening of the ceremony Ambassador Herrick read a message from President Harding, saying:

"It is with great pleasure that I have requested Ambassador Herrick to participate as representative of this Government at the dedication of a monument on the soil where the sons of the United States fought side by side with the heroic sons of France, giving the supreme effort in the cause of freedom and sealing the common service with their blood. May this friendship renewed when Americans fought on French soil for the freedom of man, endure and grow strong as the years pass, and may prosperity ever attend revivified France."

Herrick's Plea for Lasting Unity.

Mr. Herrick said:

"Here, with the mirage of battlefields strewn with our dead before our eyes, we reverently participate in the dedication of this monument not only to the tragic past but to the future of unbroken friendship between two nations in common service to human rights. This day's observance will have failed if it does not remind us that we are too prone, in the preoccupation of our individual affairs, to forget the cause which made Frenchmen and Americans companions in arms.

"The French farmer, who knows no limitations in hours of labor other than physical endurance, has gone a long way in repairing the damage done his fields by trenches and shells. But there are recollections which, for the sake of his future and the future of all mankind, we cannot, even if we would, erase and still be true to the men who fought and to the men who served during those four terrible years. From our victorious dead, sleeping in sacred cemeteries, there arises a spirit of everlasting fraternity beyond the power of the living to destroy.

"Suppose the leaders in the war had failed! Then our conceptions of human liberty as incarnated in France and America 150 years ago would have failed. Suppose those who lead us now should fail; then we should perish—differently, but no less surely.

"Let us be ever mindful that these men made their sacrifices to the common cause and for the common good. Their comrades of every land who survived the harsh ordeal have returned to what now seem to them uneventful lives, where in patient silence they trust their Governments to political leaders and a mighty press to consummate their sacrifices by acts which will help them realize their rightful hopes and longings. May the vision of this silent army be forever kept before our eyes and the obligation which they have placed upon us never be forgotten by the men who are now weaving the future fabric of the world."

No Imperialism, Says Millerand.

At the luncheon given after the ceremonies President Millerand reviewed the American war effort and, turning to present-day politics, said:

"Like our friends across the Atlantic, we place our independence above everything. But a free people—which we are and which we intend to remain always—have never had the absurd thought and impiety of founding their liberty on domination of neighboring peoples. We respect their independence, as we expect them to respect ours.

"If we are in the Ruhr, it is only the disloyalty of Germany, who has refused to execute her promises, that has taken us there. It would be to belie our acts and intentions to say that they were motivated by the spirit of conquest and revenge. The truth is more simple. We wish the vanquished to keep their engagements and repair their crimes. Our will will not bend, because it is backed by justice. No more in 1923 than in 1914 or the period between 1871 and 1914 does France nourish projects of militarism or annexation."

Joffe and Petain Present

CHAUMONT, France, June 3.—(Associated Press).—A monument to Franco-American friendship was unveiled here today in the presence of President Millerand, Premier Poincare, M. Colrat, Minister of Justice, Marshal Joffe, Marshal Petain, Generals Gouraud, Mangin and Buat and numerous peasants and residents of the city.

The American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, and General Wright represented General Pershing as honored guests today.

Silhouetted against the clear blue sky on a little hill overlooking the now historic river, and gazing steadfastly towards the Northeast, three figures of heroic size stand as an emblem, as M. Poincare expressed it, of "France's security against further aggression."

Preceded by martial music and clattering cavalry, President Millerand reached Monument Hill first. Bareheaded, with his white hair tossed by the Summer breeze, the President with Ambassador Herrick on his right and Premier Poincare on his left stood throughout the ceremony, which lasted two hours.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.
Herald Square New York

Men's Custom-Made Shirts

Our Custom Shirt Department is ready with an unusually comprehensive assortment of smart new fabrics for summer shirts. Patterns are invariably choice, and they include Jacquard figures and lustrous fiber stripes.

Silks Flannels
French, Scotch and Austrian
Fine Woven Fabrics

Every shirt made to your measure by our Custom Shirt Department is made in our own workshop, under the most careful supervision, and by skilled workers.

Priced at $4.89 and up

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th Street.

Zonite!

The Greatest of all Antiseptics

What It Is

ZONITE is a concentrated, stabilized and perfected form of the Carrel-Dakin Solution. The Carrel-Dakin Solution is an antiseptic developed during the World War by two eminent scientists. War hospital records show that it reduced amputations and deaths from infection over seventy per cent and saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of desperately wounded men. It has been adopted and is in daily use by the medical profession and in hospitals throughout the civilized world.

By standard laboratory tests Zonite has more than three times the germicidal strength of pure carbolic acid. It has about seventy-five times the germicidal strength of peroxide of hydrogen and forty times the germicidal strength of any solution of carbolic acid, iodine, bichloride of mercury, etc., that can be applied with safety to the human body.

In addition to its high germicidal efficiency, Zonite is non-poisonous, non-irritating, non-caustic and healing. It can be used freely and frequently on the delicate membranes and tissues of the human body without harm.

What It Does

For Preventing Contagious Diseases

Until the discovery of this form of antiseptic, it was impossible to introduce freely into the mouth and nose any antiseptic solution at sufficient strength to destroy disease germs effectively. It is in the prevention of germ diseases, therefore, that Zonite finds one of its greatest fields of usefulness. During epidemics of colds, grippe, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, sore throat and other respiratory diseases, when every sneeze and draft scatters millions of germs, Zonite should be used frequently as a throat spray and nasal douche.

For Cuts and Wounds

Zonite should be promptly applied to a fresh cut or wound to destroy the germs which cause blood poisoning and other similar forms of infection. In addition to acting as a disinfectant, it will shorten the process of healing and greatly reduce the usual pain and inflammation.

As a Mouth Wash

A solution of one teaspoonful Zonite added to one-quarter glass of water used night and morning as a mouth wash will destroy breath odors and act as an excellent preventive against pyorrhea. Dental authorities have stated that the daily use of Zonite in this manner, together with regular dental inspection, reduces the likelihood of contracting this disease to a minimum.

Sore Throat

Nearly all the ailments of the throat are due to bacterial infection. Prompt relief, therefore, can not be obtained without the use of an effective germicide. One part Zonite to five parts water as a gargle or throat spray usually clears up and controls throat infections. In severe cases, especially when ulcerations are present, the throat should be swabbed with pure Zonite and your physician called. Begin treatment promptly when symptoms first appear.

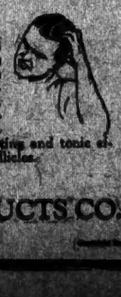
For Burns, Scalds and Blisters

Zonite is especially valuable in the treatment of burns, scalds and blisters. It prevents infection, aids in removing charred or dead tissue, helps to reduce inflammation, and accelerates healing. It also lessens scars and disfigurations that are apt to follow wounds of this character.

For Personal Hygiene

Zonite is the ideal antiseptic for personal hygiene. Poisonous caustic compounds, such as bichloride of mercury, phenol and cresol solutions, etc., are tremendously harmful when used regularly for douche medication. Any physician will verify this statement. Write for the Zonite booklet on personal hygiene for women.

For Dandruff



Dandruff (seborrhea sicca) and many other scalp irritations are due to bacterial infection. Zonite has proved remarkably effective in removing these annoying conditions. It kills the micro-organisms, dissolves and removes the scaling incrustations and exercises a stimulating and tonic effect on the scalp tissues and hair follicles.

For Catarrh

Zonite affords a most efficient local treatment for this condition. Used as a nasal spray it quickly loosens the hardened incrustations of mucous matter, clears up the nasal passages and soothes and heals congested membranes. Note—Atomizer fittings in which Zonite is used must be of hard rubber.

Rash, Skin Eruptions

There are numerous kinds of skin eruptions classed as eczema. Many of these yield readily to the application of Zonite. A few trials will demonstrate whether or not the antiseptic will be of service. Chronic skin troubles and skin troubles induced by system disorders should receive the attention of a physician.

For Old Sores

Zonite is remarkably effective in healing old sores and slow healing wounds. Used in a strong solution it will aid in dissolving dead tissue and removing proud flesh. By killing the germs, it stops the discharge of pus, rendering the sore clean and healthy. A milder solution used daily will aid in rapid healing.

Poison Ivy

In cases of poison ivy and similar plant poisoning, Zonite is perhaps the most effective remedial agent known to materia medica. It acts with extraordinary promptness in cleaning up the inflammation and restoring the skin to a normal condition.

For Insect Bites

As a relief from bee stings, mosquito bites, chiggers and many other insect bites, Zonite is particularly effective. If promptly used, the antiseptic will lessen the pain and reduce swelling and irritation.

Bad Breath (halitosis)

Breath odors are usually caused by a bacteriological condition of the mouth. Zonite is the one form of antiseptic with real germicidal power that can be used freely in the mouth. Its effect is far more thorough and far more lasting then pleasant tasting mouth washes heretofore used for this purpose.

For Body Odors

Objectionable body odors are caused by a germ (bacterium foetidum) which infects the sweat glands of the arm-pits, feet, etc. A scientific body deodorant must not only dispel the odor but destroy the germs which cause it. Deodorants which merely replace one odor with another or clog the pores are harmful and inefficient. Zonite kills the germs, destroys body odors promptly and effectively and leaves no odor of its own.

Rids the Home of Deadly Poisons

It is no longer necessary to keep the skull and crossbones type of antiseptic in the home. Zonite, while highly germicidal, can cause no fatal accident. It also supplants pleasant tasting mouth washes and gargles heretofore in general use, that according to government reports, have no detectable germicidal power.

Zonite is a clear, colorless liquid that does not stain and leaves no odor. It is the last word of science on the subject of antiseptics. Ask your druggist for the Zonite "Handbook on Antiseptics," which describes fully the protection which the antiseptic brings to the home.

ZONITE PRODUCTS CO., 342 Madison Ave., New York City

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

McCutcheon's
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

June Clearance Sale of Summer Dress Cottons

Special—Imported Dotted Swiss

Several thousand yards of the finest Hand Loomed St. Gall Dotted Swisses—"McCutcheon Quality"—two sizes of dot on every color ground, including Orchid, Grey, Green, Maize and Yellow—also colored dots on white grounds. Exceptional value at **75c** a yd.

Commencing today, June 4th, several thousand yards of Fashionable Cotton Fabrics (our own Importations) will be placed on sale at prices which will effect a quick disposal.

French, English and Swiss Novelty Cottons, Crepes, and Voiles in the season's smart colors attractively priced at **$1.25, $1.50, $1.75** and **$1.95** a yd.

Embroidered Fabrics—French Crepes and Voiles in the fashionable all-over effects specially priced at **$2.50** a yd.

Imported Homespuns (Ratines) in a superb assortment of novel designs and plain shades **95c** a yd.

Dress Ginghams and Tissue Ginghams—Checks of every size and color **50c** and **75c** a yd.

Printed Crepes and Voiles—Unusual qualities and color combinations **75c, $1.25,** and **$1.75** a yd.

White Fabrics—White is destined to be in great favor for the summer costume—our assortments are now at their best and are all specially priced. You will find every desirable kind of white fabric **50c** to **$2.00** a yd.

Remnant Sale

Several thousand yards of McCutcheon Fabrics in practical lengths, including a large quantity of ***Imported Cretonnes*** (exclusive designs) in lengths up to five yards—all marked at

Less than one-half their original prices

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

McCutcheon's
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33rd Streets

Announcement

We take pleasure in announcing that we have taken over the

Redfern Corset Shop

heretofore located at 570 Fifth Avenue.

Miss M. D. Foley, the former manager, will continue to be in charge of the Redfern Shop at McCutcheon's. Under her supervision a staff of expert fitters will render courteous, individual attention to each patron. The most painstaking care will be taken to secure the model best adapted to each figure thus assuring comfort, the correct silhouette, and satisfactory wear.

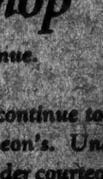
A cordial invitation is extended to our friends and the friends of the Redfern Corset Shop to visit the Shop in its new location on our second floor.

James McCutcheon & Company

Every good citizen should know his own city. See New York's Silver Jubilee, Grand Central Palace, May 28th to June 23rd.
Get your tickets today
White Rock

TYPEWRITERS
3 RENTED MONTHS $10 UP
PATTEN TYPEWRITER CORP.
1607 BROADWAY
GRAM. 1254
REMINGTON & UNDERWOOD PORTABLES

FANS



ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING
716 Eighth Ave. (cor. 46 St.)
Branch 2617 Broadway

STORM ROUTS 350,000 AT CONEY ISLAND

Miniature Hurricane, Tearing Down Signs, Precedes the Downpour.

RUSH FOR RAILWAY TRAINS

Automobiles Congest All of the Roads on Long Island and in Westchester County.

Fair weather yesterday morning sent hundreds of thousands of city dwellers to seaside resorts. Coney Island, until a storm broke in the afternoon, had drawn more than 350,000 persons, while Long Beach and Staten Island pleasure grounds attracted proportionate crowds. As usual on Sunday Long Island and Westchester roads were clogged with long lines of automobiles.

In the middle of the afternoon, black storm clouds gathered suddenly. At Coney Island the rain was preceded by a miniature hurricane, which tore down signs and banners and wrought general havoc among concession stands. Five telephone poles between West Twenty-eighth Street and West Thirty-first Street at the seaside resort were blown down. The police reported that no one was injured.

When the heavy downpour began there was a concerted rush for the railroad terminals. Police Captain James A. Gillen of the Coney Island Station assigned all of his available men to the West End Terminal and the West Eighth Street Station to direct the crowds. By the time the rain had stopped, before 8 o'clock, the crowd 350,000 had dwindled to a few thousands.

In keeping with his announcement that arrests would follow violation of municipal ordinances on the recently opened Riegelmann boardwalk, Captain Gillen yesterday ordered his men to be on the alert. As a result eighteen men and women were arrested. Four, who were held on Saturday for throwing fruit skins and refuse on the walk, parading in bathing suits and other violations, were reprimanded yesterday when arraigned before Magistrate Ellperin in the Coney Island Court.

There were many bathers yesterday. Only one accident was reported. Carl Hoffman, 19 years old, of 1,618 Avenue A, broke his neck while turning a somersault in the sand. He was removed in a critical condition to the Coney Island Hospital.

The highest temperature reported yesterday was 84 degrees, which was four degrees less than the peak on Saturday. Warmer weather but partly cloudy was promised by the weather man for today.

NEW GERMAN OFFER EXPECTED THIS WEEK

By CYRIL BROWN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

who, in a long article in this morning's Lokal Anzeiger, tells the Government how to draft the note.

He says an outsider and a private citizen like himself, who does not possess all the inside technical information, naturally can not draft a finished note, but he thinks that he can give the basic text for the reply. He would say in effect:

"We regret that the Government of his Britannic Majesty was disappointed in our offer of May 2. We undertook this offer at the suggestion of Lord Curzon, assuming that his Lordship in making his suggestion desired to be a benevolent mediator in our fight with France regarding her illegal invasion of the Ruhr. Since, however, from the English note of the 13th, the very opposite is apparent, no one need be surprised if our disillusionment is all the greater. Under the circumstances there is nothing for us to do but waive all further negotiations today."

Von Tirpitz says in conclusion:

"If the English yet believe that negotiations are in their own interest, the foregoing rejection will not prevent them. We shall then, however, come with quite a different status to the conference table than if we had swallowed this humiliation. Come what may, in any event we shall not have furnished a legal basis for our annihilation, but shall have saved our nerve and honor for the future."

RUHR WORKERS YIELD ONE POINT TO FRENCH

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUESSELDORF, June 3.—The French have scored a fresh advantage in the struggle against German passive resistance. Perhaps acting under pressure of discontented wives, the Ruhr workers have decided henceforth to ignore the order from Berlin to refuse to apply for "circulation permits" from the French for the transport of household coal, which, according to the custom here, forms part of the workingman's wage. Notably, the employes of the Schlegel and Blumenthal mines and of the Union Iron Works have put in requests for "laissez-passers," and already 268 permits have been delivered.

Requests for passport visas are also growing more numerous. Every day a long queue may be seen outside General Denvigne's headquarters here, where permits are issued. When the office opens, at 9 A. M., many have been waiting for several hours.

A curious working of the German mind in connection with visas is instanced. The French officials issuing the visas have been struck by the fact that practically all the passes submitted bear dates later than that of the Interallied Commission's order closing the frontier between occupied and unoccupied Germany to all not possessing visas. The explanation, after inquiry, was found to lie in the fact that the Germans always like to have things both ways. They want to go backward and forward freely, and therefore require visas. But they also do not wish to disobey Berlin's order to ignore the French occupation here, because they are afraid of what will happen to them later.

So they have duplicate passports issued for the special purpose of getting French visas. Once the hated occupation is over these passports will disappear and the old ones will be brought forth, guiltless of any French official stamp.

PARIS, June 3.—The Government has decided to hold Emil Hoellein, member of the German Reichstag for Thuringia, who was arrested in March as a Communist, at the disposal of the French police authorities in reprisal for arbitrary arrests of French citizens in Germany, according to the Temps.

WILL HOLD RUHR UNTIL PAID

Gaston Liebert Defends France's Demand for Reparations.

Gaston Liebert, Director of the French Bureau of Public Information, addressing a small gathering at the Federation de Francais in Town Hall, West Forty-third Street, last night, declared "the French will not get out of the Ruhr until Germany pays its reparations."

The former French Consul General said that his Government occupied the Ruhr with the knowledge that it would take months to make the Germans understand that it would be cheaper in the long run to pay their debts than to be "dishonest." He said the purpose of occupying the Ruhr was to exert pressure on the industrialists of Germany, who, he said, made money during the war and even after the armistice, to make them help their Government to pay the reparations.

Frank D. Pavey, President of the society, presided, and a brief address was made in French by Charles Barrett, newly appointed Consul General. There was also a musical program.

FIREMEN SAVE GOATS.

Animals Had Leaped From Bridge to Metal Cover to Escape Train.

To dodge a New York and New Haven express yesterday afternoon, four goats, which had wandered upon the tracks, jumped through a trestle at Kings Highway and Rookdale Avenue, New Rochelle. They landed on a metal cover which keeps engine oil from dripping to the highway.

One goat leaped from the cover to the hood of a touring car driven by Arthur J. Brandt of 1,339 Barnes Avenue, the Bronx, breaking the windshield, which slightly cut Landin E. Collier of 4,339 Barnes Avenue, the Bronx. He was in the front seat with the chauffeur.

Firemen were called to rescue the three goats on the drip cover, and after an hour's work got them down with ropes.

The owner of the goats is not known, but a summons from the City Court is awaiting him for permitting the animals to roam.

LIGHTNING KILLS TWO MEN.

Had Taken Shelter From Rain Under Tree at Lake Hopatcong.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., June 3.—While taking shelter under a tree here today from a heavy rainstorm, two men were killed by lightning.

They are Frank Rossmore, 37 years old, and Samuel R. McConnell, 50.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic from Liverpool and Queenstown were:

Walter F. Angell, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Bartlett, Miss Margaret Bartlett, Algernon Bathurst, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Chegwidden, Mr. and Mrs. Eric H. Collings, Miss M. E. Deel, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Ferguson, Mrs. J. D. Foot, Miss V. D. Foot, H. C. Gribben, Cecil Hilton, Miss M. Hobbs, Mrs. A. H. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Lane, A. W. Mace, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGregor, Misses Jessie and Jean McGregor, Dr. and Mrs. A. Moffitt, James Morton, Lionel L. Phillips, P. O. Reed, Mrs. S. G. Train, W. A. Traver, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Trippe, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Sears, Lady Mary Veno, Miss Mary P. Veno, Lieut. Col. W. Thornburn, D. S. O., Victor C. Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Alvah S. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph W. McGill, Mr. and Mrs. John McBratney.

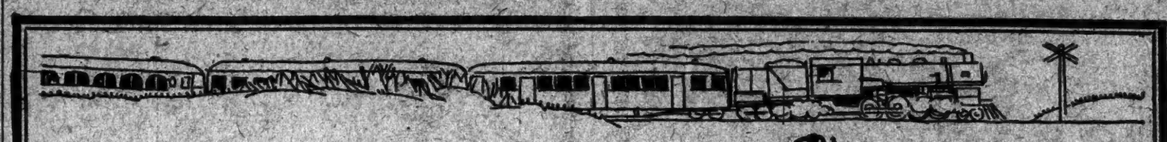
$35

Women's Twill Suits

Two- and three-piece suits radically reduced for rapid clearance. Some three-piece suits have separate top, some one-piece dress, navy blue, tan and black. The season's best styles at our lowest price of the season.

WOMEN'S SUIT DEPARTMENT
THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900



This "Hartmann" wardrobe trunk is well-qualified to go traveling with you. It is completely equipped at $55
SEVENTH FLOOR

The Correct Wardrobe for Summer Travelers

Travel Coats—Fascinating fabrics, most of them imported from England, checks and stripes in gay colors. Collars of self material or red fox, kit fox, muskrat. For women, $39.50 to $175

Travel Suits—Smart simplicity in terms of women's tweeds, lovely new materials cut on trim English lines. $55

Over Blouse—Crepe de Chine, frilled, sketched in trunk above, $9.75

Cape Costume—For the trip whose end holds the necessity of more formal dress there is a women's 3-piece cape costume of crepe de Chine in navy blue, black and white. $85

Plaited Cape—One phase of the misses' *Cavalier costume introduced two weeks ago, adapted for travel; it is the plaited cape which is here full length in Canton crepe, black, cocoa and grey. $49.50 Other silk coats and capes, $49.50 to $95

*Registration U. S. Patent Office Applied for

Cool Frocks—For hot weather, a comfortable misses' frock of crepe Elizabeth, navy blue, grey and cocoa. $29.50 Other models for misses, $29.50 to $79.50

THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900

Traveling Robes

Made with a bag for convenience in traveling. Two-tone satin with Tuxedo collar and Jap sleeve, plum color, navy blue and Copen, $16.75

Costume Slips—Whatever or wherever your journey a costume slip is an essential.

Lingerie Slips—Trimmed with Val. lace, $1.95 and $2.95. Hand made and trimmed with real filet lace, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95

Silk Slips—With hip deep shadow proof hem, white sateen, $2.95. Flat crepe, $12.75. Radium silk, $6.95. All these in white, flesh and street shades.

Plaited Slips—In crepe de Chine, $12.75. In flat crepe, $14.75
SECOND FLOOR

Overnight Bags
$5.75

Genuine cow-hide bags in two styles: 14 inch leather lined, 15½ inch moire silk lined.
GROUND FLOOR

The Bangkok Cloche

"The newest and most featured note in millinery." Our Paris staff has sent us this note—certainly the Bangkok cloche is the smartest, most practical hat for traveling; navy, grey, almond, sand, sand and brown, white, black and white, $7.50
FOURTH FLOOR

Patent Leather Pumps

Stepping aboard the train or steamer the trimmest foot will wear patent leather and the favorite style will be the strap pump, $12.75
SECOND FLOOR

The Fox Scarf

Every smart traveler this summer will complete her costume with a fox scarf. Pointed, bisque, red, grey, dyed blue.
FOURTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900

St. Gall Dotted Swiss, 75c yard

Grey; orchid; copper; marine blue; vermilion; maize; peach; copen; beige; apple, nile and Lanvin greens; pink; black; white, and many other exquisite summer colors.

A special purchase of 10,000 yards of this very fine imported swiss with white and colored embroidered pin and medium dots.

This sale will continue throughout the week.
SECOND FLOOR

A Special Purchase

Glove Silk and Knit Lisle Underwear

Glove Silk Vests, $1.95—Filet edge, ribbon shoulder straps, in flesh or white. Sizes 36 to 42.

Glove Silk Stepin Pantie, $2.95—To match the vests. Sizes 5, 6, 7.

Glove Silk Night Dresses, $5.95—To match the vests. Jenny neckline. Sizes 15, 16, 17.

Glove Silk Vests, $1.95—Picot edge and ribbon shoulder straps. Flesh, orchid and peach. Sizes 36 to 42.

Glove Silk Stepin Pantie, $2.75—To match vests. Sizes 5, 6, 7.

Glove Silk Bloomers, $2.95—To match vests. Amply cut with reinforced seams. Sizes 5, 6, 7.

Glove Silk Night Dresses, $5.95—To match vests. Tailored style with picot edge, flesh, orchid and peach. Sizes 15, 16, 17.

Glove Silk Stepin Chemise, $2.95—Tailored style, daintily trimmed with lace. In flesh only. Sizes 36 to 42.

Knit Lisle Union Suit with Glove Silk Top, $1.95—Bodice or shoulder straps, flesh or white. Sizes 36 to 44.

Lisle Union Suits, $1—Bodice or shoulder straps, tight knee, in white only. Sizes 36 to 44.

Athletic Union Suits, $1.50—Good quality batiste or voile, check or stripe patterns, in flesh or white. Sizes 36 to 44.
GROUND FLOOR

Rich Novelty Silks

Three Special Values for Sports and Street Wear

Silk Eponge—In plain or check patterns. Smart new colors. 40 inches wide, $2.95

Blistered Silk Crepe—A unique and lovely fabric shown in plain colors, such as beige, grey, putty, cocoa, brown, green, navy, black and white. 36 inches wide, $3.95

Sports Silk—A rich, heavy weave in white with fascinating stripes of blue, green, tangerine and gold. 40 inches wide, $4.50
GROUND FLOOR

Silk and Chamoisette Gloves

We have a complete assortment of silk and chamoisette gloves from the well known manufacturers in correct lengths and designs for summer wear, but these four styles have proven the most popular, since they adapt themselves so nicely to street suits and frocks.

12 button chamoisette. A serviceable, well-fitting glove for summer. Many smart colors and white. Pair, $1.25

2 clasp silk. Good quality and range of colors. Pair, $1.25

16 button silk. White and black. Excellent fit and heavy quality. Pair, $1.50

Strap wrist chamoisette. Fine quality fabric, carefully cut and finished. Wide range of colors and white. Pair, $1, $1.25, $1.50
GROUND FLOOR

Furs are Repaired

During the Summer

When you send your furs to be stored, or if you wish to have a coat remodelled, let us give you an estimate of what the repairs will be. This repairing and remodelling can be most inexpensively done during the summer months.
FOURTH FLOOR

Bathing Apparel

For Infants

Bathing Suits—All wool jersey, gaily colored, white piping or plain, $1.95 and $3.95

Terry Beach Robes—Small check or stripe patterns in blue, tan or pink combinations, $2.95 and $3.95
FOURTH FLOOR

PECK & PECK

The Cairngorm in a combination of red, black, white and yellow — $25

CAIRNGORM

A sweater with a very peculiar origin

IF YOU have ever trod the slopes of Cairngorm Mountain up in Banffshire, you have seen lodged in the bedrock hundreds of quartz pebbles of peculiar color and brilliancy. Those peculiar colors have been captured by the weavers of Scotland, and the result is a new sport sweater that is as wild as any Highland landscape and is as full of the outdoor spirit as a Scotch house party in the quail season.

PECK & PECK
587 Fifth Avenue 501 Fifth Avenue
Chicago · Newport · Southampton · Beach Lake · Palm Beach

PECK & PECK

HARDING AT CHURCH WITH SHRINER BAND

Many Washington Pastors Hold Special Services for Delegates to the Convention.

HOT SUN GREETS VISITORS

President to Take Part Today in Two Ceremonies Incident to the Conclave.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The temperature rose to the seasonal mark today for the first big influx of Shriners for their annual convention, reaching 93 degrees while velvet-clad delegations representing more than thirty temples marched from their trains to rooms reserved for them. Others faced the prospect of spending a sultry night in their berths on Pullmans parked in various railroad yards.

James S. McCandless of Honolulu, Imperial Potentate, who was among today's arrivals, was greeted by a large delegation of Shriners. Many churches put on special programs today for the visitors, and tonight President Harding, who is a Shriner, attended the service in Calvary Baptist Church at which the band and the "chanters" of Zuhrah Temple, Minneapolis, appeared.

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, President of the National Council of the Episcopal Church, preached the sermon at an open-air service where the Glee Club of Almas Temple, Washington, and a military band furnished the music.

Marine Corps headquarters, it was announced today, has assembled 25 officers and 500 drill sergeants at the request of the shrine to act as marshals in the convention parades. The Marine Corps precision in drill and discipline, it was explained, was sought to avoid breaks and delays in the long line of march from the Capitol to the White House.

President Harding will take part tomorrow in two ceremonies, both incident to the shrine convention, but neither directly connected with the conclave.

The first of the ceremonies will be the dedication of a "zero milestone" which has been erected on the Mall south of the White House and will be used as the base for measuring road distances throughout the United States. The other ceremony will be in connection with the opening in Potomac Park of a reproduction of the boyhood home of John Howard Payne, composer of "Home, Sweet Home."

The President is expected to speak briefly at each of the ceremonies. Other speakers at the Zero Milestone dedication will include Director MacDonald of the Bureau of Public Roads; Assistant Secretary Drake of the Department of Commerce, Senator Oddie of Nevada, representing the American Automobile Association, and Roy D. Chapin of Detroit, representing the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The monument will be presented to the nation by Dr. S. Johnson, general director of the Lee Highway Association.

The Payne homestead opening ceremonies will be in charge of the Advisory Council of Better Homes in America, of which Secretary Hoover is chairman. Mr. Hoover will be one of the speakers at the opening.

CABLE CRUSHES ARM: HOLDS MAN HALF HOUR

Fire Rescue Squad Burns Wire That Holds Hospital Employe —Anaesthetic Is Given.

While working about the elevator motor in the basement of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, 420 East Fifty-ninth Street, last night Paul Hackenberg, 26 years old, of 120 East Fifty-ninth Street, an employe of the hospital, accidentally caught his right forearm under the steel cable as it was being wound on the drum. For nearly half an hour his arm was pinned, the bone being shattered, until the rescue squad of the Fire Department had cut the cable with an acetylene torch.

Employes of the hospital, attracted by Hackenberg's cries, ran to his assistance, but seeing they could not free his arm summoned Patrolman Strosheim of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who sent in a call for Hook and Ladder Company 2, in command of Lieutenant Coles.

The firemen could not release Hackenberg, and the Lieutenant summoned the rescue squad. The members of the squad on their arrival cut through the cable with an acetylene torch in a few minutes.

Before the arrival of the firemen Dr. Faulkner of the hospital staff administered local anesthetics to lessen Hackenberg's suffering, and when the latter became very weak about five minutes before his release the doctor gave him a general anesthetic.

TWO DEAD IN CANAAN FIRE.

New Hampshire Sends Relief to Homeless After $500,000 Blaze.

CANAAN, N. H., June 3.—Wide spaces strewn with charred and blackened debris, skirted by a few houses and buildings, were all that remained of Canaan today after the disastrous fire of yesterday, which destroyed two-thirds of the town and cost two lives.

Despite the heavy loss, which is estimated at more than $500,000, most of those whose places of business or homes were destroyed are already planning to rebuild.

More than 200 persons who were made homeless were quartered temporarily in houses still standing and in neighboring towns, while relief organizations were rushing supplies of food and clothing.

Meanwhile, the report that three children were seen playing in the stable where the fire started was being checked up.

The dead men were Sidney B. Gilman, storekeeper, and his father, Horatio A. Gilman, 80 years old. The body of the former was found in a field near his home.

William Foxhall, principal of the high school here, was painfully burned in attempting to save the school. Napoleon J. Hill, a barber, also suffered severe burns, and was taken to the hospital at Hanover.

Of the business section of the town nothing remains. The Boston &Maine Railroad line through the town was rebuilt late yesterday and traffic from Montreal to Boston resumed after a five-hour tie-up.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—Fifty cots and 300 blankets and pillows tonight were forwarded by order of Adj. Gen. Charles W. Howard from the headquarters of the New Hampshire State National Guard to Canaan for use by those who were made homeless by the fire there yesterday. Tonight the Chamber of Commerce is collecting food, clothing and money for those in need at Canaan.

Chappaqua Church Consecrated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., June 3.—Archbishop Hayes this morning consecrated the new St. John and Mary Catholic Church here, establishing a Catholic parish in the village made historic by the residence of Horace Greeley. The church, built of stone, was erected by Mrs. Robert J. McKeon as a memorial to her father and mother, John and Mary Manning. The army and navy were represented at the consecration services by American Legion members. After the ceremonies Mr. and Mrs. McKeon entertained the Archbishop and twenty priests at dinner in their home on Quinnipiac Road.

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Expert developing
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Expert service
and
Popular prices

WILLOUGHBY
Cameras---Supplies
110 W. 32 St. Opp. Gimbels
116 W. 44 ST. Opp. Belmont Thea.

Recipe

#13

Eggs with Swiss Cheese

This is good with any good cheese, but it will be better with Kraft Cheese.

Four eggs, ½ cup cream, 1 tablespoon butter, salt, pepper and paprika to suit and ¼ lb. Kraft Swiss Cheese—finely shredded. Melt the butter, and add the unbroken eggs one by one; add cream, seasonings, and cheese. Stir until cheese is melted, and serve on buttered toast. Food value approximately 2000 calories.

4 varieties: American, Pimento, Swiss and Brick, sold by the slice, pound or loaf

5 VARIETIES IN TINS

KRAFT IN LOAVES IN TINS CHEESE

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Macy's Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.
Herald Square New York

SILK TRIMMED
Blue Serge Suits
$39.75
For Men and Young Men

It is the cut of a suit that makes most of the difference between one suit and another.

Correct cut gives style to a suit, regardless of current fashion. "If it fits *me*, that's style enough," your hear many a man say. Nevertheless, when you choose your suit at this store, you get both; every Macy suit is cut to fit along the lines of current fashion.

Correct cut gives durability to a suit. Coat, vest and trousers follow natural lines. They're ready for all the many activities of a man's day. And for a long time.

The blue serge suits we feature at $39.75 permit choice of several models—with different types for young and for older men.

White Flannel Trousers $7.49 Pair

White Linen Knickers $3.89 Pair

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

Macy's Macy's

OVINGTON'S UNABRIDGED

A Little Dictionary of Wedding Terms

GROOM—A furtive young man who is present only because another wishes it desirable for the bride to marry someone.

WEDDING BREAKFAST—A distinctly pre-prohibition institution, the chief purpose of which seems to be to give the bride of yesterday a chance to show her gifts.

BRIDE—The pretty young lady in the Raphaelesque growth and the permanent bloom, whose distinct happiness is at times in some small part a tribute to her Ovington's gifts.

BEST MAN—A functionary of high electric current, whose two privileges are to blow the bride continually and to conduct with the groom intermittently.

GIFT—One of the deluge of beautiful commodities, many of which are so beautiful that complete strangers positively will wonder where they must have come from.

"I DO"—Exclamation by the bride when asked, "Don't you just love that perfume claim that Estelle sent you from Ovington's?" Also said by the groom less confidently at the ceremony.

INVITATION—An engraved notice produced by some expert Rome envelopes, which calls forth from the recipient two exclamations—one of surprise: "Is that so?" and one of confidence: "Ovington's!"

RICE—A vening vegetable of Chinese origin which will spoil everything on the honeymoon by dampening out of the couple's mood and pockets, giving them away conspicuously. Not being certain to delight a bride's heart, rice cannot be obtained at Ovington's.

HONOR, MAID OF—Frequently the maid-president person in the bride. Her special interests are dividing frequently with the bride's mother and the groom's mother.

USHERS—A squad of behavioral guardians who give very heavy pouting the night before the wedding proper, frequently, however, improve of the most when practiced hours before alone under drill.

GOSPEL, MINISTER OF THE—The only party to the ceremony who insists on being serious when it. Generally with the exception of the groom, officiates, congratulate, congratulate. Only gift when, at the special request, drops the.

RING—The central treasure of the event is taken without the fear. A presentation ceremony practiced to the bride, between every year from date bride takes the bride as an anniversary present from Ovington's.

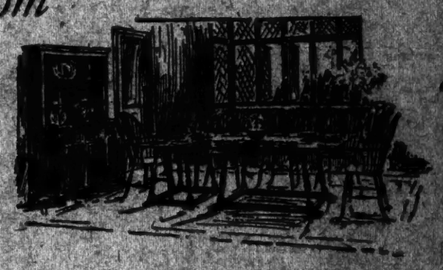
BRIDESMAIDS—Certain young persons frequently permanently after looking over the wedding presents, decide that they prefer Dick or Johnny might do for a husband after all.

JUNE—Sixth month of the calendar year; named after the Goddess Juno, who dwell the "month of brides" and the month that made the corner of Fifth Avenue and 39th Street famous.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"
FIFTH AVENUE AT 39TH STREET

An EARLY AMERICAN *Dining Room*

with interesting and quaint traditions



IN an old tavern, now a small museum, at Danbury, Conn., we found a delightful old cupboard. The refinement of its flat mouldings, the proportions of its panels, told us it was something choice. Now we make it of solid white walnut, finished in the mellow tones of old meerschaum.

The table is the oldest form of extension in the world. The leaves draw out at the sides. The side table can be used as an addition. The chairs are the finest type of English wheel-back Windsors. It is these Danersk Windsors at the exclusive Piping Rock Club that some people think are old ones.

Our New York Sales Rooms contain a comprehensive stock of our various groups of furniture. We are the only manufacturer offering direct to the public furniture for the entire home done in the Early American spirit. Prompt delivery can be had of your selections. Call now.

DANERSK FURNITURE
ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION
2 WEST 47th STREET, FOURTH FLOOR.
Open every day from 9 to 5, including Saturday afternoon

W. & J. SLOANE
FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET NEW YORK

Solving a Perplexing Problem

One of the first and most perplexing problems confronting the young matron is the tasteful and comfortable furnishing of her new home, ofttimes within the limits of a modest budget.

The extremely moderate prices of most of our floor coverings and furniture make possible a furnishing which, while satisfactory and pleasing to the owner and her friends, results in no particularly burdensome outlay.

The durability of the articles insures lasting satisfaction.

SUGGESTIONS

Table Lamps	$20 to $45	Centre Tables	$30 to $110	Book Ends	$30 to $35
Bridge Lamps	30 to 60	Davenport Tables	25 to 75	Book Cases	20 to 115
Floor Lamps	30 to 60	End Tables	15 to 55	Book Racks	15 to 45
Lamp Shades	15 to 55	Nests of Tables	25 to 50	Occasional Chairs	10 to 35
Mirrors	15 to 75	Refectory Tables	50 to 100	Easy Chairs (Denim)	55 to 125
Porcelains	10 to 50	Console Tables	25 to 55	Desk Pieces (Stamped Leather)	15 to 75
Reading Stands	6 to 28	Vacuum Cleaners	48	Foot Rests	30 to 40
Sheffield Silver Pieces	10 to 60	Waste Baskets	10 to 35	Tabourettes	18 to 50
Sewing Cabinets	15 to 40	Silver Candle Sticks	10 to 35	Tea Wagons	25 to 50

Bed Room Suites—8 pieces . . . . $250 and up
Dining Room Suites—10 pieces . . . $425 and up

ORIENTAL RUGS
Small Sizes—$20 to $50 Room Sizes—$250 and up

DOMESTIC RUGS
Small Sizes—$5 to $23 Room Sizes—$40 and up

These prices are very moderate and represent values which in our judgment cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Store Hours, Daily, 9 to 5
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Freight paid to all shipping points in the United States.

Submen or Supermen?

Can mankind expect to develop a race of supermen? Experts' composite judgment finds the race very slightly changed in fifty centuries.

Japan's Submerged Tenth—F. Cunliffe-Owen describes Japan's new problem which affects a class of outcasts who make up one-tenth of the population.

Intrusion of Russians—The Russian noble is in danger of losing his identity in New York, where he is arriving at the rate of at least half a dozen a week.

Four Sisters From a Parsonage—F. W. Wilson discusses marriages which did not promise greatly but culminated in unforeseen fame.

Spiritualism's Dark Room—Personal experiences of a skeptic at a scientifically conducted seance.

The New York Times Magazine
NEXT SUNDAY

RESERVE A COPY OF THE TIMES AT YOUR NEWS STAND.

Playing the "JH" Sarazen Wins Again!

NATIONAL "OPEN"
NATIONAL "AMATEUR"
P. G. A. CHAMPIONSHIP
CANADIAN "OPEN"
METROPOLITAN "AMATEUR"
MASSACHUSETTS "OPEN"
and many other sectional championships

The redoubtable champion has started off this season on the right foot by winning the North England Professional Golf Championship.

The "JH" ball gave him the same unfailing support which must go with matchless golf performance.

This great ball only resumes the pace it set last year by winning every national championship of importance in this country. They are enumerated under the illustration of the "JH" ball.

HOLMAC
Golf Headquarters
25 West 45th Street, N. Y.
Tom McNamara, *President*

QUEENS LEADS IN NATIVE PARENTAGE

Manhattan Has Fewest Children Whose Fathers and Mothers Were Born in Borough.

CENSUS RETURNS ANALYZED

Dr. Haven Emerson Chairman of Committee Which Is Classifying City's Population.

Queens leads all the boroughs of the city in the percentage of children of native parentage and Manhattan is last, according to population statistics just issued by the New York City Census Committee of 200 Fifth Avenue.

Of each 1,000 males of native parentage the percentage under twenty years in each of the boroughs is as follows: Queens, 528; the Bronx, 510, Brooklyn, 456; Richmond, 442, and Manhattan, 365.

Of each 1,000 males of foreign parentage Manhattan has 664 who are under twenty, Brooklyn has 616, the Bronx 608, Richmond 561 and Queens 440.

Of each 1,000 males of mixed parentage the Bronx has 575 under twenty, Brooklyn 529, Richmond 522, Queens 516 and Manhattan 510.

Of each 1,000 females born of native parentage Queens has 524 under twenty years of age, the Bronx 496, Richmond 471, Brooklyn 452 and Manhattan 350.

Of each 1,000 females of foreign parentage Manhattan has 616 under twenty, Brooklyn 589, the Bronx 572, Richmond 553 and Queens 423. Each 1,000 females of mixed parentage in the Bronx will show 533 under twenty, in Richmond 514, in Queens and in Brooklyn 490 each and in Manhattan 472.

The New York Census Committee, established in 1919 to obtain speedy tabulation of the 1920 census, has become a permanent organization and is engaged continuously in analyzing the population of the city. It has divided the city into forty-acre districts and has classified the population of each. The data resulting is said to be more complete than that possessed by either the State or Federal census bureaus.

Dr. Haven Emerson, former Health Commissioner, is Chairman of the committee; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is Vice Chairman, and Dr. Walter Laidlaw is the Executive Secretary. The membership includes Dr. Robert R. Chaddock, Professor of Statistics at Columbia University; Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life; Raymond B. Fosdick, Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of the Department of Health, and Dr. Samuel A. Goldsmith, Director of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research.

PRIZE FOR MAGAZINE COVER.

State Industrial Commissioner Offers $50 for Best Design.

State Industrial Commissioner Bernard L. Shientag offers a prize of $50 for the best design for the cover of The Industrial Bulletin, a publication issued monthly by the State Department of Labor. Announcement of the offer has been sent to the public schools and art schools. Designs should be forwarded to Commissioner Shientag at the New York Office of the State Department of Labor, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, not later than Aug. 31, 1923.

Neysa McMein of 37 West Fifty-seventh Street heads the committee of artists who will pass upon the designs. Other members of the committee are: Rollin Kirby, cartoonist of The New York World; Douglas Volk, 119 East Nineteenth Street; Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, 65 East Fifty-sixth Street; Edward Penfield, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

While the offer is expected to arouse interest chiefly among students, Commissioner Shientag will welcome designs from any quarter.

DINNER ENDS THE GLOBE.

Whole Staff Sees Last Edition to Press, Then Dines at Press Club.

The passing of The Globe and Commercial Advertiser, which ceased publication Saturday after its purchase by Frank A. Munsey, was witnessed by sixty members of the editorial staff who followed every process of getting out the last edition from copy desk to press room. Afterward they adjourned to the Press Club for an informal dinner.

The Globe, as combined with The Evening Sun, will appear today for the first time. It will take over some of the features of The Globe and Commercial Advertiser. Other features have been acquired by The Evening Telegram and by The Evening World.

CUVILLIER TO SPEAK IN LIBEL CASE TODAY

To Appear in Hearing on Enright's Action on Police Graft Charges.

NEW EVIDENCE EXPECTED

Bribery Charge Against Detective McAllister Also to Come Up Before Judge Crain.

Three phases of the police bootleg graft charges and counter-charges are scheduled to be taken up before Judge Thomas C. T. Crain in General Sessions, when, as a committing magistrate, he resumes his inquiry this morning.

Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier is to appear today in the criminal libel action brought against him and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan on Police Commissioner Enright's complaint. The charge relates to the publication of a telegram criticising the police and naming Commissioner Enright. Assemblyman Cuvillier sent the telegram to Magistrate Corrigan.

Mr. Cuvillier contends that the telegram was privileged as an act of a legislator and further that the sending of it was outside the jurisdiction of New York City courts because the message was filed in Albany. A representative of the Attorney General's office is expected to present a brief in support of the Assemblyman's contention.

Further evidence in the criminal libel case will be presented by John D. Lindsay, counsel for Magistrate Corrigan, who at the last hearing before Judge Crain produced documents and newspaper articles bearing on police affairs for the purpose, he intimated, of offering them as evidence of justification of the publication of the telegram.

All of the correspondence between Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright with regard to police enforcement of the Mullan-Gage law has been subpoenaed by Judge Crain, despite the objections of the Corporation Counsel. It is expected that this correspondence will be produced today together with other records called for by the defense.

The bribery charge against Detective Robert McAllister, having to do with a raid on Mary Castro's sailors boarding house on Water Street, is also to come up today before Judge Crain. Mrs. Castro and her husband are expected to appear again for cross-examination.

Judge Crain today may announce his decision in the perjury charge brought against McAllister in connection with his testimony before Magistrate Corrigan in a liquor case. The testimony concerned a raid at the home of Charles Z. Zittel on Central Park West.

Man Dies From Morphine Poisoning.

An unidentified man, about 30 years old, with the initials T. O. C. in the band of his straw hat, was found by Patrolman John Gilmartin in the north meadows of Central Park, near Ninety-seventh Street early yesterday morning unconscious and suffering from the effects of morphine poisoning. He died later at the Knickerbocker Hospital without regaining consciousness.

ADVERTISEMENT.

156mile motor trip

Included on Great White Fleet Jamaica all-expense tours. Also meals and berth on steamer; hotel in Jamaica. Only $200 and up for fifteen days. Ask your travel agent or

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GREAT WHITE FLEET

see outings

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When the smooth, ready "putt-putt-putt" of a motor boat changes to "putt-skip-putt"—it's time to put a Nicholson Tungsten Point File to work on the ignition system

This is the only file that cuts the super-hard metals of motor electrical systems, and it belongs in your tool box.

Be sure the name NICHOLSON is stamped on the file you buy

A FILE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

NICHOLSON FILE Co
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

McCutcheon's
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33rd Streets

Remarkable Sale Large Table Cloths

By a fortunate purchase we are able to offer an entire stock of high grade Pure Linen Table Cloths at the following exceptional figure.

2 x 3 yds.
2 x 3½ yds.
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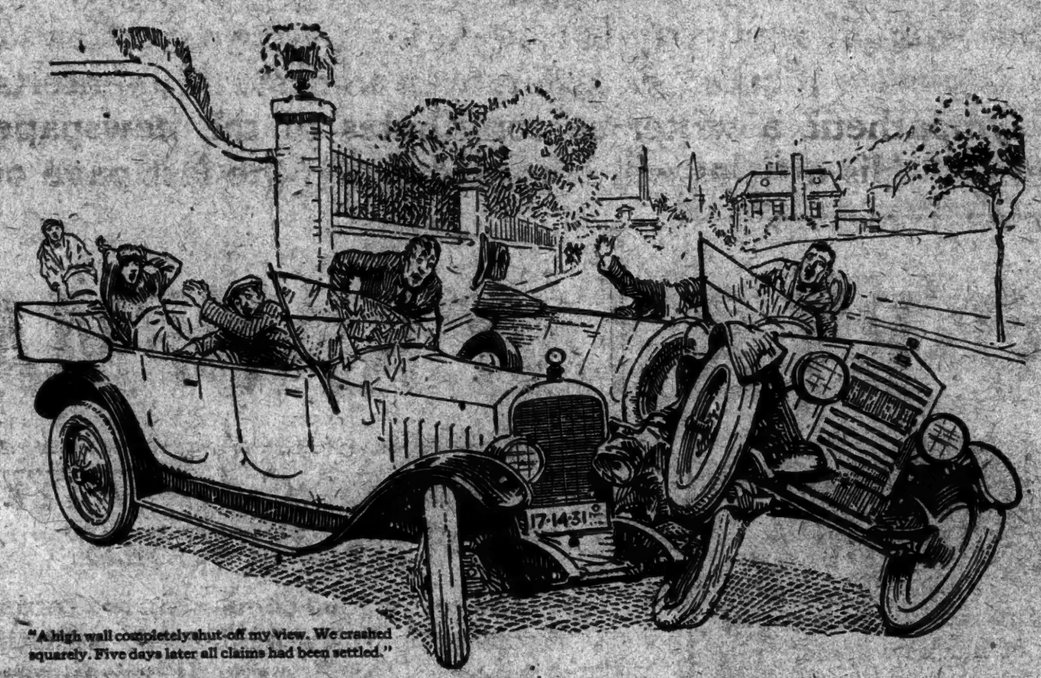
2½ x 2½ yds.
2½ x 3 yds.

All at $12.50 each

Also a limited number of *Napkins* to match these cloths, in all but four of the many varied patterns. At reductions of 33⅓%.

22 x 22 in. ..... $11.00 per doz.
26 x 26 in. ..... $16.00 per doz.

LIBERTY MUTUAL



"A high wall completely shut off my view. We crashed squarely. Five days later all claims had been settled."

Are you receiving a 30% Dividend on your Automobile Insurance?

LIBERTY MUTUAL has always paid back to its automobile policyholders 30% of their premiums.

This is a saving of 23 cents on each dollar of the standard cost of motor-car insurance.

At the same time Liberty Mutual has maintained the highest quality of service.

How has this been done?

The high cost of insurance is largely caused by reckless owners. Liberty Mutual does not knowingly insure this class. It admits only persons of good character who are not engaged in questionable occupations and who have a record for careful driving.

Furthermore, Liberty Mutual cuts out over 10% of the insurance cost *by selling to you direct*. Its policies cannot be purchased through the usual insurance channels.

If you are not receiving a 30% dividend on your automobile insurance, and if you believe you are eligible for membership, write or phone to the nearest office of the LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 41 East 42nd Street · Phone Vanderbilt 2700

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Workmen's Compensation and public liability insurance can be purchased also at any of the following offices:

BOSTON (Home Office), ALBANY, BALTIMORE, BROOKLYN, BUFFALO, CHICAGO, HARRISBURG, INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG (Va.), NEW BEDFORD (Mass.), NEW HAVEN, NEWARK (N. J.), NEW YORK, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, PORTLAND (Me.), PROVIDENCE, READING (Pa.), RICHMOND (Va.), ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), SYRACUSE, TRENTON (N. J.), WASHINGTON (D.C.), WATERBURY (Conn.), WILMINGTON (Del.), WORCESTER (Mass.)

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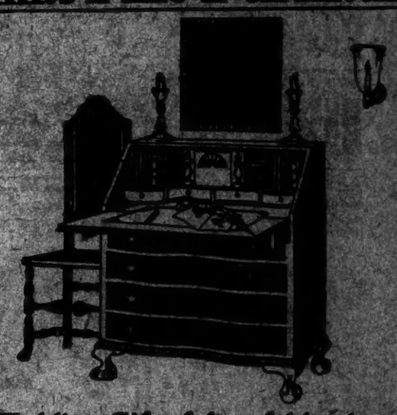
GOOD FURNITURE
the wedding gift of lasting charm

Flint's Fine Furniture



A Wedding Gift of threefold welcome

FOR the bride who is making a new home, the need of good furniture is immediate and great.

A desk is one of the most urgent needs. This mahogany desk, known as the Governor Winthrop, will hold a ranking place among the Lares and Penates. Its price is $116.

Solid mahogany spinet desk . . . $32
Mahogany davenport table . . . $36
Mahogany end table $14

FLINT & HORNER CO., INC.
20-26 WEST 36TH STREET
A few yards from Fifth Avenue

Knabe
PIANOFORTES
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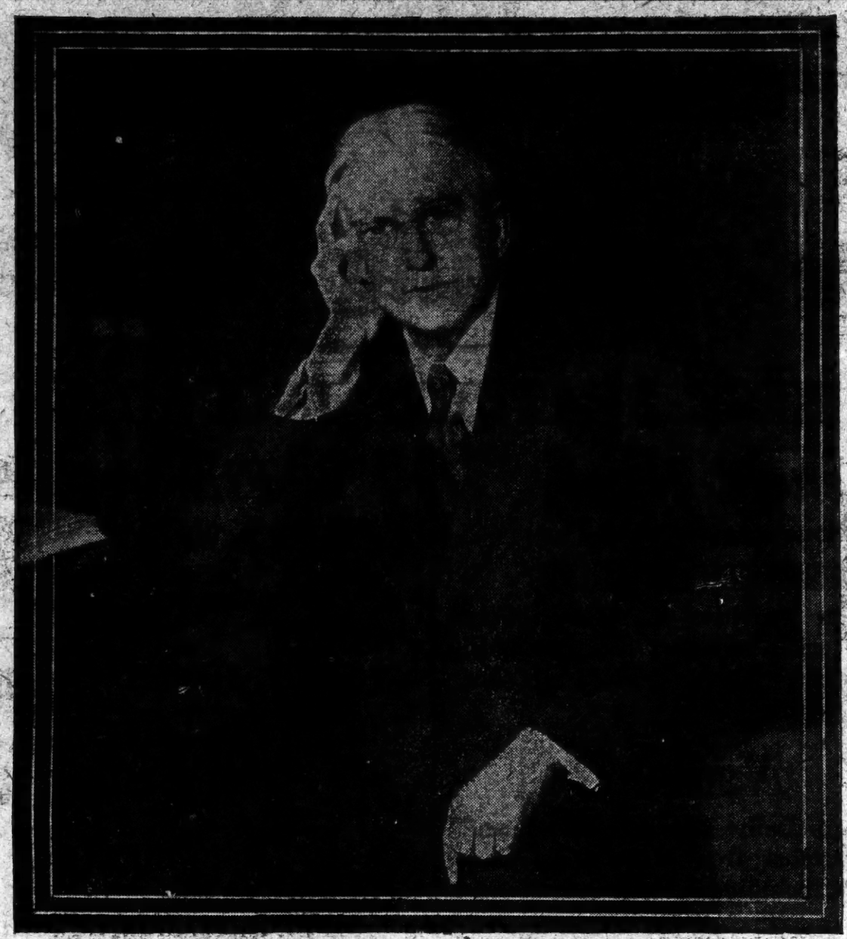
The AMPICO
•
ORDERS FOR ART DESIGNS AND SPECIAL FINISHES SHOULD BE PLACED NOW IN ORDER TO BE COMPLETED FOR FALL DELIVERY

Warerooms: Fifth Ave. at 39th St.

THESE OUTSTANDING FEATURES

Which Have Hitherto Appeared in The Globe and Commercial Advertiser Will Hereafter Appear Daily in

The Evening Telegram



DR. FRANK CRANE

No writer for any New York newspaper has ever established a finer following or a greater enthusiasm for his editorials than Dr. Frank Crane. While his work is scholarly it is never over the heads of his readers. He writes of science without confusing you; of morals without preaching to you; of politics without any party bias and of the everyday affairs of life he is as clear a thinker, as accurate an analyst and as entertaining and sympathetic a writer as contributes to the newspapers of America. His articles will appear daily on the last page of The Evening Telegram.

"ROUND THE TOWN" BY S. JAY KAUFMAN

THORNTON BURGESS' BEDTIME STORIES

For years Mr. Burgess has been putting the children of the United States to bed with his delightful bedtime stories. If your children are among those millions who cannot go to sleep until they have heard one of Mr. Burgess' stories you can assure them a sound night's rest by having The Evening Telegram every night, for one of his stories will be on the back page.

The EVENING SHORT STORY

One of the fine features of The Globe was the Evening Short Story which is published contemporaneously with The Chicago Daily News, the greatest evening newspaper of the West. Each story will be complete in the issue in which it appears—no continuations—no waiting to see how it comes out. Every day on the back page of The Evening Telegram.

S. Jay Kaufman has a peculiar and individual place in the journalism of New York. He probably knows more people connected with the world of Art, Music and the Theater than any other writer for the New York press. His column with the title of "Round the Town" is a compendium of the news of the studios, the theater lobbies, the cafes. He is the O. Henry of the news, the Henri Murger of 1923. His column will appear every day on the editorial page of The Evening Telegram.

"KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES"

The really good comic strip is a rare bird. 'Keeping Up With the Joneses' is that kind of a bird. The Evening Telegram already has what it thinks is the finest quartet of comic strips in New York in 'Regular Fellers,' 'Joe Quince,' 'Gas Buggies' and 'Them Days Is Gone Forever.' But 'Keeping Up With the Joneses' is good enough to put along with 'em in The Evening Telegram's daily gallery of good, clean fun. Every day on the back page of The Evening Telegram.

OTHER DAILY FEATURES

The Globe devoted more space to features than any of the New York evening papers. Very many of these features have become the exclusive property of The Evening Telegram and will find their places in its pages. If there are some of The Globe features that you especially liked and you do not find them to-day in The Evening Telegram write to The Editor of The Evening Telegram to-night asking to have them printed.

BRONX HAS TABLET TO TORPEDO VICTIMS

Placed at Gillespie Square, Named After Youth Lost on the Ticonderoga.

PARADE BEFORE CEREMONY

Memorial, Covered With Flowers, Borne on Caisson Drawn by Six Horses.

In memory of Eugene F. Gillespie of the Bronx and the twenty-four others who lost their lives when the U. S. S. Ticonderoga was torpedoed off the coast of France on Sept. 30, 1918, by the German submarine U-152, a bronze tablet was unveiled at Gillespie Square, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon by Grace K. Gillespie, a sister.

The tablet was placed on the granite column of the Webster Avenue viaduct, which crosses the New York Central tracks near 166th Street. The square, which was named in honor of young Gillespie, is at the junction of Brooks, Webster and Park Avenues, extending from 165th to 166th Streets.

Before the ceremony there was a parade from 138th Street and Third Avenue to Gillespie Square. In the line of march were the different Bronx Legion posts, Keith's Boys' Band, a delegation from the N. V. A., members of the Fire Department, St. Mary's Catholic Union and the Bronx Eagles. The tablet was borne on a caisson drawn by six horses and was covered with flowers. A salute was fired by a firing squad of twenty men from the Sixth Naval Battalion, Naval Reserve of New York, and taps were sounded.

Gillespie, who was born in the Bronx on July 25, 1898, was Assistant Treasurer of Keith's Royal Theatre. He was the son of former Battalion Chief Frank Gillespie of the Fire Department and lived at 1,754 Anthony Avenue, the Bronx. He enlisted in the navy on Nov. 26, 1917, and was assigned to the Ticonderoga, which was torpedoed on its fourth trip. The twenty-two survivors were picked up four days later by a British tramp steamer. His brother, John C. Gillespie, served in the navy during the war.

ASKS WAR ON CATERPILLARS

Westchester Official Appeals to All Residents to Join in Fight.

So many billions of tent caterpillars have camped in the woods in Westchester County and throughout the Hudson River and Harlem Valleys that John G. Curtis, head of the Westchester Farm Bureau, has issued an appeal for the people of the district to make a war on the army of pests which threaten to destroy fruit orchards and groves of the country estates around the watershed of the city of New York.

The scourge of caterpillars has caused great concern to fruit growers and every effort is being made to wipe them out. Every evening boy scouts are traveling about the countryside burning tents of caterpillars after they have stopped their rampage in the foliage and have sealed themselves in their tents.

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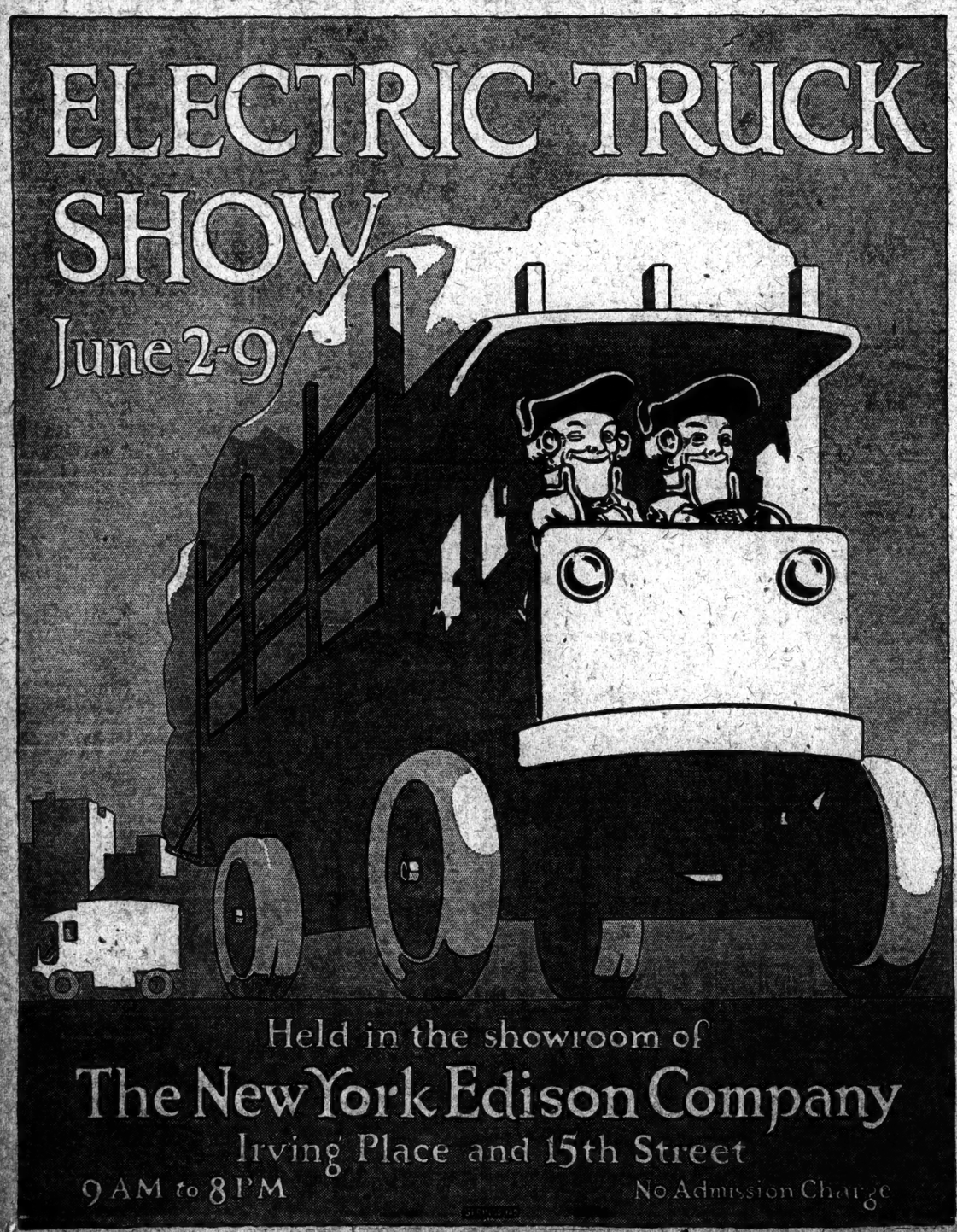

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Saturday there were three liberal evening newspapers in New York, The Globe, The Evening Post, and The Evening World. Today there are two.

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School News

The Educational page conducted by

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News

The Chicago Daily News Wireless and Cable Despatches from a corps of Correspondents, including:

PAUL SCOTT MOWRER, Paris
HAL O'FLAHERTY, London
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GEORGE R. WITTE, Berlin
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whose "Financial Outlook" competently interprets business conditions.

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OFFER $1,000 PRIZE FOR BEST CITY SONG

William H. Woodin Announces Competition in Connection With Silver Jubilee Fetes.

PUBLIC WEDDINGS JUNE 16

Couples Who Are Married on Float Before Mayor Will Win $5,000 in Furniture.

Announcement was made yesterday that William H. Woodin, chairman of the Finance and Advisory Committee of the city's Silver Jubilee Celebration, had offered a prize of $1,000 for the best song with New York City as the theme. Half of this amount will go to the composer and half to the writer of the lyric of the song adjudged the winner in the competition, or, if one person writes both words and music, he will receive the entire prize.

"East Side, West Side," "Little Old New York," and "The Bowery" were mentioned as songs that have come to be accepted as having a distinctively New York flavor. Songs to be included in the competition must be submitted at the exposition at the Grand Central Palace on or before June 15.

Tomorrow will be Queens Day at the Exposition and Borough President Maurice E. Connolly will preside. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a reception to Dan Beard, National Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Beard will be escorted by the Boy Scouts of Queens with delegations of Boy Scouts from the other boroughs as guests. Alric Nan will speak. Music will be furnished by the Queens Parental School Band.

In the evening addresses will be made by Ellis Parker Butler, the author; George H. Wilcockson, President of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, and George J. Ryan, President of the Board of Education.

Prizes of $5,000 in furniture have been offered to couples who will be married on a float in the industrial parade on June 16. It is proposed to have the marriages take place before Mayor Hylan, who will be in the reviewing stand.

LAMBS' SPRING GAMBOL.

Annual Entertainment Equals the Standard of Other Years.

An appreciative audience attended the Lambs' Annual Spring Gambol last night at the Earl Carroll Theatre. The entertainment offered was in every way up to the standard of past gambols.

The performance started, as is the Lambs' custom, with a club sketch, the scene set at the Lambs' own fireside. The sketch entitled "To Memory Dear," was written by George Christie, and the cast included Denman Maley, George Drury Hart, Will Deming, Charles B. Wells, William Lynn, Frederick Roland, Alphons Ethier, H. Cooper Cliffe, George La Guere and Frederick Lewis. "O Creamy Sam," a satirical musical diversion, with book and lyrics by Percival Knight and music by Gitz Rice, came next. It was staged by Walter Wilson and Ralph Riggs, and Arthur Aylesworth, Fred Graham, Fred Santley, Arthur Uttry, Tom Kowan, Will Deming, Frank Doane, Paul Porter, Ralph Riggs, Wallace Ford, Howard Shaw, Billy Lynn, Charles F. O'Connor, George Sweet, Chester Morris, Leonard Doyle and Ed Flammer were in the cast.

Two numbers on the program were contributed by Gene Buck. In the first, "Our Radio Station," Marilyn Arbuckle, Harry Short, Denman Maley, Nate Leipzig and Hansford Wilson appeared. The second was called "Old Timers" and had a cast that included Otto Kruger, Gus Weinberg, Walter Woolf, Scott Welsh, Jack McGowan, Frank Croxton, Tom Lewis, Herbert Waterous and John Steel.

Tom Barry also contributed two sketches. R. H. Burnside, George Marion, Frank Smithson and Julian Mitchell directed the first, called "Four Well Known Dames and a Guy," in which Charles King, Douglas Stevenson, Sam Ash, George Rasely and Walter Woolf appeared. Tis second contribution was "The Bagdad of Romance."

OVATION FOR RUSSIANS.

Stanislavsky Thanks Audience in Russian and French.

When the curtain fell upon the performance of "The Three Sisters" by the Moscow Art Theatre at Jolson's Theatre Saturday night, one of the most remarkable demonstrations in the history of the American theatre was staged by the capacity audience. After the curtain had been raised and lowered a dozen times, Stanislavsky finally was prevailed upon to address the audience, in French, expressing the appreciation of the Russians for their reception here. This did not satisfy the audience, however, and the demonstration was continued through several more curtain calls until Stanislavsky again expressed his players' thanks to the audience, this time in Russian.

Behind the scenes, after the curtain had fallen for the last time and the audience had departed, after applause lasting nearly a half hour, Stanislavsky addressed his actors and actresses and on behalf of the entire company presented souvenirs of their American stay to several of them. A solid gold cigarette case was presented to Morris Gest by Stanislavsky. Presents of various kinds were also distributed by the players to the various employes of the theatre.

OFFERS DOUAY ITS PRINTS.

German Collector Tries to Sell Specimens Stolen During the War.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 3.—A German collector of old prints has offered to sell to the Museum of Douay a number of fine specimens which were stolen from the institution during the war. The offer was made to the curator of the museum in a letter, which said:

"The cost of living is high in Germany; if you decide to buy these prints I will make you a friendly price."

The curator's answer to the offer has been to turn the leter over to the Service of Recuperation, which has started an investigation.

"Othello" at Lexington.

Verdi's "Othello" was presented last evening as the closing opera of a series given at the Lexington Theatre by Antonio Bagarozy for the benefit of the Italian Hospital. Nicola Zerola as Othello, Erminia Ligotti as Desdemona, Joseph Royer as Iago, Anita Klinova as Emilia, and Messrs. Oliviero, de Biasi, Manchi and Turco were aided by a chorus of good size and an orchestra directed by Cesare Sodero.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Players Club revival of "The School for Scandal" will open at the Lyceum Theatre tonight.

"Vanities of 1923" will open at the Earl Carroll Theatre Monday night, June 25.

"Ted Lewis' Frolic," formerly announced as "From A to Z," will be placed in rehearsal today by Arthur Pearson and Ted Lewis.

"In She Goes," at the Playhouse, will omit its regular Wednesday matinee and on Monday at Daly's Sixty-third Street Theatre will omit its Wednesday and Saturday matinees, starting this week.

"Two Fellows and a Girl," a comedy new running in Chicago, is announced for production at the Vanderbilt Theatre on Aug. 13 by Cohan & M. Cohan.

GOV. SMITH PRAISES B'RITH ABRAHAM WORK

With Lunn, He Addresses 1,500 Delegates at Saratoga Convention Opening.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 3.—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Independent Order, B'rith Abraham opened here this morning with 1,500 delegates and visitors. Governor Smith and Lieutenant Governor Lunn praised highly the work of the organization in charitable, humanitarian and educational fields. The degree team from Providence, R. I., initiated a class with the new ritual this evening and the delegates later attended a dance.

The election of officers will be held Tuesday. Chief Justice Aaron J. Levy of New York has been renominated for Grand Master, and is opposed by S. Rice, also of New York.

Other nominations are: First Deputy, Adolph Stern, of New York; Second, Sam Kalesky, of Boston; Third, Sam Jaffee, J. Kasskow and N. Weelsey, of Philadelphia; Fourth, F. Stiglitz, of Newark, N. J.; Fifth, Harry Gipstein and A. Rosenthal, of Hartford, Conn.; Sixth, Otto Hirsch, of St. Louis, Mo.; Seventh, Harry Roberts, of Baltimore; Eighth, H. Zuckerman, of Cleveland; Ninth, Samuel Brown, of Providence, R. I.; Secretary, Max Hollander and A. Bollow, of New York.

SAY WOMAN SET SELF AFIRE.

Police Think Jamaica Invalid Caused Her Own Death.

Mrs. Sophie Mertens, 52 years old, a widow, of 314 South Street, Jamaica, died in the Jamaica Hospital yesterday of burns, received, the police say, when she set her bed afire.

She had been ill a long time, was bedridden and suffered considerable pain. At first it was thought she had accidentally set the clothes afire but she is reported to have told the authorities in the Jamaica Hospital before she died that she set her bed afire so that death would free her from pain.

Girl Burned Playing at Bonfire.

When her clothing caught fire as she was playing last night with other children about a bonfire in front of her home at 193 Washington Street, Frances Frank, 3 years old, was seriously burned. The girl's sister called Patrolman Patrick Monohan of the Charles Street Police Station, who wrapped his uniform coat about the girl, smothering the flames. He then took the child to St. Vincent's Hospital, where her condition was said to be serious.

THE SCREEN

The Speed Queen.

THE EXCITERS, with Bebe Daniels, Antonio Moreno, Burr McIntosh, Diana Allen, Cyril Ring, Bigelow Cooper, Allan Simpson, Irvi Anderson and others, from the play by Martin Brown, adapted by John Colton and Sonya Levien, directed by Maurice Campbell; "Children of Holland"; Rissenfeld's "Classical Jazz," at the Rivoli.

"The Exciters," a frivolous picture that keeps the vivacious Bebe Daniels constantly busy, is on the screen this week at the Rivoli. Those looking for spurts of comedy mingled with thrills will not be disappointed. This production is well photographed and the settings and exteriors please the eye.

One might say that there is a touch of originality here and there in this photoplay, which is assuredly pleasing after the Summer or fine weather pictures that have been displayed recently. But suspense is shaken out of this production, as it is too light for anything like that. Miss Daniels at times devoter more attention to acting with her hands than with her pretty face, and in one scene she has with Antonio Moreno if looks very much as if a deaf-and-dumb couple were carrying on a conversation.

Miss Daniels has the part of Ronnie Rand, who by the will of her late aunt must marry before she is 21 if she wishes to inherit a fortune. The aunt contends that Ronnie needs good advice from a husband.

The opening of the production gives one an idea of the speed Ronnie loves. It is a picture of a speedometer marking fifty-five miles an hour, that being the rate at which Ronnie loves to drive her car. Ever bent on going through space as fast as possible, Ronnie is shown riding the surf behind a motor boat dashing along over the waves. She happens to be engaged to Roger Patton, whose idea of maximum speed is being pushed along in a wheel chair and even with this halting movement he has trouble, for the absent-minded negro one bright morning shoves Roger and the chair over the end of the jetty into the water.

Because the club is too slow for Ronnie, she speeds forth in an airplane to deliver unexpected packages of good things to the poor children, conveniently staged on the beach. She is accompanied by an unwilling minister. They come down to a height of about 300 feet and drop the prizes with such accuracy that some of them fall into the laps of persons, while others are hit on the head with them. It gives one the idea that Ronnie, or Miss Daniels, ought to be a bomber in the flying forces. They meet with an accident, and Ronnie is badly hurt, and in a moment of semi-consciousness she remembers that she must get married that day. The only available man is a burglar who has rescued her from under the airplane's wing. The ceremony is performed and soon afterward Ronnie offers the man a bribe for the marriage certificate, which he refuses. Roger appears to be relieved at the young woman's marriage.

The burglar, Pierre Le Gariel, played by Monte Montague, tells his gang that he has a chance to wheedle great wealth out of the young heiress. There are fights, in some of which Strangler Louis is introduced. He has an obsession for choking people, and every necktie reminds him it is around a throat, and his thumbs always hanker to press on a man's Adam's apple.

As Ronnie gets well she walks around the boudoir, perfuming it with a spray and then settles down on a chaise-longue, practicing with a pistol on a target pasted to a tree. It is plain that she is recovering and that, if anything, she is rather proud of her burglar husband. Comes then the denouement in which Pierre turns out to be a detective who has only been cracking safes to solidify himself with the crooks. Ronnie is chagrined at this discovery, looks upon it as a deception, a detective seeming no thrill to this speed queen. But finally she settles down to the humdrum life of a detective's bride.

Burr McIntosh does what he has to do as the family lawyer in a natural and pleasing way. Irvi Anderson as Strangler Louis loses no opportunity to show the strength of his fingers. Miss Daniels is always comely, and Moreno, when he employs expression instead of gesture, is quite convincing.

A Daring Deception.

A MAN OF ACTION, with Douglas MacLean, Marguerite de la Motte, Raymond Hatton, Wade Boteler, Arthur Millett, Kingsley Benedict, Arthur Stewart Hull, William Courtright and others, by Bradley King, directed by James W. Horne; the Strand Symphony Orchestra; "Roaring Lions on a Steamship," a Sunshine comedy, at the Strand.

There seems to be a dearth of plots in the Thomas H. Ince studios if "A Man of Action," presented at the Strand this week, is any criterion of what they have on hand. But how this particular story came to pass the various experts in the Ince studios is one of those mysteries that perhaps never will be solved. James W. Horne directed this impossible production, banking probably on the good name of Douglas MacLean to carry it through. But it would take a genius, a young and accomplished Jekyll and Hyde, to do anything with this photoplay, alleged to be "fast and funny" and characterized as a mystery comedy.

One would imagine that on a hot day Mr. Ince and the director were looking out of the window when this production was made, for according to the scenario writer, all one has to do to carry out a daring deception is to go down to the Bowery, give half an hour's study to the type that makes horseshoes gesture with his hands, and then return home as a burglar in a white sweater and permit that you are not yourself.

MacLean has done good screen work, and he acts well in this contraption. He plays the part of Bruce MacAllister, who has inherited a fortune in diamond mines, and therefore has all the comforts wealth can buy. He is waked in the morning by a timid servant, who another mental picture by temperature of his bath water. So Bruce becomes a spoiled boy. Helen Sumner (Marguerite de la Motte) is disgusted with Bruce, and tells him that if he wishes to marry her he must be a man of action.

Eugene Preston, who holds the reins of the MacAllister fortune, schemes to steal a box of diamonds worth half a million dollars, and he tells Bruce that he had better leave for San Francisco and go East to attend an important meeting. Bruce agrees to accompany Helen's father, but he arranges with Dr. Sumner for somebody else to go with him, while he stays in San Francisco. So Bruce visits the underworld and falls in with the crooks with whom Preston is working on the big robbery. One of the band asks Bruce his name, and he replies "Kid." So of course they take him to be the famous "Chicago Kid." In a sweater and loose trousers, he returns to his home, where he convinces Preston, without further disguise, that he is not himself but the "Chicago Kid," and obtains possession of the precious diamonds, but loses them soon afterward.

Preston insists that everybody stay in the house until the gems are recovered, and the little box crops up in the hands of various persons in various ways that is somewhat mindful of "One Exciting Night."

Helen, surprised at seeing the house lighted up, calls in the police. She does not recognize Bruce. Everybody looking at the picture wonders why. He has not even let an eighth of an inch of stubble grow on his chin. And he is about to be locked up when Helen's father returns and explains that Bruce did not go with him. The real diamond thief turns out to be the "Chicago Kid," who just before the story opens had obtained work as a butler in the MacAllister home. Oh, yes! Then happy Helen announces to police, father and everybody that Bruce has become a man of action.

It is not very often that one sees such a piece of nonsense as this, even in motion pictures, and one wonders why it should adorn the screen of the Strand is inexplicable. The cast is quite capable. Mr. MacLean is pleasing and Miss de la Motte does her best.

Other Photo Plays.

At the Capitol, "The Ragged Edge," with Alfred Lunt, Mimi Palmeri and others. Special prologue by S. L. Rothafel and a pot-pourri of "operatic impressions."

At the Rialto, "The Heart Raider," with Mahlon Hamilton, Charles Riggles and others. "New York Yesterday and Today," an illustrated talk.

HIRSHFIELD ASKS BAN ON 8 HISTORIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

and other American accomplishments, and glorify British leaders and accomplishments.

The Commissioner begins his report by recalling that his investigation was ordered by Mayor Hylan on Dec. 6, 1921, as a result of complaints against the "new history" teachings in the public schools. He says that he has read all the text-books complained against, and held five public hearings, at which two persons spoke for the revised text-books and twenty-two against.

Testimony given before him, the Commissioner says, indicates that the standard "history" text-books have been "largely supplanted" in the New York public schools by the eight he names. These eight, he says, have been revised in the last few years to give a new and less patriotic interpretation of "the Revolution, the War of 1812 and other Anglo-American differences."

"Under the specious pretense of 'promoting more friendly relations' and 'mutual understandings' with Great Britain, the Revisionist centuses, our school children are now being taught not the consecrated maxim, 'Taxation without representation is tyranny,' but, quite the contrary, that 'In England's taxation of the colonies there was no injustice or oppression,' and that the real reason independence was sought was because after England had at great cost crushed out autocracy in the Western hemisphere, the colonists no longer needed the protection of the mother country, and were unwilling to pay their fair share of the costs incurred."

Protests Against Omissions.

The Commissioner protests against pro-British references, or no references at all, in the new histories, to Faneuil Hall, the Mutiny act, the Stamp act and the Boston Massacre. He says that the martyrdom of Nathan Hale is ignored and that Joseph Warren, Ethan Allen, Anthony Wayne, Paul Revere, Molly Pitcher and Betsy Ross are not mentioned in most of the textbooks, while Benedict Arnold gets a page of praise in one of them. The omission of the story of Bunker Hill and other important battles and the slighting of victories like Ticonderoga, Saratoga and New Orleans, also are condemned by Hirshfield. He finds that the traditional "We have met the enemy and they are ours," "Don't give up the ship," and "I've not yet begun to fight" are omitted or discredited in the new histories. He also finds that French aid in the Revolution is usually attributed to selfish motives and contrasted with the British motives, which, he says, are played up in a falsely benevolent light.

Under the new system of teaching history, the Commissioner says, children in the New York schools are taught:

That the American Revolution was merely a "civil war" between the English people on both sides of the sea and their "German" King.

That Magna Charta is the real source of our liberties, while the Declaration of Independence exerted no vital force.

That such patriots as Samuel Adams, John Hancock and Patrick Henry were mere disreputable characters.

That Thomas Jefferson deserved a halter.

That Alexander Hamilton denounced the people as "a great beast."

That the United States Constitution and most of our free institutions were borrowed from England.

That the War of 1812 was "a mistake," "disgraceful" and "unfortunate."

That the Mexican War was a grab of territory.

That the North saved the Union only through England's "heroic support."

That our war with Spain was won because England prevented Germany and all Europe from taking sides against us.

That our country's history has been "hitherto distorted through unthinking adherence to national prejudices."

That it is now being "set right" through "newer tendencies in historical writing" and "methods of modern historical scholarship."

Criticised by School Authorities.

Mr. Hirshfield points out that seven of the eight histories condemned by him were adversely criticised by a special committee of twenty-one school superintendents, principals and teachers, appointed by William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools, but that its report, accepted by the Board of Superintendents a year ago, has not resulted in the exclusion of any of the seven volumes from the list of text books authorized to be used in the public schools. He says that this list is promulgated by Superintendent Ettinger, and that principals select from it the text books they wish to use in their schools. Superintendent Ettinger's instructions to school principals, he says, resulted in his failure to find out just how extensively the histories in question are now in use in New York schools.

The eighth book on the Hirshfield index, which was not reported against by the Committee of Twenty-one is Muzzey's History. Hirshfield says it seems to be specially favored in the New York schools, but has been forced out of the public schools in many States. Accordingly he devotes more space in his report to an analysis of Muzzey than of any of the other historians.

In his review of Muzzey, Commissioner Hirshfield quotes liberally to show the Barnard professor's alleged pro-British propaganda. Some of the quotations from Muzzey follow:

This great event (the American Revolution) has too often been represented as the unanimous uprising of a downtrodden people to repel the deliberate unprovoked attack of a tyrant upon their liberties; but when thousands of people in the colonies could agree with a noted lawyer of Massachusetts that the Revolution was a "causeless, wanton, ioked rebellion," and thousands of people in England could applaud Pitt's denunciation of the war against America, as "barbarous, unjust and diabolical," it is evident that, at the time at least, there were no opinions as to colonial rights and British oppression.—Page 90.

When we review, after a century and a half, the chain of events which changed the loyal British-Americans of 1763 into rebels in arms against their king in 1775, we see that the cause of the Revolution was a difference of opinion as a result of the British Empire.—Page 106.

A debatable question, namely, whether the abuses of the king's ministers justified armed resistance.—Page 115.

Hirshfield also condemns Muzzey's characterization of those who engaged in demonstrations against the Stamp act as "the mob" (Page 97). He criticizes the inclusion of the word "patriots," in quotation marks, in Muzzey's reference to Hancock, Warren, Otis and the Adamses on Page 102, and the omission, in connection with the Revolution, or the names of many American heroes. He also resents the "inadequate and inaccurate" description of the Battle of Lexington, the lack of "detail or spirit" intelling about the taking of Ticonderoga, the disposition of Bunker Hill in seventeen words, the reduction of Bradywine, Germantown and Fort Mifflin to two sentences, and the limitation of John Paul Jones's career to one sentence.

"In fact," Mr. Hirshfield remarks, "the entire account of the military and naval actions of the Revolution is compressed into less than ten pages, in a book of more than 500 pages. On the other hand, he points out, Muzzey gives a full page and a half "to a detailed military history of the British victory" at Quebec in 1759.

Mr. Hirshfield quotes from Pages 118-9 of Muzzey to show that the nations which helped America in the Revolution are represented as being actuated by "mean, selfish motives."

West's History Criticized.

In his criticism of Professor West's "History of the American People," the Commissioner quotes the following "un-Americal teachings":

Most of the settlers were 'servants' and a rather worthless lot.—Page 67.

" " " a bad lot, with the vices of an irresponsible, untrained, hopeless class. " " " Cheats and drunkards from this class " " " led to crime or suicide.—Page 72.

Many of them paid themselves indirectly for their devotion to public service by what would today be called graft.—Page 132.

Among passages from West quoted to show propaganda are the following:

The English colonial system had gulfed and guarded the colonies while they needed help and protection. It was not tyrannical.—Page 155.

By 1775 European English and American English could no longer understand each other's ideas. " " " Both sections of Englishmen clung to the doctrine, "No taxation without representation," but these words meant one thing in England and a very different thing in America.—Page 157.

The problem, however, was not merely about taxation; it was a question also of maintaining the unity of the British Empire—the greatest free State the world had ever seen.—Page 158.

Englishmen of that day believed sincerely that the Revolution was the work of a group of "scrabeds." George Washington as a youth had been refused a coveted commission in the British Army. Sam Adams's father had been ruined by the wise British veto of a proposed Massachusetts "land bank." The elder Otis had failed to secure an appointment to the Massachusetts bench. Alexander Hamilton was a penniless and briefless law student, with no chance for special advancement unless by fishing in troubled waters.—Page 195.

In the Stamp Act period the honest purpose of the English Government had been to protect the colonies, not to oppress them.—Page 200.

Cites Harvard Professor's Language.

Reviewing Hart's "School History," the municipal critic quotes the Harvard professor on the American Revolution as follows:

The colonists were not desperately oppressed. They enjoyed more freedom and self-government than the people in England.—Page 126.

The real reason for the Revolution was that, since the people were more used to free government than the English at home, they looked upon every effort of Parliament to tax them as an effort to deprive them of part of their freedom.—Page 126.

(Of Samuel Adams): He was a shrewd, hard-headed politician.—Page 125.

(Of Alexander Hamilton): Is once said to have exclaimed: "Your people, Sir, is a great beast."—Page 161.

(Of Thomas Jefferson): " " " looked upon [by his enemies] as an atheist, a liar and a demagogue.—Page 160.

Not until after Burgoyne's army was captured did Congress pluck up courage to complete the form of union.—Page 150.

"Professor Hart's text-book can only have a most baleful influence upon school children," Mr. Hirshfield concludes, "for it is destructive of patriotic pride and tends to deaden patriotic spirit. The New York City Public School Committee condemned many passages in this book, but the book remains on the List of Authorized Texts for use in the public schools of the city."

From McLaughlin and Van Tyne's history, Hirshfield quotes:

Though the country must have been almost equally divided, the Whigs were most active and succeeded in electing a Congress bent upon defending "American liberties."—Page 156.

It is from a study of this struggle between Whigs and Tories that we see the American Revolution to have been a civil war in America as well as a war between England and her rebellious colonies.—Page 183.

It is hard for us to realize how ignorant and superstitious were most of the early colonists of America.—Page 134.

Patrick Henry, a gay, unprosperous and hitherto unknown country lawyer.—Page 141.

Smuggling was so common that even a leading Boston merchant was known as "the Prince of Smugglers."—Page 140.

Mr. Hirshfield says that like the other revisionists the author's harp on the personal frailties and faults of the revolutionary leaders, and slight their great public virtues and accomplishments. He also condemns the authors for publishing cartoons hostile to and ridiculing the aspirations and accomplishments of Americans in the Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican War and the World War.

Takes Up Guitteau and Barnes.

Commissioner Hirshfield says that Dr. Guitteau has eliminated many objectionable features from his 1923 edition, but accuses him of unethical conduct in presenting pro-League of Nations arguments in his book. He says that Mr. Barnes, who is principal of a Brooklyn school, has eliminated practically all the objectionable features from his revised edition, but remarks sarcastically that the author's switching around, first from the traditional to the modern treatment, and then back to the traditional, indicated that historians were more subject to outside influences than to a desire to tell the real truth. He brands Professor Ward's interpretation of Burke's famous speech with the same pro-British stamp as the Muzzey-West-Hart-McLaughlin-Van Tyne histories.

According to Hirshfield, his investigation shows a uniformity in the views of all the "revisionists" which indicates they are subject to the same influences. First among these influences, he says, are the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships. He says that the Rhodes Scholars Alumni Association of America "has been openly active in defense of the 'Anglicized school histories.'" Rhodes's dream, according to Hirshfield, was of financial and commercial rather than political dominance. "The money superpower," he admits, is now in America, but he insists that the "money superpower" is seeking an extension of British trade and power.

"It is easy to see," he remarks, "why our fundamental principles are being discredited, our history rewritten and our ideals destroyed at the behest of a super-power which is neither British nor American, knows no patriotism and recognizes no country except as subject for exploitation."

The Commissioner tells the Mayor that educational foundations exercising "immeasurable influences" on the public schools of the country are really offsprings of this "international banking power." He points to Elihu Root, Chairman of the Carnegie Council, as proof of interlocking directorate between "the banking octopus" and the educational foundations. The spirit of Andrew Carnegie's dream for a "reunited State, the British-American Union," according to Hirshfield, is being called out by the Carnegie Libraries, Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, Division of Intercourse and Education, Aid for Vocational Education, Association for International Conciliation and the Carnegie Pension Fund for American professors "and even American Judges." He says these institutions have resulted in influencing teachers' associations in favor of revising the history textbooks with a pro-British slant.

According to Hirshfield, the "revisionists" among the school historians have been merely repeating propaganda used by Sir Gilbert Parker and Lord Northcliffe in "putting it over" on the American people during the war. He says that George Haven Putnam, the New York publisher, has been active in the movement to revise the textbooks in favor of England.

Accuses Several Organizations.

Hirshfield charges several organizations with carrying on propaganda in this country for making the United States part of the British Empire. The organizations he sees in this work, he says, are the Sons of St. George, the English-Speaking Union, the Sulgrave Institute, the Pilgrim Society, the Church Peace Union, the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, the American Association for International Co-operation, the Magna Charta Association, and the National Security League.

The American President of the English-Speaking Union, he points out, is John W. Davis, "a lawyer for J. P. Morgan and the international banking interests." Others in the union, he says, are George W. Wickersham, another Morgan lawyer", George Haven Putnam and Prof. Matthew Page Andrews of Baltimore, whom he calls an anti-American historian. He points out that Mr. Wickersham is also high in the World Alliance, together with Bishop James Cannon, Dr. James L. Barton, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Dr. Charles S. McFarland, Dr. Frederick Lynch, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick and Dr. Hamilton Holt.

The fact that George E. Roberts, Vice President of the National City Bank, is an American committeeman of the Magna Charta Day Association, which he says is intended to seduce America into the British Empire, and that Roberts conducts a correspondence school in "Economics for Executives" in conjunction with Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, means to Hirshfield that "the international bankers, the foundations and the pro-English propagandists" are all tarred with the same brush. He says the Carnegie institutions are subsidizing college professors, school teachers, judges, lawyers, and others, in favor of British propaganda. Through this kind of conspiracy, it seems to the Commissioner, the "international mind" influences the condemned school histories.

According to the Commissioner, the international master minds have gained control of "American Ambassadors, Senators, Congressmen" &c., in both parties, whose advocacy of the League of Nations, the Four-Power Treaty and the World Court, is all part of the same plot. Lord Robert Cecil's visit to America and Frank A. Vanderlip's plan for the conduct of foreign affairs through a Council of Foreign Relations, in the Commissioner's opinion, are part of the plot also.

Refers to Cecil Rhodes's Will

The Commissioner argues that the historians who do the bidding of the international master minds apparently are trying to discredit the American Constitution and Declaration of Independence, and to make us believe that we belong to the British Empire because our traditions go back to Magna Charter. He argues that such historians must wish to convey the impression that the sole hope of American progress is in "becoming again an integral part of the British Empire, as Cecil Rhodes directed in the first draft of his will."

He quotes a paragraph of this document from Basil Williams's life of Rhodes, beginning "Directed, that a secret society should be endowed with the following objects," and ending "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire." He also quotes from Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" predicting a reunited State, "the British-American Union."

He points out that under the State educational laws the Superintendent of Schools is supreme in the elementary and high schools of the city. In the past, he says, suggestions from the city authorities have been received by "those who are suspected of being beneficiaries of the various existing funds and foundations used to promote a certain brand of education and to mold public opinion, with cries of "politics." Nevertheless, he says, the eight textbooks should not be permitted in the public schools.

RELIEF FOR GAS CONSUMERS.

New Law Ends Service Charge for Meters in Westchester.

Satisfaction was expressed yesterday in Westchester County over the signing by Governor Smith of the O'Brien-Miller bill which prevents gas companies making a service charge for meters. The 50,000 consumers in the county are relieved of further payment of a monthly charge of 50 cents.

The bill had the support of Representative Hamilton Fish, Samuel Untermyer and many other Westchester residents. Assemblyman Arthur I. Miller of Yonkers telegraphed his thanks to the Governor.

James T. Lewis, Corporation Counsel of Yonkers, assisted in drawing up the bill.

BULGARS' EX-KING IN BERLIN

Ferdinand, on a Visit, Dines Unostentatiously at Hotels.

BERLIN, June 3.—Ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who has taken up his residence at Coburg, is visiting Berlin and unostentatiously dining about in the hotels. Few persons recognize the former monarch. Ferdinand bears some resemblance to King George. This resemblance is heightened by a beard, which is trimmed in a fashion similar to that of the British monarch.

Ferdinand, whose son Boris III. is now on the Bulgarian throne, is 62 years old.

Borden Harriman in the Movies.

J. Borden Harriman, son of Oliver Harriman, has gone into the movies, according to an announcement from The Film Guild. In the last week he played his first part as a bartender in the F. Scott Fitzgerald story, "Grit," which The Guild is making with Glenn Hunter as a star.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1923.

THE TRAIL OF POLITICS.

The simple-minded might have supposed that so important a step as the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law would at once have been followed by eager inquiries regarding its probable effect on prohibition. But it is the effect on politics that has been almost exclusively debated. Will Governor SMITH's action make him a "national figure"? Has he furnished his party with an issue? Or has he simply given it a new fissure? These and similar questions are the ones that are on all lips where politicians most do congregate. Whether the Federal law is to be enforced in New York, or allowed to lapse; whether drinking will be more open and more unashamed than before; whether the cause of prohibition will be weakened or strengthened by the giving up of State enforcement—all these are matters that seem to be made subordinate to the fortunes of Presidential candidates and the outlook for parties.

The confusion and hesitancy are not all on one side. The action of the Republican Assembly at Albany in allowing the bill to repeal the Mullan-Gage act to go through has been explained as due to a cunning plan of the Republican managers to dig a hole for Governor SMITH. But they now find that at the same time they made a cavity for themselves. They are naturally thinking first of all in terms of State politics, not national; and the question is what position they will take in the matter of State enforcement. Will they boldly declare for re-enactment of the Mullan-Gage law? If so, what hope can they have of carrying the State in which that statute has proved so unpopular, while its repeal has been welcomed? The Republicans undoubtedly placed Governor SMITH in a serious difficulty, but they are now ruefully aware of the fact that they have on their hands a big one of their own. This is the reason why they are keeping ominously silent in regard to their future policy.

The one thing that seems certain is that Governor SMITH has raised more problems than he has settled. It is idle to suppose that the Democratic Party can be united in support of the policy which he has outlined. Not even in New York will all Democrats stand with him, and in the South, where the great bulk of Democratic strength lies, the complaints and protests are already audible. It is plain that the whole matter of prohibition has been thrown into politics as never before. But, after all, that is the American way. We may approve it or we may deplore it, but all such public questions, when they rouse general interest and seem to party leaders to be big with the possibility of votes, have a fashion, sooner or later, of being flung into the political arena. How the parties will divide on the issue no one is wise enough now to say; but that it will enter in a very important way, perhaps a decisive way, into the next Presidential and Congressional election is beyond reasonable doubt.

THE KING'S HAWKERS.

The "lunatic fringe" of the Ligue de l'Action Française is making itself ridiculous again. As the main organ of the Royalists, that league once had an influence and power disproportionate to its numbers. It had a large hand in setting up the Clemenceau Ministry in 1917 and in upsetting M. BRIAND. A considerable number of non-Royalists disgusted with parliamentarism joined it. It had a pretty good-sized campaign chest, and the talents of a very few brilliant newspaper and literary men gave it a publicity altogether out of proportion to its numbers. Aristocrats, a few plutocrats intermarried with the aristocracy and a very small part of the Catholic bourgeoisie were about all the strength it could count on. Indeed, the League doesn't care a rap for the Church unless it will support the Crown, and rejects its doctrine. Thus CHARLES MAURRAS calls himself "a Catholic atheist."

In the last few days those curious young Royalist hooligans who get the name of Camelots du Roi, the King's Hawkers, from their appearance as newsboys to sell M. LEON DAUDET's L'Action Française on its first appearance, have been acquiring merit by their assaults after the Fascist fashion on certain Deputies. They threw ink and tar, rolled their victims along the street, beat them with sticks. The wife of a former Minister was treated to all this ruffianism; except the drubbing. However inferior to "Apaches," these so royal Royalists are just a thought more chivalrous than the heroes of the Charity Bazaar fire.

There is much talk of "plots" and "conspiracies." The predecessors of these gentlemen have been solemn and ludicrous conspirators. M. ANATOLE FRANCE has painted the Royalists' doings in a way that makes them a joke, a sort of apotheosis of stupid humbug, to his readers outside of France. Besides, these patrician ruffians and their bourgeois imitators always make us think of the day when a "real gentleman" knocked in "Papa" LOUBET's stovepipe hat at Auteuil, missing only by the scantiest margin the Italian Ambassador's wife. At the Grand Prix, a week later, Socialists in swarms, scarlet of temper and buttonhole, were on hand to annihilate the Royalists. Those fire-eaters were greatly prudent. They didn't go to the races that day. Last Friday the Royalist Deputy did screw his courage up to the point of going into the lobby to "fight it out" with a Socialist brother, but the blessed peacemakers spoiled the sport.

M. DAUDET has been as ready to use the sword as the pen. Last week some spirited moments were added to a career which has never been "inert"—as he says that France now is. The Socialists and Radicals ached to get at him and fists and epithets "hurtled" through the air. Finally, M. HERRIOT, the Moderate Socialist leader, told LEON "his fact":

> Get it into your head, DAUDET, that, if ever the republic is menaced, there will not be any Socialists or any Republicans of the Left Party. There will be only Republicans solidly organized against your criminal effort.

DAUDET's "criminal effort" is not imposing. The Chamber finally voted unanimously its resolution to maintain Republican institutions and then voted by 379 to 191 its confidence that the Government would put down Royalists' plots. The irritating thing about the whole proceeding—for the King's Hawkers and their associates are not much more important than a "monôme" of students—is the evident intention of some leaders of the Left to make use of the Royalist bugaboo for the purpose of overthrowing M. POINCARE's Ministry. Such attempts are a sort of aid and comfort to the enemy, and while the Ruhr occupation continues even the King's Hawkers might try to act like gentlemen and Frenchmen.

A CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER HOMES.

To a public dulled with so many "weeks," most of which have been designed by professional uplifters, "Better Homes Week," which starts today, will come as a relief on account of its personal interest. The restlessness which has been so characteristic of the American people has never been conducive to a deep-seated appreciation of "home" such as exists in England and France. Americans, despite their affection for sentimental songs about the sweetness of home, have rarely been attached even to a locality as have the Germans. "Home" has too often been but a temporary lodging place, abandoned without ceremony and usually without regret.

It is with a full knowledge of this fact that the "Better Homes in America Campaign" was started two years ago. The founders of the movement realized that, although there had been a great improvement in houses during the last twenty years, too many persons failed to distinguish between a house and a home. Many a family had bought or perhaps built a small house, but they seemed unable to throw off the feeling of transiency, and were at a loss to know how to give their new shelter that quality of permanency and used comfort which is such an essential in any real home. To help these people experts were called into consultation with the hope that by obtaining the advice of architects, decorators, home economists and others it would be possible to put before them models which would be something more than good architectural samples.

These competent experts made a study of the American home in all its aspects. For their architecture they went back to the best early American examples—houses that had been built generations ago and had survived as homes. So also for the interiors they turned to what was best in the old, and adapted it to modern needs. Not content with approaching only these external aspects, they also gave thorough study to the economics of the home, the best labor-saving devices; the coolest kitchen arrangements; the best health precautions. They also went into the matter of buckets and of home cooking. They even went so far as to consider home music, and to embark upon the perilous procedure of suggesting a model home library, listing the books by tens and twenties so that they might be bought as circumstances permitted. With this list most book lovers will probably quarrel, objecting primarily to the order, but inasmuch as no two men will ever agree on the order of even five books, the list should be accepted as a proposed guide rather than as a standard model.

In all such work there is the danger of overstandardization. And yet it is a curious fact that although during the last half century the nation's experts have made countless studies of labor-saving devices in industry, of improving working conditions and of installing better sanitary equipment and guarding the health of the workers, there has heretofore been no concerted effort to apply expert knowledge to improving the conditions of the homes in which some eighteen million women of the country daily do their work. Home standardization, therefore, while not desirable as an ultimate ideal, can be of immense help in the present social development of the country. The value of the 600 or more model homes which are this week being opened under the auspices of the Better Homes in America Campaign lies chiefly in that they are samples which millions of home workers and owners can visit, and from which they may get many new and useful ideas. The very fact that they are the product of the combined efforts of experts in all branches of home-making and home-keeping gives to persons who want better homes a new inspiration toward the achievement of their own ambitions by showing them how the most experienced home builders have solved difficult problems.

"INDEPENDENT" TRANSIT LINES.

Mayor HYLAN has reluctantly consented to a conference with the Transit Commission in regard to the building of new subways. He fears that a trap may be laid for his unwary feet, but still he is willing to see what can be done. The pressure put upon him by so many business associations and owners of outlying property has induced him to retreat from his old position of making no compromise at all with the wicked Transit Commission and the operating companies. But he lays down as an essential preliminary, an indispensable stipulation, that any new lines to be built with the consent of the Board of Estimate must be entirely "independent." They must have no connection at all with either the Interborough or the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

This is about as wrong-headed from every point of view as could be imagined. What impatient citizens are clamoring for is new lines feeding into the main system, having the physical advantage of a direct connection with existing roads, and the financial advantage of transit over both for a single fare. Both these benefits the Mayor would incontinently throw away. Even looking at the matter from his own professed policy of ultimately bringing all the subways under municipal operation, he would be doing a short-sighted thing by building lines with their terminals in the air, so to speak. Where every rational argument looks to consolidation of our transit facilities into a convenient system, the Mayor would not only tear the existing companies apart, but favor new subways out of all relation with them. This is so manifestly absurd that the conferees of the Board of Estimate cannot be expected seriously to maintain it. Mr. DELANEY surely knows better and would do a useful public service by giving the Mayor a little elementary instruction on the whole subject.

RATTLING THE BONES.

The London press is berating the well intentioned antiquary, Mr. EDWARD PAGE GASTON, for digging up some fifty of the rude forefathers of Gravesend in his hunt for the bones of POCAHONTAS. Only The Westminster Gazette seems to feel that there is a certain incongruity in crying "Ghoul!" and "Vandal!" at the American antiquary who digs up an English graveyard, when there is nothing but praise for the archaeological zeal of English antiquaries who dig up Egyptian graveyards. The rude cisatlantic, inclined to impartiality between England and Egypt and feeling that our home-town girl is as important as Egypt's King, will probably hold that GASTON and CARNARVON must stand or fall together.

What point there is in exhuming the remains of POCAHONTAS is another matter. Like Mr. KIPLING's cat, "she've been dead a long taime." There has always been some suspicion as to the historic accuracy of early accounts of this lady. One of the tobacco companies has even told us lately that her name wasn't POCAHONTAS, a piece of information that must be received with reserve, since it bears on the marketing of a new brand of cigarettes. Offhand, one might say that as little good will be done by the digging up of POCAHONTAS as harm by the digging up of the ancient Gravesenders whose remains were found where here should have been. Yet it may be doubted if anybody but the garment trade, perennially hard up for new styles and new names for old wares, has got much benefit from the excavations in the Valley of the Kings. The chief value of both these enterprises is anthropological; it shows that quaint materialist theories about the resurrection of the body, and damage to the soul if the body is disturbed, are as rampant in modern England, even in the well-manicured brain of GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON, as they were in the Egypt of the fourteenth century B. C. One would like to think that it is shame at this revelation that has angered the English, but it must be feared that what really gets under their skins is the imputation that England, like Egypt, is a played-out country fit only for the diggings of archaeologists.

TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH.

Strange news from the American front is reported in Paris. In the Figaro, a dispatch under date of New York, May 21, informs its readers that President HARDING has made it known that he will enforce the Prohibition law," even if he has to invade the "rebel States of the Union with the "Federal forces." To the casual Frenchman who, despite the passage of a couple of million doughboys through France, still thinks of America as a land of Indians, cowboys and other queer people, it must be stimulating to learn that the rum rebellion has grown so threatening that the President is obliged to use the army to put it down. He dimly recollects a previous civil war, in which the East fought the West, or perhaps the North fought the South. The present rebellion, however, strikes Frenchmen as natural, since they have never looked upon prohibition as anything other than a manifestation of that insanity which lurks in all Americans. It is true, of course, that a nation which has no appreciation of the delights of a good glass of wine sipped with a meal hardly deserves to be permitted to drink anything but the abhorred ice water. But there are a few sensible Americans, and they used to buy good French wines.

What with "Rum Armadas," and rumors of mobilizing the American Navy to help enforce the law; what with reports of the number of prohibition agents done to death in the line of duty, and of citizens martyrs to the cause of home brew; what with talk of the "defiance" by New York of the Federal authorities, it is easy to see that in foreign eyes our conduct must appear inexplicable. Governor SMITH's decision cabled abroad may well be received as were the communiqués during the World War, and news of a great battle in New York may be expected at any moment.

The French know that they would rebel if any one tried to forbid them to drink wine, and they are prepared to believe that Americans would do the same. If the war in New York becomes critical, France may once more be counted upon to back the revolutionists.

A COMPREHENSIVE PROPHET.

While Senator KING of Utah aspires to be known as the original and ever-faithful McAdoo man, he talks glibly and knowingly about all kinds of combinations and developments in the Democratic National Convention. A man with such a universal mind is prepared for anything. In the last three weeks the Senator has been interviewed three times about the Presidential contest of 1924. No matter what happens, he hopes to be in a position to say, "I told you so." In his last oracular utterance he is almost positive that Mr. MCADOO will be nominated by the Democrats and elected. "He is strong among the farmers and laboring men," says the Senator. "He has the support of the "middle classes, and he is opposed to "Wall Street interests." The only fly that possibly could get into the ointment is good times next year. That would be bad for his candidate and so favorable to President HARDING that the Senator can foresee his election "as through a glass darkly." But "prosperity must actually exist and not be created artificially." However, he dislikes to contemplate a mischance that would blight Mr. MCADOO as a candidate, because all the classes are calling for him. The Senator is so convinced of it that in his latest interview he does not mention any other possibility. It gives him courage to believe that Mr. BRYAN is mobilizing his influence to insure the choice of Mr. McAdoo as a Progressive.

In his previous forecasts Senator KING had a vision of a deadlock in the Democratic Convention, and New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and some of the New England States combining to thwart Mr. MCADOO and bring about the nomination of a compromise candidate. Their strength might be thrown to Senator ROYAL S. COPELAND, who was popular with educators, the women voters and some other classes, and had no political enemies. Ex-Ambassador JOHN W. DAVIS the Senator eliminated because he had not returned to West Virginia and hung out his shingle there. His indiscretion seems to be that he is practicing law in New York, in the baleful shadow of the "interests." Early last month Mr. KING listed Senators RALSTON, CARTER GLASS and UNDERWOOD as good Presidential timber. Later he was inclined to cross off Senator UNDERWOOD, but found a growing feeling for ex-Governor RALSTON as "the possible compromise choice."

If any other Democrat takes form as a "dark horse," the Senator will mention him. He does not dare to pass over HENRY FORD. He has discovered the Detroit manufacturer as the second choice of many McAdoo rooters. "If FORD were nominated by the Democrats today," says the Senator, "he would be elected President of the United States." But the Democrats are not nominating today. Asked what was to prevent their turning to Mr. FORD next year, he replied: "The increasing dissatisfaction of the "people toward the Republican Administration and the nomination of "a Progressive by the Democrats, "supported by a united party." Mr. FORD's status is thus definitely fixed, negatively at any rate. The Senator is disposed to think that HENRY FORD would be elected today as "a protest "against the inefficiency of the present Administration and the present lack of confidence in the Democratic Party." Efficiency triumphant over inefficiency.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Policemen Now Go to Schools.

New York City is giving to its patrolmen and detectives training in their work so systematized and thorough as to be in strange contrast with the way in which men formerly entered and remained in the police force. That politics has been eliminated wholly from the department would be asserted only by the most enthusiastic and credulous of its admirers; but it is a fact that competence in the doing of police work now is demanded in every grade, and earnest efforts, fairly successful, are making in the several police "schools" both to develop natural ability and to put at the command of the men the powers which science and experience have made available.

No longer is there any sneering at "theory," as compared with "practice," and even the help of the once derided psychologists is respectfully utilized for the attainment of skill in the understanding as well as the capturing of criminals. For the present nature and the recent extension of the police schools Commissioner ENRIGHT is to be credited, though he has built upon the foundations that were laid by the more intelligent of his predecessors.

The new school for detectives under Deputy Commissioner FAUROT was opened only two months ago, but regular training in pistol marksmanship started as long ago as 1906, and Commissioner BINGHAM opened a school for probationers in 1907 with a course of thirty-one days. Under Commissioner WOODS in 1911 a course of similar length covered laws, ordinances and regulations, court procedure, drill, first aid, finger printing, care of equipment, and matters of police duty and power. In 1914 Commissioner WOODS lengthened the course first to six and then to twelve weeks, and added new subjects, such as identification of automobiles, and work with children and boys who have served in reformatories.

The facts in regard to these schools have been collected by the New York Public Library and are printed in its excellent "Municipal Notes."

Did He Only Seek "Publicity"?

A secret which perhaps the very sophisticated folk were able to discover without any help seemingly is disclosed by The Silver Creek Gazette, a paper published in the town where the man who made last week the astonishingly large offer for the Shipping Board's vessels apparently is "our most prominent citizen." For The Gazette praises Mr. SLACK for what, as a member of the Publicity Committee of the Silver Creek Chamber of Commerce, he has done for the town!

This gives a new aspect to an episode that was deeply mysterious—except, of course, to the sophisticates already mentioned—and practically invites us all to form or accept the theory that what Mr. SLACK wanted and intended was not to become one of the world's greatest owners and operators of ships, but merely, as the modern locution would express it, "to put Silver Creek on the map."

Just what advantage it is for small towns to be thus posited is not quite obvious to others than their own inhabitants, but the latter evidently have no doubt that the advantage is enormous, and perhaps they are right. At least, nobody can disprove that it is worth while to call attention to the existence of a town hitherto unknown except by its nearest neighbors. The local Babbitts presumably know their business, and it is not for others to scorn their methods when, as in this case, if this theory of it be true, the methods are amusing as well as honest.

Already Mr. SLACK, although he still speaks with deep solemnity of his proposal and still glowers fiercely at Mr. LASKER, hints that perhaps he will be obliged to withdraw the offered billion. Meanwhile Silver Creek can congratulate itself on accomplishing its purpose—if that really was its purpose—in a more appetising manner than the one devised by the publicity agents of Shelby, Mont.

But It's Not a Matter of "Gilding."

Seeing is believing—in some, though not in all, cases with good reason—and now that M. GEORGES BARROT's "aerial flivver" has proved itself to be a real flier, right over one of New York's own flying fields, the story of his crossing the English Channel no longer will excite any uneasy questionings. But just why what M. BARROT does is still called "gilding" is a mystery. He is an aviator like other aviators, the fact of his using a smaller machine, with a smaller engine, in no wise putting him in the class of those who depend entirely on the wind for both support and progress.

The lesson his achievements seem to teach is that real flying can be done at less expense for either airplane or power than has been thought possible, and that is something well worth knowing.

The Frenchman wisely makes no excessive claims for his innovation—does not even hint that in the future all navigation of the air will be done by means of machines like his. The big airplanes with enormously powerful engines remain the monarchs of the upper ocean. They alone will be able to carry heavy loads and to make with an approach to certainty long, swift journeys with next to no regard for the weather.

Defiance Is Soon Abandoned.

Naturally enough, all the purposes and aspirations avowed by the Ku Klux Klan in its application at Albany for incorporation are quite innocent and many of them are really noble. They had to be. That they are of this quality, however, should not, and probably does not, deceive anybody, in or out of the organization, as to what its reason for existence is, and practically no secret is made by the Klansmen of the fact that they have asked to be incorporated only because they fear to obey a new law for the action of which nobody except themselves seems to have the slightest dread.

That they are seeking cover in this way is a pleasing change from their first insolent assertions that they would not heed the requirements of the Walker law and that nobody could make them do it. Evidently, on sober second thought, they have changed their minds, and from defiance they have turned to deception and misrepresentation as the safer means of protecting their evil secrets.

The dignity and recognition that granting a charter or franchise would give them should be denied, at least until the receivership proceedings down in Atlanta have increased, as they inevitably will, the general stock of information about Klan methods and finances.

FLOWERS BY THE ROADSIDE.

A Correspondent Denies It Is Theft for Urbanites to Pluck Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notwithstanding the attack on my motive by "A Farmer" in your issue of June 2, I still hope that your readers will not regard too seriously the plea of "Observer" to city dwellers to let wild flowers alone when going into the country on Sundays and other holidays. I am not defending those urbanites who on their excursions steal fruit and vegetables from the farmers.

But while we are on the subject of thievery, let me indulge in a reminiscence concerning my "farm" in Litchfield County, Conn., remote from boarding houses, remote from city visitors, remote even from tramps.

The first year we owned the place we locked up everything on coming away in the fall, tools, crockery, bedding, &c. We locked all the doors and windows, too. The next Spring, when we went back the house itself was still there; so were the outbuildings. Two weeks later, when I compared notes, I found that all the Reubens who had given me confidential tips as to who got the stuff had accused one another, so that I must either get a blanket warrant covering the township, or else lay in a new stock of tools, crockery, bedding, &c., which later I did. The cow that we had left with a neighbor was dead, we were told, and the horse broke its leg, and was shot, so it was reported to us.

All of which I mention to show that Uncle Reuben himself occasionally takes a bite out of somebody else's apple. I may also say that during the fifteen years we dwelt in that rural region the farmers, who read the market reports every day, charged us city prices for butter, eggs and vegetables, although we went right to the farmers' doors for our supplies and hauled them away ourselves.

It may be that some of the urban occupants of the tin lizzies that swarm over the countryside on Sundays steal apples and so forth in retaliation for having been "skinned" at farm boarding houses. That does not make the stealing right, of course, but it is fairly good evidence that the people who ride around and around in flivvers are quite human.

As for wild flowers, I repeat in seriousness, that to take them is not, in any ordinary sense, to steal them, and that for every wild flower ruthlessly taken or destroyed—and they are so taken in simple ignorance—a thousand are left to bloom uncared for by the farmers or by the owners of the woodland.

In the cruel and incessant struggle for existence, many plants and many flowers die by natural causes. There is scarcely any—I know not one—exterminated by city folk on holidays within ranging distance of New York.

FLETCHER COOPER.

New York, June 2, 1923.

American News in Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interview with F. G. Phelps on his return from a visit to European countries he complained of the lack of American news in the biggest daily newspapers on the other side, and that "as an American he felt humiliated by their indifference as to what is transpiring in this country."

When I was on the other side I should have felt equally humiliated if the happenings here, as featured by our press, were reproduced there.

The newspaper readers in Europe are not interested in the Stillman case, our extensive bootlegging industry, the doings of the Ku Klux Klan, the Mullan-Gage law, hold-ups, bucket shop methods, undiscovered murderers or probable candidates for Presidential nomination twelve months ahead of election or disputes among our clergy in various denominations.

If Mr. Phelps had looked up the commercial and financial news columns he would have found items of American news, in which business men were interested. News interesting, of any importance, however, does get into the European press, especially such items as refer to our Supreme Court decision regarding the Volstead act, whereby we seek to regulate the habits of passengers and crews on the high seas.

From my standpoint, European countries know as much about us as it is to our advantage they should know.

B. J.

Brooklyn, May 30, 1923.

Turkish Diplomacy and Honor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of today, entitled "The Turks Sell It Again," ought to serve as a splendid guidance to all those politicians and financiers who profess to know but are totally ignorant of the manipulation of Turkish politics by the representatives of Angora.

Years of political intrigue and corruption at Constantinople, coupled with fear of dismembering of the Ottoman Empire by the European powers, have so educated Turkish diplomats to the "two-way" handling of any problem that it is as yet incomprehensible to the Western mind, especially the American. What would be regarded as a sacred promise here is ignored the next moment. The recent concession to Chester originally promised to the French, can well be taken as an example of the good faith of a Turkish promise, no matter whether its source is Constantinople or Angora.

M. YANEKIAN.

New York, June 2, 1923.

GARDEN FLIRTATION.

Columbine now dances
With her old-time graces,
While the lily lances
Guard her dainty paces.

Hers no stilted poses,
Angular, unbending;
Every breeze discloses
Fluent charm unending.

Watch her, lightly swaying
To an unheard measure—
Elfin viols playing
For the dancer's pleasure!

Silver-skirted, trembling,
With a frolic rapture,
All her charms assembling
Pierrot to capture.

In the garden hiding!
Foolish one, why linger?
Fool, to fear her chiding
And her mocking finger!

Pierrot, pretender,
Vain your jealous glances:
Playful, cool and slender,
Columbine still dances!

MARIE L. EGLINTON.

THE AMENDMENT ITSELF.

A Discussion of the State's Duty Under the Changed Constitution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fight for the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law was chiefly on the issue of double jeopardy and the extreme features of the Volstead act, especially its one-half of 1 per cent. definition of intoxicating liquors. This was legitimate political warfare; it was aimed at what seemed the least defensible points in the position attacked. But the victory thus won will be neither lasting nor significant if the sentiment behind it is not consolidated on more fundamental grounds.

The essence of the matter lies in the fundamental vice of the Eighteenth Amendment; and, whatever may appear on the surface, this is the true source of the peculiarly intense and deep-seated opposition which national prohibition has aroused throughout the country. Tens of millions of people have not suddenly become indifferent to the Constitution and contemptuous of its authority; they feel—some of them upon definite grounds of reason, others by a sound and wholesome instinct—that the presence of the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution is an atrocity, that the very respect in which they hold the Constitution as a whole makes it impossible to look upon the Eighteenth Amendment as other than an outrage.

The object intended by the framers of the Eighteenth Amendment was to make the prohibition of intoxicating drinks a permanent, a practically irrepealable, part of the criminal law of the United States. It was thought, and thought with a great deal of reason, that, no matter how intense might be the feeling against it, when once the people of such States as New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois and Maryland experienced its actual working, the prospect of repeal would be so hopeless that opposition to it would never be able to get beyond feeble individual protests. As a matter of law, the question was regarded as, to all intents and purposes, closed forever. Even if half the people of the United States, and a great majority of the people in a State like New York, resented this deprivation of an enjoyment as old as civilization, generation after generation would have to submit meekly to the irreversible edict.

Now, such a state of things is an outrage not only upon the principles of our Constitution but upon the principles that underlie, and always have underlain, respect for law. Not only is the basic principle of our Federal Union violated by putting into the Constitution a regulation of personal habits which, if the States mean anything at all, should be left within their province; but the notion that half the people of a vast continental nation like ours may rightly enforce their notions of personal conduct upon the other half is abhorrent to the first instincts of political good sense. Yet the Eighteenth Amendment does not only this, but much more; it puts beyond the reach of even a majority of the whole nation any relaxing of that tyrannical bond. The safeguards against change, which were designed by the framers of the Constitution for the protection of essential liberties and rights, are perverted in the Eighteenth Amendment to the opposite purpose—to place beyond the reach of majority rule a cast-iron regulation of the personal habits of the American people.

In this situation, what is the duty of any State with regard to making laws for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment? I mean the moral duty, the patriotic duty, not the legal duty; for, as to the legal duty, it is too plain for discussion that the State is not bound to enact any law of its own to back up the Federal law. The most intelligent of the Prohibitionist newspapers admit this; but they contend that the spirit of loyalty to the Constitution requires the enactment of a State enforcement law. And it is this proposition that must be squarely met by an emphatic denial.

So long as the State does all that is expressly required of it by the Eighteenth Amendment it commits no offense against the letter of the Constitution in refusing to do more; and by such refusal it does the greatest possible service to the spirit of the Constitution. Such refusal is the only effective means by which the States can lawfully register their protest against the atrocity of the Eighteenth Amendment; and to make such protest in all lawful ways is the duty of every State whose people have been awakened to a consciousness of that atrocity.

In the next legislative campaign in this State the re-enactment of the Mullan-Gage law is sure to be a central question; and upon that question it behooves the Democratic Party, and every honest candidate, to take a clear and unequivocal stand. The double-jeopardy issue and the one-half of 1 per cent. issue won't stand the wear and tear of a hot contest in which the people are lined up on the basis of fundamental convictions. Let the State of New York stand out for the clear maintenance of all the rights that the Eighteenth Amendment has not expressly taken away; let it assert the principles of liberty and of rational government; let it bow to the necessity of obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment, but refuse to prostitute its powers for the strengthening of it; let its position be not that of mere sulking, but of manful self-expression; and we may hope that its example will lead the way toward emancipation of the country from the degradation, the corruption, the lawlessness which, in a moment of incredible folly, was brought upon the nation by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

FABIAN FRANKLIN.

New York, June 3, 1923.

Wants the Parks Kept Clean.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Morning after morning as I cross Madison Square Park I notice it littered up from one end to the other with bits of newspaper, both large and small. I do not doubt that other city squares are similarly decorated. This not only increases the expense to the city in keeping our parks tidy, but presents an unattractive appearance for at least half of each day until they can get cleaned up. Our streets and other public places are not much better.

If there is a law against promiscuous throwing of rubbish and newspapers, our police force should be instructed to enforce it. Many of the habitues of the park benches are idlers, and I have seen more than once such a person retrieve a folded newspaper from the trash can and after reading it scatter it to the winds.

J. WALKER McSPADDEN.

New York, June 1, 1923.

If Not the Saloon, What Then?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Governor Smith's explanation of his signing of the "dry act repeal" I come to this line that stands out conspicuously: "The saloon must not return." May I ask what will be the name of the place where drinks will be available to the public? How will it be designated?

C. A. BRITTON.

New York, June 3, 1923.

BROAD CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER HOMES

Demonstration Houses Will Open Today in More Than 1,000 American Cities.

PAYNE'S MEMORY INVOKED

House Which Harding Will Dedicate in Washington Is Replica of Poe's Homestead.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—When President Harding dedicates the new permanent Better Homes demonstration house in front of the Treasury tomorrow it will serve as the official signal for the opening of Better Homes Week throughout the nation. In more than a thousand towns and cities demonstration houses will be open to the public for a week of intensified education on all phases of home life. Some of the model houses are permanent structures like that in Washington; others have been loaned or rented for the campaign.

The New York City committee, headed by Dr. Lee K. Frankel and including Mrs. Arthur Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Barber, Joseph P. Day and Mrs. William Brown Meloney, Secretary and founder of the national movement, have planned a permanent Better Homes demonstration house, the building of which was postponed this Spring by the building crisis.

Many interesting demonstrations close by are open to the public, however—in Brooklyn, New Rochelle, Newark, Upper Montclair, Rahway, Dover, Plainfield, West Hoboken, Bayonne, East Orange, Elizabeth, Leonia, Paterson and Flushing.

A feature of this campaign will be the remarkable radio program broadcast from the powerful University of Wisconsin broadcasting station at 7 P. M., standard central time, each night of the week. The highest authorities accessible to the university will speak, each on a different specialty of home making and home life. The lectures will be heard throughout the Mississippi Valley and in many Eastern States.

This is the second year of the Better Homes movement. There were 821 demonstration houses in the 1922 campaign. No money is being raised. The demonstrations are prepared at minimum cost. It is essentially a women's campaign. A resolution endorsing the Better Homes movement was passed in Atlanta, May 12, at this year's meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. T. G. Winter, the Federation's President, has given the movement her full personal co-operation, and through her urging a large group of the 2,000,000 clubwomen in her organization is participating in the campaign.

President Harding has given his official endorsement to the movement in a letter addressed to Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the National Council of Better Homes in America. "Soundness of our social system and the stability of our country," President Harding wrote, "are greatly enhanced by the development of love for a home and the creation of a home that can be loved." The movement also has the endorsement of the American Legion.

New York school children will participate in a prize essay contest on the subject, "Better Homes," for which one of the original models of Gutson Borglum's celebrated "Lincoln" at Washington is the first prize. There are other prizes.

Clubwomen are competing for a group of book prizes offered for the best essay of less than 1,000 words, discussing the ideal home library of 200 books, which has been prepared by the Better Homes National Council. Only one essay may be submitted from each club.

There will also be a home music contest, open to every one, for the best fifty-word statement of the value of music in the home, together with a list of ten of the best selections for home music in support of the statement. The music prizes have been offered through the co-operation of the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce. The first prize is a $500 allowance on a piano; the second prize, a $200 allowance on a phonograph. There are ten smaller prizes. Information as to the terms of this contest may be obtained at music stores.

The home economics phase of the campaign has been supervised by Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, head of the Home Economic Department of Cornell University, and recently chosen as one of America's twelve greatest living women for her work in this field. She has been asked by the Belgian Government to go to Belgium to help solve their homes problem. The plan is to have a Better Homes campaign in Belgium late in the year, modeled on the lines of the American campaign. Miss Van Rensselaer will sail June 15.

The picturesque demonstration house at Washington, within a stone's throw of the White House Grounds, has been erected by a group of fifteen national materials organizations in the remarkably short time of four weeks. It is a permanent modern structure, complete in every detail. It has been given to the General Federation of Women's Clubs to serve as a Better Homes demonstration house in the National Capital.

Donn Barber drew the plans from the design of the Payne homestead on Long Island, which inspired the writing of "Home, Sweet Home" a hundred years ago.

The Department of Agriculture has transplanted trees and shrubs of all sorts to give the house the appearance of having grown into its surroundings.

Announcement has just been received from General Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, that both natives and Americans have joined heartily in the Better Homes idea, and several interesting demonstrations are in preparation there.

Among the members of the National Council of Better Homes are Vice President Coolidge, Secretaries Davis, Wallace and Hoover, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Dr. John M. Glenn, John Ihlder, Donn Barber, Mrs. T. G. Winter and Mrs. William Brown Meloney.

MONROE COIN ARRIVES.

New York's Share of 25,000 Half Dollars Already Bespoken.

The first of the Monroe Centennial half dollars, being coined at the San Francisco mint to commemorate the Monroe Doctrine Centennial and Motion Picture Exposition to be held in Los Angeles July 2 to August 4, reached New York City yesterday and is in the possession of Frederick H. Elliott, Eastern representative of the exposition, with headquarters at 16 West Forty-sixth street. New York City's allotment of these half dollars is 25,000,

DR. FOSDICK URGES HONESTY IN PULPIT

Great Numbers Do Not Dare Preach What They Believe, He Says.

FEAR FOR THEIR LIVING

Congregation Overflowing Into Churchyard Greets Clergyman Criticised by General Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Baptist and special preacher at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, faced a congregation yesterday morning which overflowed into the churchyard. He preached on "Honesty in the Pulpit." Dr. Fosdick asserted that there were great numbers of Christian ministers who did not dare preach what they believed chiefly because bread and butter for their families might be cut off if they did. He said that he himself did not have to preach for a living.

It was the first appearance of Dr. Fosdick in the First Church pulpit since he was criticised by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis ten days ago. Sunday, a week ago, Dr. Fosdick preached at Mount Holyoke College.

The First Church seats 1,088 persons. According to J. H. Tibbetts, the veteran sexton, about 1,300 persons crowded in yesterday. Of these 150 sat in the chapel and social room, forty sat in the chapel side aisles crowded into the choir with the vested singers and about thirty sat on the platform beside the ministers or on the marble steps leading up to it.

The text of Dr. Fosdick was a part of I. Kings, xxii., 16: "How many times shall I adjure thee that thou tell me nothing but that which is true in the name of the Lord?"

"We are to think this morning about honesty in the pulpit," said Dr. Fosdick. "I do not see how any man can stand in a Christian pulpit and face the inquiring, eager, often perplexed minds of this generation without hearing the words of this text rise up to him week after week from the pews.

A Difficult Problem.

"The problem of the ministry in the matter of honesty is very difficult. For one thing, the minister is a public speaker, and that is a dangerous thing to be. The whole possibility of glowing and effective public speaking depends upon the sympathetic response of the audience. In consequence the pressure is constantly on the minister to give the people what they want. In theology, in social and industrial questions, in international affairs, he is tempted not to speak what he really thinks, but to give the people what they want. If you could only see the letters that come to me in large numbers from ministers who confess this sin of their souls, my sympathy goes out particularly to the ministers of Jesus Christ who find themselves thus placed.

"Presumably the minister is a family man. He has a wife and children whom he loves. He is dependent financially on the good-will of his congregation, and it goes hard with his conscience sometimes when he faces the possibility of speaking a disturbing truth. He feels he have to preach in order to live. But there are thousands of preachers in the United States with whom this is a problem.

"The struggle to be honest in the ministry is one of the most heroic struggles going on now. And in many a manse there is a midnight wrestling going on of the minister with his own soul as to whether he dare preach what he believes.

"Imagine yourself trying to be a prophet of God on a salary that no bricklayer would look at for a moment, with a wife whom you adore and children for whose education you willingly would spend your blood, and then facing the responsibility of saying something next Sunday in the interest of truth that is going to alienate the most powerful elements of your congregation.

"Never suppose that the ministry in America does not know what the struggle to be honest means. A minister must have honesty. Honesty is the elemental virtue of a preacher.

"There are hundreds of persons here this morning who are visitors from other churches, many of them from outside the borders of New York City. You go back to the churches from which you came and try to make it easier for your minister to be honest.

They Like to Be at Peace.

"The minister is not only a public speaker and usually a family man, but he is a gentleman. And gentlemen never like to be the cause of a disturbance. They like to follow St. Paul, who cautioned to be at peace with all men.

"When, therefore, in any of the churches endeavors are made by external duress to force upon the ministers of Christ some conclusions to their thinking, I always want to ask, What do you laymen and laywomen really want in a preacher any way? Do you want to come here on Sunday morning and hear a man start out perhaps to get the answer that is in the back of the book? I should suppose you would rather have a man with whose conclusions you at times disagree, but something whom you are really sure that he has an honest and reverent mind working in straightforward and constructive ways on the great spiritual problems of life and that honest tongue in his head that says what he really thinks. Elemental truth and candor are important in any realm, but there is no realm where the lack of them is so fatal as in religion.

"This, then, is the appeal to the church. Make it easier, not harder, for your ministers to think freely, bravely, truly about the deep concerns of the spiritual life. Do not make them intellectual Houdinis tied up in the ropes and chains of predetermined conclusions and spending all their days trying to wriggle out of them. This generation will not ultimately stand for that kind of preaching.

"As for the ministry itself, I think of scores of young men with whom each year I talk, who come up to the very threshold of the Church's work. They want to be ministers. They adore Jesus Christ and His truth. They feel the bitter need of this erring world for the divine lesson of the Gospel. They want to make a spiritual contribution to their generation. Yet often they do not go into the ministry. This is not because they have lost faith, nor because they are afraid of niggardly salaries.

Want to Be Allowed to Think.

"The difficulty which emerges more often than any other lies here: They are afraid that they will not be allowed to think. They do not want to run their minds into a mold. They are not egotistical.

"They do not think that all of life lies in the intellect. But such minds as they do have they want freedom to use. They are passionately determined to obey an injunction which they cannot avoid: 'How many times shall I adjure thee that thou tell me nothing but that which is true in the name of the Lord?'

"There is, to be sure, one basic difficulty about such an appeal for freedom and honesty. The liberals themselves are responsible for this difficulty. So often when you hear a man pleading for his right to think and speak freely in the pulpit, you have an uncomfortable impression that he wants that liberty, not to build something but to smash something. When a man, therefore, asks for liberty, test him. But test it in the right place.

"If you find a man clamoring for his liberty to speak the truth to use it to tear down rather than build up, have there with him. That is not good sense and it is not good religion. But when ever you find a minister trying to think through the truth of Christianity in terms that can be apprehended by modern minds and lived in modern circumstances, you would better back him up, for he is doing constructive work."

CRITICISES DR. FOSDICK.

Most Dangerous of Liberals, Says Dr. Ramsay.

The Rev. Dr. Mebane S. Ramsay, pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, West New Brighton, Staten Island, who is a member of the Moderator's Council of the Presbytery of New York, preached yesterday morning on "The Present Crisis in Presbyterianism." He declared himself to be a conservative, and severely criticised the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

"On one occasion," he said, "when talking to Dr. Fosdick the conversation turned to theology, and then he said plainly to me, 'The fight is on. We will not rest until you Fundamentalists are utterly defeated.'

"Dr. Fosdick's work up to that time had been exceedingly effective, and we did not wish to harm it. His confusion of thought, his sincerity of purpose, his winsomeness of personality, his lack of understanding of all that his position involves, his passionate avowal of the Christian faith, side by side with his denial of the very foundations on which it rested—all these united to make him at once the most dangerous of all the liberals and the one least susceptible of attack.

"It became necessary for us to attack this man whom we would far rather have left alone in order to reach the real enemy which has used his personality as a cloak and which has always stood opposed to the Christ of Galilee.

"Dr. Fosdick pleaded eloquently but mistakingly before the Clergy Club last Friday for the young men of the Church—that we do not shut them out by our hard doctrines. We maintain it is better to shut them out than to allow them to enter under false pretenses."

DR. TYSON DENIES PLAN TO REWRITE THE BIBLE

His Foundation Wholly Constructive He Says; Not Concerned in Clergymen's Beliefs.

The Rev. Dr. Stuart L. Tyson of the Tyson Lectureship Foundation, Inc., recently reorganized in the library of J. P. Morgan, also honorary canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, said yesterday that, in spite of printed statements to the contrary, he is not planning to rewrite the Bible.

"In an absolutely false 'interview' sent over the country, I am quoted as having said that the first five books of the Bible must be wiped out; that the Revelation of St. John the Divine was worthless, and that a large part of Christian prayer had no value," said Dr. Tyson. "I am alleged to have said that the Bible must be rewritten completely.

"All these statements are without basis of fact. The Tyson Foundation is wholly constructive and is in no sense concerned with what clergymen do not believe. It has never contemplated for one moment the rewriting of the Bible.

"Our Foundation has never denied the value of any part of the Bible. In absolute loyalty to Christian history, the Foundation has for its purpose simply to show the present vitality and reasonableness of the Christian faith. Our Foundation seeks, if possible, to win back to the churches those who are abandoning the different communions.

"The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick is unquestionably the greatest religious force in New York City today. And yet because he has not stated the message of Christianity in terms of men who lived in Europe hundreds of years ago, an organized attempt has been made to silence him.

"Dr. Fosdick is doing for the twentieth century what St. Paul did for the first century, what St. Augustine did for the fifth century, and what Thomas Aquinas did for the thirteenth century. He is interpreting Christian truth in terms which his contemporaries can understand.

"There is a real falling away from the Christian churches on the part of those who have been trained in modern schools and colleges. Even William J. Bryan won't deny this. The reason is obvious. Modern sciences have modified profoundly our conception both of God and of man; critical and historical studies have given us a fresh picture both of the Founder of Christianity and of its early faith and practice."

LAUDS BLOW TO MODERNISM.

Colleges Hurt by Fosdick Teachings, Says Head of Bible Institute.

"Letters published last week from Cornell University and Mount Holyoke College approving Dr. Fosdick's teaching and leadership were among the early responses to the heavy blow dealt modernism by the recent action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church," said Don O. Shelton, President of the National Bible Institute, in an address yesterday afternoon at the institute auditorium, 216 West Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. Shelton spoke on "Christianity's Foundations Impregnable."

"These letters signed by professors and students are significant in the light of indifference to Christianity of many recent graduates of American Christian universities and colleges," Mr. Shelton said.

"Multitudes of Christian parents," he continued, "lament the fact that the Christian faith of their sons and daughters now in college is being shaken. Records of conditions in several colleges and universities show that the percentage of students who profess Christ, steadily and alarmingly declines from the freshman to senior classes.

"Attendance at chapel exercises at great universities like Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania is so small as to be negligible.

"One apparent result of modernistic teaching is the decline in the number of college graduates offering themselves for the Christian ministry. This year the Union Theological Seminary, with resources in equipment and invested funds of several million dollars, graduated thirty-five students.

"The supreme need of America is a revival of Apostolic Christianity. The darkness of false teaching scatters when the light of Christian truth comes in."

WANTS UNFETTERED PULPIT.

Dr. Bent Attacks Action of Presbyterian General Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., June 3.—The Rev. Lester H. Bent, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Pleasantville, defended the Rev. Dr. Fosdick and criticised the action of the General Assembly in his sermon tonight. His subject was, "The General Assembly, Mr. Bryan and Dr. Fosdick."

"If the General Assembly required all ministers to subscribe to a certain mode of thought," Dr. Bent said, "I would be forced to leave the Presbyterian Church rather than submit to it."

The clergyman said he objected to the action of the General Assembly because of "the intolerance of the attitude they took by their action."

"I don't care whether they are conservatives, liberals or the middle of the road class," he said, "there should be room enough for all, but the General Assembly decreed differently. If this action of the Assembly should prevail it would mean we would no longer have in the Presbyterian Church the unfettered pulpit. It is futile anyway because this new spirit in religion is abroad everywhere.

"My last objection to the General Assembly's action is that it injures the Church in the minds of many people who don't understand the real point at issue; it makes many people think the Church takes a stand against science."

Dr. Bent added: "I believe in freedom of thought and an unfettered pulpit. If the General Assembly can force its members to a doctrine they decide upon it will drive many out of the Church."

Fosdick Delivers Baccalaureate.

Baccalaureate services of the Child Education Foundation, Montessori Training School, at 866 West End Avenue, were held yesterday in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick delivered the sermon.

DR. VAN DYKE CALLS PLEDGE A MISTAKE

To Assert Use of Wine Is Sinful Is a Lie and Contradicts Bible, He Says.

ASSAILS BRYAN POLICIES

Criticises Action of Presbyterian General Assembly on Evolution—New Tests of Orthodoxy.

The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke preaching yesterday morning in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, declared that the recent Presbyterian General Assembly at Indianapolis had made three mistakes. He held William Jennings Bryan responsible for these, in a large measure. He did not mention Mr. Bryan by name but referred to him as "the gentleman from Florida, late from Nebraska." Dr. van Dyke's topic was "The Perpetual Crisis in the Church."

Dr. Van Dyke said the first of these mistakes was "to declare war between religion and science by denouncing and condemning the evolutionary hypothesis of man's physical nature as anti-scriptural and atheistic."

He said the second mistake was "the attempt to impose upon the Presbyterian Church five new tests of orthodoxy."

"The third mistake which is being made," he continued, "is the attempt to impose on the Presbyterian Church a pledge of total abstinence from wine."

"Take the highly probable hypothesis of evolution and consider it reasonably," Dr. Van Dyke said. "The gentleman from Florida evidently has not done this. He thinks it teaches that man is descended from a monkey and it makes him very mad. The gentleman from Florida and those who follow him should read a little before they talk so much.

"If they read the Bible, what will they find about the origin of man? Just this: 'The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.' Not a word as to how long it took or by what means this dust of earth was formed into a fit dwelling for the Heaven-born soul! Was it by wetting the dust and patting it with the hand as a child makes a clay image and sets it up against the fence to dry? This is what the gentleman from Florida seems to think.

"But to me it seems far more reasonable and Christian to believe that it was by the divine wisdom working through ages in the laws of nature, evolving form after form, each higher, more perfect, more adaptable than the others, until at last the body of man was formed, fearfully and wonderfully made, fit habitation to receive a soul capable of developing to immortality."

Tests of Orthodoxy.

Regarding the five new tests of orthodoxy, Dr. Van Dyke said:

"Now the curious thing about these five dogmas which are sought to be imposed on our Church, is that one of them is certainly non-essential, and three of them are distinctly unscriptural.

"The doctrine of the virgin birth of Christ—in which I believe without attempting to explain it—is certainly not essential. The penitent thief went into heaven without having even heard of it. Paul and James and Peter and John never mention it in their epistles.

"The dogma of the inerrancy of Scripture on all subjects is not taught anywhere in the Bible. In effect, Christ contradicts it in the Sermon on the Mount when he corrects the imperfect teachings of them of old time—that is, of Moses and the Hebrew lawgivers.

"The dogma that the wonderful works of Christ were wrought by His own omnipotence is distinctly unscriptural. He prayed to God before His miracles. He said: 'My Father abiding in Me doeth His works.'

"The dogma that Christ's resurrection body was entirely unchanged from that which hung upon the cross and was buried in the tomb, is distinctly unscriptural. The record of the Gospels is against it. No doubt this is a great mystery, but I firmly believe that the body in which Christ rose and ever lives as our Redeemer and Lord is a spiritual body."

Total Abstinence Pledges.

Regarding the attempt to impose a pledge of total abstinence from wine, Dr. Van Dyke said:

"Understand, this has nothing to do with the question of prohibition. That is a matter of national policy to be finally settled on grounds of prudence, economy, social welfare and the best interests of the Republic.

"But to say that the use of wine is per se sinful, is to tell a lie and contradict the Bible. Else why did St. Paul write to Timothy, 'Be no longer a drinker of water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake'? Else how could Christ not only use wine but make it?

"For a State to say 'The saloon must go,' is doubtless wise, certainly lawful. To add, 'There must be no more wine,' is also lawful, but its wisdom can only be tested by experience. But for a Christian church to impose a pledge which would have excluded Jesus Christ from its ministry and membership is manifestly so absurd as to border on the blasphemous.

"Any man who chooses for good reasons to adopt total abstinence as a rule of his life may do so with wisdom and propriety. But I would never demean myself to sign such a pledge if it were forced upon me by a church bearing the name of Christ while condemning his conduct.

"If the gentleman from Florida, late from Nebraska, and his followers should require me to take up their war against science, to accept their unscriptural dogmas, to sign their super-Christian pledge, I should reply with polite firmness: No gentlemen, no. I will never do what you command. I thank you for your earnest effort to remake my religion, but I prefer to follow Christ and Paul and James and John."

MANNING PRAISES FIREMEN.

Conducts Memorial Service at Cathedral of St. John.

Bishop William T. Manning praised the New York Fire Department yesterday afternoon at the annual memorial service of the Fire Department in commemoration of those firemen who died during the year in the performance of their duty and from natural causes. The service was held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and five hundred uniformed members of the department were present.

The firemen were led in the procession by Chief Kenlon. Other officers of the department officials present were: Captain Thomas Larkin, Chief of the School of Instruction; Captain William Lennon, of the Department Headquarters, and Honorary Deputy Robert Mainwaring.

The Bishop was assisted in the service by Dean Howard Chandler Robbins, Canon Robert E. Jones, Chaplain Joseph H. Ivie, and the Rev. Wilson MacDonald. Chaplain Ivie called the roll of the dead firemen and "taps" were sounded.

Once Famous Jockey Shot.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 3.—Willie Sims, a negro, twenty years ago one of the country's leading jockeys, is in a hospital here with a bullet wound in his chest. Sims, who is fifty years old, was shot by his brother during a quarrel, according to the police.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney have taken a cottage at Saratoga for August and the racing season there.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, who spent the Winter abroad, returned two weeks ago and went at once to their country place at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

Dr. George F. Kunz and Mrs. Kunz, who spent their honeymoon in Bermuda, returned last week and are at Dr. Kunz's country place over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leland Hunter sailed Saturday on the Majestic. Mr. Hunter will devote the Summer to the study of ancient tapestries in Spain and Southern France.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville H. Bullitt of Philadelphia have arrived at the Ritz-Carlton to spend a few days.

Mrs. George Higginson and Miss Theresa Higginson of Chicago have come down from Lenox for a short time and are at the Chatham.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmadge are in from Bernardsville and are at the Ambassador.

John Erskine is to give a review of his book, "The Literary Discipline," tomorrow at a literary luncheon given in his honor by the Unique Book and Handicraft Shop at the Mary Warner Tearooms, 25 West Fifty-first Street.

Viscount and Viscountess Maidstone, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Fish at Roslyn, L. I., are returning today to their apartment at the Plaza, but will leave town again for Newport tomorrow.

Prince and Princess Christian of Hesse, who spent Sunday with Mrs. Herbert Shipman at Tuxedo, are giving a small luncheon today at the Plaza, and afterward will go to their Locust Valley Summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Woods of New York are at the Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, as is also Gordon F. Cronkhite.

MRS. PRINCE TO REWED.

Becomes Engaged to Eugene V. R. Thayer, the Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—From the home of W. P. G. Harding here comes the announcement of the engagement of his daughter, Mrs. F. H. Prince Jr. and Eugene V. R. Thayer, the banker.

Both Mrs. Prince and Mr. Thayer obtained their divorces in Paris. When they returned to the United States it was said they were about to be married. Mr. Harding at the time did not credit the story and both Mrs. Prince and Mr. Thayer were non-commital.

Mr. Thayer formerly was President of the Chase National Bank in New York, going there from this city where he had been prominent in the banking field. He is now chairman of the Board of the Stutz Motor Corporation. While no definite date for the wedding has been announced their friends say the wedding will be this month.

Van Fleet-Kelly Wedding.

Dr. James Flandreau Van Fleet, son of the late Dr. Frank Van Fleet of New York, and Ruth A. Kelly, daughter of ex-Mayor James E. Kelly of Ogdensburg, N. Y., were married on June 2 in Ogdensburg by the Rev. John L. Plunkett of St. Mary's Cathedral. Mr. Walker Zehner of Yonkers was best man and Miss Mary Elizabeth Kelly, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. Dr. Van Fleet and bride will reside in Hartsdale, Westchester County.

$250 OFFERED FOR DOG BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS

Playwright Announces Reward for Animal Who Took Role in One of His Plays.

Lux, Augustus Thomas's valuable Belgian police dog, was still missing last night, so the playwright and his brother-in-law, Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, announced a reward of $250 for his return, "no questions asked." The police, on the other hand, thought Lux might be en route to New Rochelle, where Mr. Thomas has a Summer home, explaining that it might take the dog a week or ten days to make the trip. They based their observation upon previous experience with lost dogs. If the dog headed for New Rochelle, they said, he would get there, but with many a stop-over on the way.

Lux was picked up in Luxembourg—hence his name—by Major Luke Thomas, the playwright's son, after the war, and appeared in one of Mr. Thomas's plays, "Palmy Days." A bloodhound really was needed in the cast, but Lux filled the bill just as well. He was taught to bark loudly at the cue, "Great, Cricket, great!" and also at "Where's my hat?"

At Mr. Thomas's home, 60 East Fifty-sixth Street, it was said last night that Lux disappeared last Thursday afternoon. A janitor who brought up some trunks left a door open and the police dog vanished. He had visited New Rochelle with Mr. Thomas the day before, when his master was away from the Fifty-sixth Street address when Lux took his leave.

He was described as "a singularly human dog, extremely responsive, a great friend of children; friend, in fact, with all the world. He will respond at once when his name is called, but will open his bag of tricks only for an immediate circle of friends.

EXONERATES EDUCATOR.

State Board Finds East Tennessee Normal School Moral.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., June 3.—Sidney G. Gilbreath, President of the East Tennessee State Normal School, was exonerated of charges that immoral conditions existed at the school in a report made public today by the State Board of Education.

Nearly 100 witnesses were examined by the board after Representative King had made the charges in a minority report to the State Legislature.

The board said in concluding its report:

"It is, therefore, resolved by the board, having in view the best interests of the institution and in fairness and justice to all involved, after a searching investigation of all matters concerned, we find that the rumors of immoral conduct at the school are wholly unfounded and the rumor and charges against the standing and conduct of President Gilbreath are not sustained."

VETERANS HOLD MEMORIAL.

Members of Defendam Association at Services at Holy Rood Church.

Members of the Defendam Association, veterans of the Twenty-second Regiment and 102d Engineers, held their annual memorial service yesterday afternoon at Holy Rood Church, 179th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. One hundred veterans gathered at the 102d Regiment Armory, Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street, and marched to the church, under command of Lieutenant John H. Nagle, Vice President of the Defendam Association. The memorial sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Carstensen.

Mrs. Lyda Durland a Suicide.

Mrs. Lyda Durland, 58 years old, of Clinton and Springfield Avenues, Springfield, N. J., said by the police to have been a distant relative of the proprietor of Durland's Riding Academy in Manhattan, shot herself in the abdomen at her home last night with a revolver. She died within a few minutes. Grief over the loss of several near relatives who died recently is believed to have caused Mrs. Durland to take her life.

BRIAND DEFENDS STAND AT ARMS CONFERENCE

Declares France's Naval Ratios Would Be 1 to 6 Instead of 1 to 3 But for Washington Treaties.

PARIS, June 3 (Associated Press).—Former Premier Briand, who is conducting a preliminary election visit to his constituency, defended today his action at the Washington and Genoa conferences in a speech delivered in the town of St. Nazaire. The Royalists accused him, said M. Briand, of ruining France's fleet at the Washington conference and of sacrificing France's interests at Genoa.

Recalling the conditions under which the Washington conference met "under the noble and generous initiative of President Harding," M. Briand congratulated himself on France's decision to be present at Washington. He considered that France had lost nothing by being included in the Pacific alliance. Then, passing to the land disarmament question, the former Premier described his defense of France's right to remain armed. He recalled that he had told the conference that if words guaranteeing France's security were spoken at the conference he would speak in other terms. As no answer came, he said, he had claimed for France the right to preserve entire liberty of action.

Dealing with the naval accord, M. Briand pointed out that France had decided to cease construction of the Normandie type of battleships in consequence of the lessons of the war sometime before he went to Washington, and he remarked that those who were blaming him for not having obtained a greater tonnage in warships for France had hitherto made no effort to lay down battleships. Without the Washington conference, he added, France's capital ship proportion compared with that of the great naval powers would have been 1 to 6, while after the Washington conference the proportion was 1 to 3.

REPRISALS FOLLOW ATTACK ON MELETIOS

Patriarch's Adherents Beat Vicar of Constantinople Church—Meletios Ill From Shock.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3 (Associated Press).—The Most Rev. Meletios Metaxakis, Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, is confined to his bed suffering from a nervous shock in consequence of the attack made on him last Friday by a group of Greeks who invaded the palace, struck him and tore his robes and demanded that he resign. Three physicians are in attendance upon him.

A crowd of men, said to be adherents of the Patriarch, yesterday carried out reprisals on the faction which attacked him. They entered the Church of Panaia in the Galata quarter, beat the Vicar and robbed his safe. The situation greatly resembles the bitter factional strife in the orthodox church in ancient days.

PALESTINE ARABS ACTIVE.

Busy on Plans to Balk Government's Legislative Council Plan.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, June 3.—Another political crisis appears imminent in Palestine. The Arabs, elated by the success of their efforts to negative the attempt to secure a predominantly Jewish Legislative Council, excited by the example of greater freedom conferred upon the neighboring Arab States of Transjordania and Mesopotamia and challenged by Sir Herbert Samuels statement on Friday that the British Government has determined to establish a Jewish national home in Palestine, are eagerly discussing plans for taking advantage of the latest developments.

The Arabs are said to be unwilling to risk alienating foreign sympathy by creating disorders, but to be seeking other means to embarrass the Government. Their immediate aim is to prevent the Moslems appointed to Sir Herbert Samuel's Advisory Council from accepting office.

The Jews are taking the matter quietly, confident that the British Government's Palestine policy will not be changed.

TO FORFEIT $35,000 BONDS.

Convicted Swindlers Fail to File Appeal in New Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 3.—Application will be made before the Supreme Court at Trenton tomorrow for the collection of bonds aggregating $35,000 from the National Surety Company of New York City owing to the non-appearance of three New York confidence men whose lawyers appealed after they were sentenced to jail.

The men who have failed to appear are Edward Nealsey, Thomas McCarthy and Donal Lloyd. These three and Hubert Wood of Philadelphia were convicted of conspiring to blackmail Robert L. Hasser of Philadelphia in a hotel here. They were each sentenced from two to three years in State's prison and fined $1,000 each.

Wood is now serving his time, but counsel for the three other defendants entered an appeal. Bail was fixed at $15,000 for Lloyd and at $10,000 each for the other two. The time limit having expired for the filing of appeal, application that the bonds be forfeited will be made.

TO ENCOURAGE DEFENDERS.

Roosevelt Award Adds Field of Activity for Medal.

"Promotion of national defense" has been added to the fields of activity in which the gold medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association may be awarded, according to an announcement yesterday by Colonel William Boyce Thompson, President of the association. Three medals are to be bestowed each year and the awards for 1923 are expected to be announced soon.

The seven fields in addition to promotion of national defense are: The administration of public office; the development of public and international law; the promotion of industrial peace; the conservation of natural resources; the promotion of the welfare of women and children; the study of natural history and the promotion of outdoor life; the development in the American character of those qualities of courage, forethought, initiative and patriotism associated with Roosevelt's name.

FINED FOR ANNOYING WOMEN

Pair Arrested for Insulting Remarks on Street.

Accused of insulting women in front of a dance hall at Third Avenue and 100th Street last night, Dennis Haggerty, 22 years old, of 166 East Ninety-ninth Street, and John Slavin, 21 years old, of 145 East Ninety-eighth Street, were found guilty in Night Court of disorderly conduct and fined $25 each by Magistrate Earl Smith. They paid the fines.

The men were arrested by Patrolman Hagen of the East 104th Street Police Station, who testified they were leaning from a window of the dance hall and addressing insulting remarks at women in the street. Patrolman Hagen said that at Third Avenue and 102d Street, on the way to the station house, Slavin grabbed his club and struck him over the left hand with it.

10,00 AT FUNERAL OF MOSCOW SINGER

Churchgoers Freely Follow Cortege of Rozof, Russia's Greatest Choir Basso.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, June 3.—Ten thousand churchgoers today followed the body of Russia's greatest church singer, Deacon Constantin Vassiliivitch Rozof, along the five-mile route from the church of the Ascension to the Vagankotsky Cemetery on the outskirts of Moscow.

At the head of the slow moving procession marched a white-robed choir singing hymns echoed by the crowd behind. There were many women and children but the majority were men bareheaded.

Many Red soldiers were in the crowd which was held back from pressing upon the hearse and the wreath-bearing carriage by a chain of young men and women with linked hands just as the Communists had done along the route of Vorovski's funeral procession ten days ago.

People thronged the windows and sidewalks as the procession passed but in the space of over half a mile I saw no sign of hostility to the churchgoers and the sacred music or anything but respect for the dead.

In addition to his superb bass voice, Rozof was famous throughout Russia as one of the hardest drinkers in this hard drinking country. It is said that more than once he consumed several bottles of brandy at a sitting without affecting equilibrium of his huge frame or hoarsening his tremendous notes.

But doubtless this drinking contributed to his death from heart failure at the early age of forty-eight.

The Soviet authorities made no obstacle for the funeral procession or the ceremony at the church where, during the night, thousands filed through for a last look at the great singer. But the start of the procession was delayed from 10 until 1 o'clock, because at the last minute the Union of Grave Diggers refused to work on Sunday, and it was necessary to get a permit from the Moscow Soviet to replace them by volunteers from the Ascension congregation.

ISSUES CALL TO PARENTS.

Child Health Group Wants Their Co-operation During Summer Vacation.

The American Child Health Association of which Herbert Hoover is President, issued an invitation to parents and welfare workers yesterday for co-operative work in the care of school children during the Summer vacation. The association desires to continue, in part at least, supervision of the children's physical welfare as now carried on in the school. A statement issued at the association's office, 370 Seventh Avenue, said:

"The association has been in correspondence with teachers in all parts of the country. The teachers report that thousands of children, who otherwise would eat unwholesome food or no food at all during the noon hour, are receiving a body-building nourishment through the schools. In some cases there is a nominal charge, while in others, food is distributed free. Hence, the alarm for the boys and girls of America. All the good that has been done by the school lunches will be lost if it might be eradicated if the children were permitted to 'run wild' or choose their own diet during the Summer."

R. LICHTENSTEIN DIES.

Assistant Foreman Had Worked 28 Years in Times Pressroom.

Robert Lichtenstein of 276 Monroe Street, Ridgewood, N. J., died in St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, N. J., early this morning of ptomaine poisoning. Mr. Lichtenstein, who was 53 years old had served for twenty-six years in the pressroom of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and at his death held the post of Assistant Foreman.

He was taken ill eight days ago and was hurried to the hospital on Friday evening, when his condition failed to yield to treatment.

He is survived by a wife, a son, Robert, and two married daughters. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Mrs. Ecclesine's Burial Today.

Mrs. Carolina G. Ecclesine, who died at her home in Paris on March 6, will be buried today at the family plot in St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester. Her body was brought back to this country by her daughters on Saturday. She was the widow of Joseph B. Ecclesine and daughter of Colonel Samuel Stewart Moon, a former Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Despite her advanced years, Mrs. Ecclesine was active in war work overseas, serving with Mrs. Nina L. Duryea and her forces. She received an honor medal for her work.

Miss Harriett Webb James.

UTICA, N. Y., June 3.—Miss Harriett Webb James, aged 58, daughter of the late Thomas L. James, former Postmaster General, died here today. Miss James was an eyewitness of the assassination of President Garfield. She was prominent in New York and Washington society circles, having frequently entertained distinguished statesmen and representatives and nobility of foreign countries. She had traveled extensively, having spent Summers abroad for thirty years. Since the death of her father, Miss James had lived in Hamilton and this city.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. KATHERINE MARY MATTHEW, widow of Dr. George Matthew, died yesterday in Hastings-on-Hudson.

Miss ADELAIDE BANKS FINCH died yesterday at her home in Greenwich, Conn., in her eightieth year.

MAURICE W. FICK, a retired cotton goods manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home, 355 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn. He was in his seventieth year.

Mrs. MARY A. DENICE, wife of John J. Denice, formerly an executive in the Street Cleaning Department, died on Saturday at her home, 618 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN J. GROSS, a supervisor in the Deshler Die Casting Company, died on Saturday at his home, 37 East Second Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY H. MEISE, head of a firm of stairbuilders, died yesterday at his home, 2,330 Barker Avenue, the Bronx. He was 78 years old. For a number of years he served as school trustee of the village of Williamsbridge before it was consolidated in the greater city. He leaves a wife and four children.

LEONARD A. WIMMER, for fourteen years Town Recorder of Kearny, N. J., died Saturday in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. Mr. Wimmer was a member of the law firm of Wimmer & Wimmer. He leaves his wife, a daughter and two sons.

Married.

HAMMEL—KRAMER—Harry Hammel and Anne H. Kramer married June 2, Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiating.

HYMAN—SANDLER—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sandler of 622 West 110th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice to Mr. Marvel Hyman, 370 Riverside Drive, Sunday, June 3.

SCHMUKLER—FELDSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Leon Feldstein, 504 West 162d St., announce the marriage of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Morton Schmukler, Sunday, June 3, 1923.

Died.

ADLER—On June 2, in his 69th year, John M., beloved husband of Mary Hesse and devoted father of Jerome L. and Rita Crystal. Funeral services at his late residence, Willow Road and Broadway, Woodmere, L. I., Monday, June 4, 10:15 A. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station 9:00 A. M. Interment Raleigh Station, Union Fields Cemetery.

Died.

BARNS—On Sunday, June 3, 1923, Edward Barns. Service at his late residence, 123 West 139th St., on Tuesday, June 5, at 11 A. M.

BEARDSLEE—On Friday, June 1, 1923, at 320 West 46th St., Henry Beadel, husband of Sarah M. Jones, and son of the late Henry and Sarah Ebbitts Beadel. Services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Av. and 50th St., Monday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia and Florida papers please copy.

BELKNAP—On Saturday, June 2, 1923, after a brief illness, James S., beloved husband of Blanche J. Hobby and father of H. Joseph Belknap. Funeral services in Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, Tuesday afternoon at 1:30. Members of Rozan Lodge, 744, and A. M., Manhattan Chapter, 154, R.A.M.; York Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite bodies, Mecca Temple and Supreme Council, 33d degree, Knights Templar invited.

BELKNAP—James, Rozan Lodge 744, F. and A. M., mourns with sorrow the death at Brother James Belknap's life membership. Brethren are requested to attend Masonic funeral services at the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, 71 West 23d St., New York City, at 1:30 P. M., Tuesday, June 5, 1923.

ARTHUR M. STAHLSCHMIDT, Master.
JOHN H. BAUMBERG, Secy.

BRADLEY—On June 3, 1923, Josephine, beloved wife of Thomas Bradley, father of Chester, Thomas and Margaret Bradley. Funeral from her late residence, 47 Marble Hill Av., Kingsbridge, on Tuesday, June 5, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass for the repose of her soul at 10:30 A. M. St. John's New Brunswick papers please copy.

COOK—Robert H. Cook, at New York City, June 2, 1923.

BENRIGHT—At Rumson, N. J., on June 3, 1923, James Enright Jr., beloved husband of Mary A. Lee, in his 71st year. Funeral and interment at Ridgefield, Conn., Wednesday, at 2 A. M.

EPPEL—At Montgomery, Ala., on June 3, Henry A. Eppel, in his 52d year. Funeral service will be held at Volk's Mortuary Chapel, 681 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, June 5, 1923, at 8 P. M.

EPSTEIN—Bettie, dearly beloved mother of Regina, Emil and Arthur. Funeral private.

FLEMING—Entered into rest Sunday evening, June 3, 1923, John, beloved husband of Mary M. Fleming. Funeral services at his late residence, 146 East 95th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday. Interment at 3 o'clock.

GORDON—On June 3, 1923, Emily Katharine Gordon, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederic H. Greene. Funeral private.

GRANT—At his residence, 114 East 17th St., New York City, June 3, 1923, Frederic H., husband of Frances Hoyland Grant. Funeral service at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Chatham, New Jersey, on Tuesday, June 5, at 3 o'clock.

GRAY—On Saturday, June 2, Robert Morrison Gray, beloved husband of Lizzie Gray, at his residence, 1176 Dean St., Brooklyn. Funeral service at the Central Congregational

COLUMBIA CHAPLAIN WOULD BANISH FEAR

In Baccalaureate Sermon He Demands Attack on World Cowardice.

COMMENCEMENT OPENS

Hughes Will Be Commemoration Orator at Kent Centennial Celebration Tonight.

Chaplain Raymond C. Knox, in his baccalaureate sermon to the 1923 graduates of Columbia University in St. Paul's Chapel yesterday, declared that it was the duty of educated men and women to organize in an attack upon fear, which he described as a blight upon civilization. National fear, he said, was responsible for armaments and unsettled conditions in Europe, and usually ran hand in hand with national cynicism, which, he added, was cowardly at heart.

The baccalaureate service opened Columbia's 169th commencement week, and was attended by a throng of friends and relatives of the candidates for Columbia degrees. The customary procession of graduates was not held because of the downpour, but the chapel was crowded with members of the teaching staff, Trustees and other officers of the university, and distinguished guests.

The service was conducted by the Rev. P. F. Sturgess of Providence, R. I., and Dean Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia College read the lesson. The service included a prayer of St. Thomas Aquinas, a prayer of Bishop Launcelot Andrewes of Winchester, a prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority as well as a prayer of St. Chrysostom, Bishop of Constantinople. A special musical program was conducted by Professor Walter Henry Hall.

Lauds Stevenson's Philosophy.

Taking his text from II. Timothy, i, 6 and 7—"Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou stir into flame the gift of God which is within thee * * * for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power of love and of a sound mind," Chaplain Knox told how in Robert Louis Stevenson's essay, "The Lantern Bearers," the author had described a boyhood game in which he later saw a significant and stimulating parable.

He said that from this play of his youth Stevenson had derived his life philosophy; that within every man there was some gift, some talent which, though not always externally visible, was yet the inner light by which he lived, "the joy of his being, the strongest motive of his behavior. He told each of the graduates that he possessed a unique gift, by the light of which he had been led to seek an education, to come to the university by varied paths, that its flame might be trimmed and brightened," and "with your comrades you are setting forth upon a career of high adventure."

He said he traced the gift to the "Father of Lights," the Author and Giver of "every good and perfect gift," and then he repeated his text.

Fear Controls Nations.

"Not of fear but of power! As we look out on the world in which you are now to have your part, how evident it is that men are handicapped and suffering because of fear. Most conspicuously we see the prevalence of fear in the attitude of nations toward one another. In some instances it seems to be the controlling motive of national policy, and to a more or less degree it enters into the acts and plans of every country.

"It is fear that is responsible for the enormous armaments—that distressing spectacle of peoples still bleeding and exhausted from a terrible war requiring all their resources and strength for recovery and peace, yet taking upon themselves the crushing burden of our modern, costly, destructive weapons, to be ready if need be for another conflict.

"The remedy is not for us who are more securely situated to censure and condemn those less fortunate than ourselves—that is only an aggravation. But it is for us to join with them in the common task of removing fear.

"We see the corroding action of fear upon the minds of men wherever there is cynicism. It is the cynicism of fear that discourages effort by calling it useless, it chills the nobler aspirations of men by impugning their motives and by magnifying their follies. The cynic may try to conceal his timidity beneath the cloak of falser phrases, but at heart he is crayen. Whoever spears fears. He lacks the courage and the skill to lead men to achievement; he can only follow in the rear and blame them. He faints when hard service is to be done, and shrinks at every blow.

Each Must Overcome Fear.

"No less is fear the foe that every man must overcome in his own heart. Whoever fails to bear witness to the truth, whoever keeps silent in the presence of wrong, whoever yields his principles of honor under the pressure of circumstances, whoever stands faltering and faithless before some lofty enterprise, is the slave of fear. And it is this same weakness which holds a man back from the full exercise of whatever capacity God has given him and from his utmost accomplishment. In that matchless parable of the talents there is a striking comment made of the man who put to no service the sum entrusted to him. When called upon to render an account, this was his answer: 'I was afraid, so I hid thy talent in the earth.'

"Over against this blighting fear in all its manifestations we look to you. We look to you because we believe that within you is the gift not of fear but of power. However stubborn may be the physical obstacles that stand in the way of ideal aims, you know that no man ever fails till he fails inside. Like the Roman commander who was cut off in a wilderness and outnumbered by the enemy, you will 'take counsel of your own valor.'"

Today is Class Day in Columbia College. The exercises will be held in the Mines Quadrangle at 2 P. M. Tomorrow is Class Day at Barnard. Tonight in the gymnasium the Kent Centennial Celebration will be held, with Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes as the commemoration orator.

"LEARN TO SWIM" WEEK.

Y. M. C. A. Starts Campaign—Offers Badges to Learners.

"Learn to Swim" Week begins today. The Y. M. C. A. throughout the country will concentrate on teaching youths how to take care of themselves in the water. In a similar period last year almost 100,000 boys were taught to swim. This year it is hoped to teach a much larger number of them. All boys between the ages of 12 and 18 in Manhattan and the Bronx are invited to learn to swim in the pools of the seven New York City branches of the Y. M. C. A.

The leaders of the campaign believe that every boy should learn to swim, because it is his duty to be prepared to save his own life and the lives of others should occasion arise, because it is the best form of exercise and because it is great fun. Every boy who learns to swim and passes the required test during the week will be awarded a special badge by the International Y. M. C. A.

STARS TO SWIM TONIGHT.

Well-Known Mermaids Will Open Municipal Pool in Brooklyn.

Star swimmers will take part in the A. A. U. meet to be held under the auspices of the Borough President of Brooklyn tonight as the inaugural feature of the municipal pool at Bedford and Metropolitan Avenues, Brooklyn. Among those who have announced that they will compete are the Misses Gertrude Ederle, Helen Wainwright and Aileen Riggin of the Women's Swimming Association. Others carded are the Misses Ethel McGary, Doris O'Mara, Florence Briscoe, Lillian Stoddard and Virginia Whitenack.

The program consists of two handicaps for women, 100-yard swim and fancy diving; two scratch events for men, 100-yard swim and 150-yard medley race, and a 50-yard dash for girls under 12.

SIX STRIKE ARRESTS IN ALBANY TIE-UP

Many Cars Damaged and Service Interrupted on First Day of Strike.

POLICE STOP VIOLENCE

President of Traction Company Says Men Have No Grievance and Cannot Win.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—Six men arrested, several cars damaged and intermittent service on local and interurban lines were the results of a strike on the lines of the United Traction Company at the end of the first day.

Harry B. Weatherwax, President of the company, in a statement tonight, said the strike was a failure, that the men had no grievance and that only a small minority were even in sympathy with a strike movement.

James A. Larger, International Vice President of the employes' union, declared that of the 250 platform men, all except fifteen had gone on strike and had been replaced by strikebreakers brought in from Schenectady and other points.

The men left their cars on three lines. One car was stoned, another attacked with milk bottles, and the motorman was pulled from a third and beaten. Later, car service ended between this city and Troy.

Police protection was sought for all cars and service was resumed, although not on schedule. Motorcycle police accompanied all cars and State Troopers protected the Albany-Troy line. Immediate arrests quickly ended disorder.

Mr. Weatherwax asserted that the strike was only an attempt to embroil United Traction men in the Schenectady railway strike. Strike leaders, however, declared that the strike was called because the company discharged thirty employes who were found to be members of a union which the company had directed that its lines be conducted on the open shop basis. It was revealed today that the men never have surrendered their charter of the union which lost its fight for recognition during the strike of 1921.

The company planned to restore complete service tomorrow.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 3.—Leaders of the street railway strike here today declared that Harry B. Weatherwax, President of the Schenectady Railway Company, had transferred to the United Traction Company in Albany, of which he is also President, more than half of the 100 or more employes quartered since the strike began on company property. Several of the new men, strike leaders said, have been seen in uniform operating cars in Albany.

Striking employes expected that but few of their number would return to work at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the employes' reply to the company's ultimatum to return then or lose their jobs is expected to be only an increased number of pickets.

Cars were run on the local lines today without screens or guards.

State investigation into the strike causes has been postponed until Thursday morning to permit testimony of James P. Hamilton, former President of the company.

CHICAGO FACES CAR TIE-UP.

Surface and Elevated Workers Expected to Strike Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3—Chicago's street car and elevated railway transportation systems will be tied up Tuesday morning if events follow what seemed tonight an inevitable course. Indications were that even if the surface lines employes at their meeting tomorrow night, fail to sanction a strike call, and this seemed unlikely—the 2,000 track layers and repairmen, assured of the support of substation electricians, would block operation.

It is generally conceded that, regardless of the elevated and surface lines trainmen, these two groups of workers can "sew up local transportation facilities tigher than a drum." The trainmen, now receiving 70 cents an hour, want a raise of 10 cents.

MURDER BAFFLES POLICE.

Head Almost Severed From Body of Trenton Man.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3—Mystery surrounds the killing of Cologero Scarna, 48, whose body, the head almost severed, was found today on the outskirts of the city.

Scarna went for a walk at 10 o'clock last night. His wife, the last person known to have seen him alive, was unable to assign a motive for the murder. She said he had no money or jewelry with him and she knew of no enemies. Scarna, who had five children, was the third person in a month found murdered in similar circumstances.

FRENCH BATHERS BOLDER.

Shorter Skirts of Clinging Type the Mode at Seashore Resorts.

PARIS, June 3.—The subway stations here are plastered with great posters, signed by the best artists, displaying with more imagination than accuracy the seashore fashions—particularly bathing suits, which this year are shorter than ever. The correct suit ends far above the knee, but includes a modest tunic that hangs away from the figure when dry, but is guaranteed to cling when wet.

Shade hats, too, are all the rage. They are enormous this year, some having brims eight inches wide at the sides. Most models have a transparent stiff crowns of white or cream lace; others are trimmed with a fan of black lace set high and stiff like a Spanish comb, with a long lace scarf hanging from it.

POND CLAIMS NINTH VICTIM.

Boy Scout Drowns in Deceptive Pool.

The same deceptive "step-off" into fifty feet of water in the Old Mill Pond near Richmond Turnpike and Martling Lane, Staten Island, which had resulted in eight drownings in the last three years added another to its toll yesterday. He was Moses Kleinsea, a seventeen-year-old Boy Scout, of 68 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg.

Kleinsea, one of 150 Scouts in a week-end bivouac near the pond, went wading while the others roamed the woods. Unnoticed he got beyond his depth before his cries were heard. The body was recovered with grappling irons by police of the West New Brighton station.

APOLOGIZE FOR ABDUCTION.

Two More Columbia Students Admit Part in Werner Kidnapping.

Two Columbia University sophomores who took part in the kidnapping and beating of William L. Werner, a post graduate student, for alleged unpatriotic expressions have submitted apologies to Werner and the university, and the incident is considered closed. Three other students, who helped spirit Werner from his room in a Columbia dormitory to a wood in Westchester where he was beaten last May 17, have already submitted apologies. The last two to apologize are Thomas Wenning and Theodore Murin. The latter said in his letter to the editor of the Spectator:

"Feeling that the action of forcefully removing W. L. Werner from his room was taken through motive entirely patriotic but without a due consideration of the ethics involved, I, the undersigned, desire to apologize to the university and to Mr. Werner."

Wenning merely stated that he was present at Werner's abduction, but had no actual part in the spirited away of the post graduate student.

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements for tomorrow received to midnight, Bryant 1000.

LOST.

BAG, lady's black traveling, between Great Neck and Roslyn. Return Mrs. D. C. De Witt, Oyster Bay, L. I.

BRIEF CASE—Brown leather, on B. R. T. train passing Whitehall St. about 11 A. M., June 1; contents correspondence and documents; reward if returned to Consulate General of Finland, 8 State St., New York City. Phone Bowling Green 9620.

BROWN BAG—Man's traveling, on Speedway, Decoration Day; reward. Fred Loeser, New Haven Buick Co., New Haven, Conn.

CERTIFICATE D—93198 for 10 shares preferred stock United States Rubber Co., in name of Fannie E. Berthold. Finder please address Fannie E. Berthold, 180 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EYE GLASSES—Tortoise shelled framed, case marked "Levoy," either Broadway-Riverside, between 85th-100th St.; reward. Wadsworth 5140.

POCKETBOOK, containing watch, money, Friday night, 69th-70th Sts., 3d Av.; watch sentimentally valued; reward. W 11 Times.

WALLET—Lost Sunday afternoon in Arrowhood Inn, or in taxi to 6 East 36th, black pin seal wallet containing cash, check, papers, &c.; reward. Phone Vanderbilt 0882.

$300 REWARD

for information leading to the recovery in reasonably good condition of Cadillac Victoria coupe, motor number 61675, painted dark blue with maroon wheels, nickeled radiator, blue striped plush upholstery; initials E. G. Z. on doors. Telephone Mr. Scofield, Bowling Green 2500.

Jewelry.

BAR PIN—Diamonds, pearls, lost Sak's, Macy's or vicinity. Reward. Murray Hill 8092.

BRACELET—Old design, clasp, heavy gold wire, small concave relief disk attached; liberal reward. S 565 Times.

DIAMOND RING—In or near Gaiety Theatre or Casino, in Central Park or between 2,657 Broadway and Broadway-46th St.; liberal reward. Horn, 3,657 Broadway.

DIAMOND RING, between West and Rector Sts.; reward. Reeve, 40 Rector St., City.

EARRING—Coral roses and leaves; valued as heirloom; Saturday evening, Broadway between 45th and 43d Sts.; reward. Mansfield 9514.

EARRING—Lost Sunday on 34th, between Lexington and Madison Av. Vanderbilt 4078.

PIN—Lady's platinum, diamond bowknot, Washington Heights section; reward. Stern, Madison Square 8120.

PLATES—4 sterling silver plates, 10½ inches diameter, engraved B. R. L.; reward. Charles Spieth, 25 West 42d. Longacre 8847.

$500 REWARD

for return of platinum and diamond brooch with fin portion missing; lost June 1 vicinity Tiffany or Franklin Simon Co. Communicate Marcus & Co., 46th St. and 5th Av. Vanderbilt 3180.

Wearing Apparel.

COLLAR—Beaver, Tuesday night, Irving Place and 18th St.; reward. Stuyvesant 0892.

NECKPIECE—Brown fur, on Pennsylvania Av. subway Friday night; sentimental value; reward. Endicott 3755.

NECKPIECE—Mink, two skins, Little Theatre or vicinity, Saturday; reward. Lenox 1178.

NECKPIECE, fox, dark gray; Saturday on first section of 2:27 train to Stamford; reward. Academy 4722.

STONE MARTEN—2-skin, Riverside Drive, between 76th and 81st Sts., Friday evening; very liberal reward. 344 West 72d, Apt. 9C. Endicott 6192.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

DOG—My friend Lux, Belgian police dog, who answers to his name, is lost; $250 reward. No questions asked for his return to my brother-in-law, Augustus Thomas, 60 East 56th St. Telephone Plaza 6428. Bainbridge Colby.

DOG, German police, Friday, May 18, 9th Av.; liberal reward. Butcher, 225 9th Av. Chelsea 8368.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE THAT I WILL NOT BE responsible for any debts incurred by any one other than myself. William R. Rohmert, Hunterdon, N. Y.

THE DAY DRAWS NEAR—THE TIME IS SHORT

What can I give the Graduate

To Gladden Youth's Big Day?

LOOK about you—the answer is everywhere. For wherever discriminating people pass or congregate you will see the flash of the black-tipped, lacquer-red Duofold. Yet for every one who owns this classic pen there are scores of others who hope to possess it, and none more numerous than the college crowd, or boys and girls in school.

Its cheery color is eloquent of the spirit of giving. And because its *fluent* writing induces fluent *thinking*, it will give your favorite graduate a flying start on life's career.

Its super-smooth point embodies youth eternal, so the Parker Duofold is also a gift that will never be laid aside. No style of writing can distort this point—no years of use can wear it away.

Indeed the Duofold's balanced swing and infinite smoothness lure the hand to use it much. And its color makes it handsome to own and hard to lose. For him—the $7 Over-size Duofold, or $5 Duofold Jr.; for her—the slender Lady Duofold, $5.

All good pen counters feature Parker Duofold, and make no extra charge for neat gold pocket-clip or gold ring-end for chain.

Heads the Beauty of the Scarlet Throat

Parker Duofold LUCKY CURVE OVERSIZE $7

With The 25 Year Point

Duofold Jr. $5 Same except for size

Lady Duofold $5 With ring for chatelaine

THE PARKER PEN COMPANY Manufacturers also of Parker "Lucky Lock" Pencils Factory and General Office, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Service Station, Singer Bldg., New York City.

Which do you want?

You can buy clothes by saying "I want a suit," but you buy *clothes satisfaction* when you ask for

Kuppenheimer GOOD CLOTHES

They're a safe and sound investment in good appearance. See the splendid suits reasonably low priced at

$45

Brill Brothers

Broadway at 49th Street

279 Broadway 47 Cortlandt St.

Why this is your year to come to Royal Cords

1. *The New Sprayed Rubber*—the first absolutely pure rubber, produced by a new *scientific process* from the rubber latex. Positively uniform in quality. Acid-free, and uncontaminated with smoke residues or foreign matter of any kind.
2. *The New Web Cord*—for the first time a rubber-webbed cord structure *without* cross tie-threads. Impregnated through and through with pure rubber by direct soaking *in the latex itself*. Not to be confused with the practice of using chemical solutions employing naphtha solvents.
3. *The New Flat-Band Method* of Building Cord Tires—a method ensuring the positive length, angle, tension and strength of each cord. Making a uniform tire equalized throughout in resiliency and resistance to wear.

UP to now, the car-owner has never had much definite physical information about tires to guide him in investing his tire money.

Today the publication of the three U. S. Rubber discoveries has raised *definite scientific tests of tire money's worth* applicable to all tires:—

Is the tread made of *Sprayed Rubber*, acid-free and uniform in quality? *Or isn't it?*

Is the carcass built of *Web Cord*, the new rubber-webbed cord structure, free from cross tie-threads? *Or isn't it?*

Is it *Flat-Band Built*, each cord positive in length, angle, tension and strength? *Or isn't it?*

Tire-buyers by the thousands are *making good use* of these test questions. This is demonstrated by two things:—

The number of *new users* of Royal Cords. A *million* new users in 1923 seems likely.

The *complete stocks* of U. S. Royal Cords in the stores of legitimate tire dealers. Unqualified support of the three U. S. Rubber discoveries by the *permanent element* of the retail tire trade.

United States Tires are Good Tires

US Trade Mark

One million new users this year for Royal Cords

© 1923, United States Rubber Company, New York

PROMINENT.

COUNTRY CLOTHES WHICH HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED IN VERY LIGHT GRAY, LIGHTWEIGHT, WEST OF ENGLAND WEAVES.

FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS *AND MORE*

READY-TO-PUT-ON

TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

FINCHLEY

5 West 46th Street

NEW YORK

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Has ultra-caution caused the present slack in trade? The weekly survey of business by The Annalist indicates that the buying demand is as good as ever, save that the farmers have not yet realized on their crops, and so are not purchasing in large volume.

For the private investor The Annalist publishes advertisements of reputable brokers quoting unlisted securities.

Advertisers in The Annalist reach a market with an annual purchasing capacity of hundreds of millions. Single insertion rate, 40 cents an agate line.

OUT TODAY

THE ANNALIST

On news stands or by mail, 10 cents; $5 a year.

Published Mondays by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York

ROADS MAKE PLEA ON COAL TRAFFIC

Can Move Output During Peak Demand, It Is Declared, If Freedom Is Allowed.

NEW EQUIPMENT WANTED

But Roads Cannot Sell Securities, It Is Urged, While Fearing Confiscation.

REPORT TOO MANY MINES

Association Tells Fact-Finding Commission That Fuel Should Move Steadily.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The adoption of a policy which will insure the railroads fair treatment and enable them to work out their problems without fear of action of a confiscatory nature, at least for a time, is urged in a report just filed with the United States Coal Commission and made public tonight by the American Railway Association. The report was prepared by a special committee headed by J. H. Roberts of Albany, Superintendent of Transportation of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, which was appointed by the association last Fall to aid the President's Coal Fact-Finding Commission. The report supplements one filed about five months ago.

"There can be no doubt," says the document, "that the railroads of the United States are vitally interested in the work of your commission. It has been said that the principal problem of the coal industry is the problem of distribution. Without committing ourselves to the absolute correctness of this statement, we are sensible of the fact that the coal industry cannot be put upon a sound basis acceptable to the American people unless coal is transported with reasonable promptness and in the most efficient manner. It is the task of the railroads to furnish this transportation. This task has been rendered difficult by certain features characterizing the production of coal which your commission thoroughly understands and which all students of the problem are endeavoring to eliminate.

Could Move Coal Throughout Year.

"It is clear that if some method could be devised whereby the amount of coal which the country demands could be moved throughout the year in fairly constant quantities so that heavy seasonal movements would be avoided, the railroads of the country are sufficiently equipped to take care of the demands upon them in a satisfactory manner. Even if allowance is made for an increased demand for coal during the period of heaviest domestic consumption the railroads could meet the situation without serious cause for complaint.

"But the railroads do not feel that they are properly censurable for not being able to meet all the demands for transportation in years when strikes in the coal industry have stopped production for a considerable period, making it necessary to crowd a year's business into a few months, and that, too, at a time when there is the heaviest movement of other seasonal commodities.

"Of course, the undertaking of the railroads to meet demands upon them must depend upon the ability of the railroads to increase their facilities as the business of the country increases. These facilities cannot be procured without the expenditure of new capital, which must come from the investing public. It is clear that capital will not be attracted to railroad securities unless there is a reasonable assurance that the investment is safe.

"This assurance can come only through the adoption of a policy by the American people which will make it certain that the railroads, for a time at least, will be free from the menace of hostile legislation and will be permitted to work out their problems without fear of action which would be of a confiscatory nature.

"These considerations lead us to suggest that there are two fundamental conditions which the public must establish before the problem of distributing coal will be solved. These are first, fair treatment to the railroads under which they will be permitted to earn a fair return upon the value of their property, fairly ascertained; and, second, freedom from strikes, both in the coal and railroad industry, so that these two essential businesses may function without disturbing interruptions."

The report maintains there has been over-development in the bituminous coal industry, saying that in 1921 there were 8,088 mines, exclusive of wagon mines, in operation, representing an increase of 38 per cent. over the number in 1910 while there was no increase in production.

"This means," runs the report, "that the railroads were called upon to divide equipment and other transportation facilities among 2,221 more mines than would have been necessary had the average production per mine been maintained on the 1910 basis."

Car Demands Exceed Production.

In 1920, according to the report, bituminous coal mines ordered 16,357,514 cars which, on the basis of an average loading of fifty tons per car, would have transported 817,870,000 tons. The actual production of the mines was 568,987,000 tons. The tonnage for which cars were ordered was therefore in excess of the tonnage actually produced by 249,200,000 tons or 44 per cent.

To provide facilities to move the peak demands as indicated by car orders following strikes the railways in 1920, for instance, would have been forced to invest not less $2,000,000,000 in equipment and other accessories.

"The economic effect of providing railroad equipment to meet the peak demand of production in the bituminous coal industry would be over-development in the railway industry," says the report. "In other words, the irregular conditions in the bituminous coal industry which have been largely responsible for the increased price of coal, would spread to the railway industry and would impose an unnecessary burden on the public in the form of increased freight rates to carry the excess surplus investment and labor costs."

The report states that there has been a general increase in efficiency in freight transportation in recent years. "In 1922," it sets forth, "Class One railroads handled 19.4 per cent. more revenue freight, measured in net ton miles with 8½ per cent. less freight train miles than in 1914. In 1921 the performance was 7.7 per cent. more freight traffic than in 1914 with 13½ per cent. less train miles."

1,590 Pounds of Channel Bass Landed in Day by 3 Fishermen

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 3.—Captain Francis Holmes of Norbury's Landing and a party of two fishermen broke all records on the Southern Delaware Bay Shore for one day's channel bass fishing when, just at sundown last night, they reached the Landing with twenty-one channel bass.

The combined weight of the fish tipped the scales at 1,590 pounds. More than 600 fishermen arrived here this morning on the Reading fishermen's special to try their luck at the fish.

BRICK FAMINE PUTS BRAKE ON BUILDING

Hudson Yards Closed by Strikes and Lack of Coal Cleared of 1922 Output.

HOLLAND IMPORTS FAIL

New Supply From Up-State Will Not Arrive for Two Weeks—Brooklyn Bins Depleted.

Labor troubles in the brickyards, the present building boom and last year's shortage of coal in brick making plants have combined to bring about an unprecedented situation in the brick markets. With builders clamoring for material, the last of the 1922 brick supply, enough for three medium-sized buildings, was docked yesterday.

The brick of 1923 manufacture will not be on the market for a week or two and a critical situation will prevail until the new supply appears, according to builders and material dealers.

The eight barge loads, containing approximately 3,000,000 brick, is sufficient to give 4,000 bricklayers one day's work. Dealers' bins have been combed clean, especially in Brooklyn and Queens, and there is a possibility that work on many new buildings in the outlying sections may come to a halt in a day or two when the brick now on the jobs are laid.

Halting of operations would not only throw bricklayers out of work but other dependent mechanics as well. An attempt is being made to meet the situation by the importation of brick from Holland. Three companies were formed recently for this purpose and while several million brick have been brought from that brick market it has not been enough to meet the present shortage.

2,000,000 Imported Weekly.

It is said that it would require 400,000,000 brick to make a dent in the local market. About 2,000,000 Holland brick have been coming in weekly for some months. Some of this brick is being used in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's housing operation in Queens. It is used as facing for piers and on the outside to give a rustic effect to the rear of the buildings. However, difficulty in loading and unloading and breakage tend to discourage the importation of this brick. In the New York market the Holland brick brings about $23 or $24 a thousand.

"We could sell lots more brick if we had them," said William H. Barnes of Barnes, McNamara and Morissey, brick manufacturers' agents, yesterday. "There is a greater demand for brick than last year and last year there was a brick shortage.

"Last year approximately 1,800 barges of brick came down the Hudson. Figuring about 400,000 brick to the barge, that would make about 720,000,000. From New Jersey and other nearby places additional brick came into this market, making an approximate total of 900,000,000 brick.

"I should think that to keep up with the demand at the present time there ought to be about 1,000,000,000 brick coming to the New York market this season.

"But these eight barge load of brick are about the last of the old supply coming down the Hudson. Brick making begins in the Spring and continues until November. Generally there is enough from the previous year on hand during the Spring and early Summer to satisfy the market.

"Labor troubles at the Sayre-Fisher Company's plant in Sayreville, N. J., and at the Washburn Brothers' plant at Glasco, N. Y., have helped to restrict the supply. In a week, however, we expect to have plenty of brick to supply the market."

Holds Weather Responsible.

Graham Murtha of Murtha & Schmohl, dealers in building materials, declared that the brick manufacturing season this year had been a week or two late because of bad weather. He said the present situation was unprecedented and confirmed Mr. Barnes's statement that the old supply practically has been exhausted.

"The coal shortage last year and the labor shortage as well had a good deal to do with the fact that the brick manufacturers did not lay up as large a supply for this year as they might have done," said Mr. Murtha. "Last year not one of the brick yards made its full complement. At present a great many building material yards have no brick at all. This is especially true in Brooklyn. We are able to fill our contracts, but we have no extra supply."

The policy of the money lending institutions in curtailing loans on speculative building has had a reaction on the brick market and on the material manufacturing market in general, according to Allen E. Beals of the Dow Service.

Brick manufacturers, planning to turn out an unusually large supply, have begun to waver and wonder whether the strong building market forecast for this Summer will collapse and bring a cancellation of many contemplated projects. The failure of the expected strong market for brick to materialize has given the manufacturers considerable thought and they are beginning to wonder whether it will be feasible to make as large a supply as they had originally planned.

Need Eighty Barge Loads.

"There is not more than two weeks' market reserve of materials in the dealers' hands at any time," said Mr. Beals yesterday. "At present, with the wholesale brick market lacking a supply, there is less than ten days' supply of basic materials on hand.

"As to Holland brick it would have to be imported in steamer loads to relieve the scarcity. The foreign brick is now arriving in small lots as ballast. It would require 400,000,000 brick to make a dent in the New York market. Right now there would be need of eighty barge loads from up the river to make an impression, but the scarcity will last until the 1923 brick comes down in two weeks."

Reports of the shortage were confirmed yesterday by Christian G. Norman, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Mr. Norman admitted that the survey made by the Mason Builders' Association practically tallied with the figures obtained by independent investigators.

Clerks are now checking up the survey made by the Mason Builders' Association and they will be made public in a day or two.

Bellevue Nurses Extinguish Fire.

Student nurses at Bellevue Hospital extinguished a fire in a fence enclosing a building of the Dock Department, at the foot of East Twenty-fifth Street, opposite their home, yesterday afternoon. Patients in the hospital did not know of the fire until after it had been put out.

SCULPTOR DECRIES ART FRAUD CHARGE

George Grey Barnard Asserts Gothic Statues Sold Here Are Genuine Pieces.

DEPLORES CONTROVERSY

Attributes Report of Spurious Sculpture to Bickering Rivalry of Dealers.

The controversy over works of Gothic art which are said to have been sold to the Metropolitan Museum, John D. Rockefeller and other prominent individuals and museums in this country, sprought from George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, yesterday, the statement that the entire difficulty was due to rivalry between art dealers which had led to constant bickering. If the element of commercial jealousy were removed there would be no charges of the kind that have been current in the art circles of Paris and New York, he said.

Mr. Barnard also vouched for the personal integrity of George Joseph Demotte, the Paris dealer, who has been charged with selling retouched and spurious sculpture. Not only does Mr. Barnard believe that Mr. Demotte is honest, but he said that no reputable dealer in antiques, such as Demotte, Duveen and others, could afford to handle works of art that were not genuine.

Mr. Barnard could not recall the status in the Dreiser collection at the museum, which had later been altered so as to remove a part of the face believed to have been of later origin than the rest of the statue. However, if it had been restored it did not greatly matter and did not alter the value or authenticity of the work, he said, because such restorations were frequently made by the priests or stone masons of former times when statues of saints or the Virgin were damaged.

"They were objects of religious worship and it was only natural that they should have been patched up, and a few toes, or a hand or foot replaced," said Mr. Barnard. "It would not be pleasing to one's religious sense to have the saint without a hand or foot. This has frequently been done in more recent times, although, of course, I would not do it at my place, but it is always easily detected and is not looked upon, if properly labelled, as a fraud.

"I do not recall this particular statue at the Metropolitan, for I seldom notice the head. As a matter of fact, I would care just as much for it if it had no head. The head is for the public. The visitors regard the head as they do their own faces in the jeweler's window, or in the glass that covers a Velasquez. They do not look at the jewelry in the window or the Velasquez under the glass, they look at their own reflection. That is all right; it shows they are alive, at least, more alive than Velasquez. But it is the form which appeals to the sculptor, and the planes of the figure are so built up that it is possible for the imagination to heighten the gaze that Velasquez and to form a conception of what must have been the intent of the sculptor. That is why I did not notice that head.

"There are few statues which come over here with hands or feet missing, so I suppose it is fair to presume that in some cases they have been replaced. As for the Rockefeler pieces, I examined every one of them and know as a sculptor as well as an expert in Gothic art, that they are genuine. There are some people so constituted that they would say that the sun, the moon, everything but themselves were imitation.

"All this trouble is the outcome of continuous criticism between dealers in art, and has been brought about as the result of their rivalry and bitter and endless controversy. There has been too little co-operation and democratic fellowship. It may seem odd to speak of democracy and art in the same breath, but I believe they go together. The dealers should get together for the sake of art itself, for this charge will cast suspicion upon all art and leave a stain which it will be hard to eradicate. It would be a fine thing if they would get together in a spirit of good fellowship, apologize to each other, and forget it."

ART FRAUDS SHOCK FRANCE.

Truth of Charges Is Now Expected to Be Thoroughly Sifted.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 3.—The manner in which the Society to Safeguard French Arts has proved the test case of the theft of the statue of the "Virgin and Child" of Saint Sauveur Church, which three days ago brought denials from all persons involved and yesterday confessions, has deeply impressed the French public. It was generally thought till this morning that the society had chosen an unprovable case and the confession of Curé Rotti shocked the country to the realization that it is not improbable that they have been most scandalously treated in regard to the sacred works of their churches and museums. As a result of this development it is now apparently assured that the truth of the charges will be threshed out in the open.

Other conservative newspapers came to the fore today and published confessions regarding the stolen statue, but none as yet has stated the name of the American believed to be the present owner of the statue. The Matin leaves the ownership in the hands of the dealer who bought the statue from one of the persons involved in the substitution for 14,000 francs. At the same time the Matin asks the dealer to state what was done with the famous work.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—Director R. Earle Rowe of the Rhode Island School of Design denied today that any fake Gothic art works have been foisted on the school. "We have not one piece of Gothic art," he said, "that is open to question."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn, June 3.—Officials of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts tonight declared that the institute has purchased no fake art treasures. F. Sieney Houston, business manager of the institute, asserted that every object in the collection has been carefully authenticated and that all pieces, except those known to be reproductions are genuine.

TRAP THREE AS BURGLARS.

Detectives Find Intruders Who Had Cut Hole in Roof Over Warerooms.

Three men who had concealed themselves for many hours in the warerooms of Goldstein Bros., on the seventh floor of 199 Lafayette Street, near Broome Street, were caught early yesterday by detectives from the Oak Street station.

Detective O'Leary, a block away, saw a flash of light at one of the windows and notified the watchman, who said he had heard some noise but had been unable to find the cause of it.

After O'Leary had called reserves to surround the block, he and Detectives Storjalsen and McKetrick ascended the fire escape and entered the warerooms through a window. A shot greeted their entrance, which they answered with several shots, and then began a search. The three men were found in closets and behind packing cases.

It was found the intruders had cut a hole in the roof and descended by a rope. The prisoners said they were Benjamin Russo, 19, of 180 Mulberry Street; William De Lorenza, 21, of 390 Broome Street, and John Granito, 17, of 592 Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. They were held in bail of $2,500 each on charges of burglary.

Boy Ostracized as a Hip Flask 'Toter' To Fight Exclusion From School Dances

Social ostracism so far as school functions are concerned is the punishment ordered by the School Board of Westwood, N. J., for Aubrey Green, a high school youth who is accused of having carried a hip flask at the junior prom on May 12.

Young Green is not going to accept his banishment from school dances and such without a struggle. His father, Bertrand S. Green, has engaged Patrick Henry Maley, a Hackensack lawyer, to fight for his boy's liberties.

When the School Board meets tonight Maley will offer a double plea for the boy. First, he will deny that Green is a flask "toter." Second, he will urge that when the School Board acted on May 31 it gave no opportunity to Green or to his father to offer a defense or a denial, or to make a statement of any sort. Maley characterizes the action of the board as highly improper, and he will argue that such a stigma should not be placed upon a youth unless there is incontrovertible proof of his guilt.

Both Green and his father deny that the boy took liquor to the dance. The School Board's action was prompted by a report of a special committee which investigated the complaint. These on the committee were C. C. Cornell, Chairman; R. W. Caswell and Miss Daisy Bats.

FIRST VETERAN OFF FOR LEGION CAMP

Leaves Today for Adirondack Preserve, Which Opens Ahead of Time.

CAMPAIGNS A SUCCESS

Dr. Lloyd Tells Benefit Audience, However, There Is Still More to Be Done.

Before an assembling audience at the American Legion's benefit in Carnegie Hall last night for the veterans' camp in the Adirondacks, Dr. Samuel Lloyd told that the first ex-service man among 400 now waiting here would leave today for the mountain preserve of 1,275 acres some thirty miles below Saranac, newly established for their care by the Legion. Twenty-two buildings, Dr. Lloyd declared, were in readiness to receive disabled men who for whatever reason have no present claim on Government aid.

"Those of us who accepted discharge on returning from 'over there,'" said the speaker, "know that many men, slightly gassed or suffering from minor wounds, who hoped again to do their bit in civil life as they had in battle, have since become unable and unfit to do so. Yet owing to no record of their disabilities then, they are without any official channel through which to obtain relief. It is all such men that our camp is meant to help."

Dr. Lloyd added that the mountain rest camp was opening much ahead of time, both because of the need of it and because of the rapid culmination of the drive for funds, first begun with the sale of poppies on Memorial Day, two years ago. There is yet more to be accomplished in completing the $2,500,000 endowment and maintenance fund, he said. He thanked the artists volunteering for last evening's concert and several other events soon planned here.

An orchestra under Dirk Foch opened the program with Wagner's overture to "Rienzi," and Major Ernest Schelling, in uniform, appeared as pianist, to the accompaniment of a reproducing piano, in his own "Fantastic Suite," with its final Virginia reel on dual themes of "Suwanee River" and "Dixie." Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, who postponed sailing for Europe to assist, was heard with Frank LaForge at the piano in his songs, "Before the Crucifix" and "Estrellita," and others of Arensky and Del Riego.

The reading of Charles Hanson Towne's poem, "A Prayer for Remembrance," by Thais Magrane, the actress, Post President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Legion, represented the large share in work for the camp done by the women. This they had done, Dr. Lloyd said in his speech, without a penny's extra cost for the poppy sales except the pay of one added stenographer in keeping the returns.

In a long musical program those later heard were Edward Lankow, basso, who supplemented an air from "La Juive" with Foster's "Old Kentucky Home"; Toscha Seidel, whose violin solos included Gaillard's "Indian Snake Dance"; Ina Bourskaya, with airs from two Russian operas; Tito Schipa, tenor, numbers from "Mignon" and "Martha"; Willem Willeke in cello solos, Queena Mario in a group of songs, Michael Fokine in his own walts for piano and Alexis Kosloff in a Russian ballet. The orchestra added a movement from Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony and the second Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt.

While the audience was a night of heat and thunderstorm was not so large as had been expected, many more seats and boxes were sold than were actually occupied. Among the box subscribers were Murray Guggenheim, Jules S. Bache, Colonel Jacob Ruppert, John A. Drake, Frank Spencer Witherbee, Edwin Gould, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Bernard M. Baruch, Michael Friedsam, Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, General George R. Dyer, General Harbord, E. R. Stettinius, Max D. Steuer, Julius Fleischmann, Captain Fowler and Samuel A. Lewisohn.

ARREST PAIR AS ROBBERS.

Waiter, Who Was Escorting Woman, Held for Shooting Suspect.

When Victor Sartini, a clerk, of 2373 Eighth Avenue, and Robert Higgins, an electrician, of 300 West 128th Street, early yesterday walked up to Elizabeth Dempsey, owner of a restaurant at 2444 Eighth Avenue, near her home at 321 St Nicholas Avenue, to which she was returning with $425 in cash and $306 in checks, Timothy Daly of the same address, her waiter, thought the pair were hold up men and fired a shot at Higgins with a revolver he was licensed to carry.

Patrolman John Quinn summoned Dr. Julius, of Knickerbocker Hospital, who attended Higgins for a slight wound on the jaw and arrested him and his companion on suspicion of attempted robbery. Daly was arrested charged with felonious assault.

The men denied they had any intentions of robbing the woman. According to their story she appeared to be crying and they merely went up to inquire what was the trouble. Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan in Washington Heights Court later held Sartini and Higgins in bail of $2,000 each, and Daly in bail of $1,000, for examination tomorrow.

HEAR HARRIS SUIT TO ANNUL MARRIAGE

St. Louis Court Takes Depositions in a Case Involving the Wife's Birth.

CHARGE OF DECEPTION MADE

Bride of Former National City Bank Official Threw Dishes, One Witness Says.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Taking of depositions in the suit of Beverly D. Harris, formerly Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, to annual his marriage with Miss Eleanor Elaine Lee, formerly of Indianola, Miss., was begun here yesterday. Mr. Harris charges that his wife is of illegitimate birth and that she deceived him on this point before their marriage.

Mrs. Hosea W. Harris, 86 years old, who was an intimate associate of Miss Lee, testified that Miss Lee's deportment before her marriage had been above reproach and that afterward she had not observed any improper conduct except "fits of vexation" when she would "throw silverware and dishes around the apartment."

The witness said she met Mrs. Harris when the latter was Eleanor Elaine Lee in 1911 at Hot Springs, Ark. The two later became fast friends. The witness told of the meeting of Miss Lee and Harris, declaring that while in Texas she asked Congressman McLemore of Texas to introduce the defendant to some of his friends, including Harris.

Harris, according to the testimony, began courting Miss Lee, thinking she was of the prominent Lee family of Memphis. Mrs. Harris said Miss Lee had told her she was of that branch and Congressman McLemore so introduced the defendant. The marriage between Miss Lee and Mr. Harris took place in July, 1915.

An affidavit from Eli B. Raynor, who, Mrs. Harris explained, Miss Lee asserted was her uncle but who, according to the witness, was Miss Lee's stepfather by a bigamous marriage, was read at the hearing. The affidavit stated his relationship with Miss Lee was secred and denounced charges of improper conduct.

Throughout her testimony Mrs. Harris asserted that Mr. Harris was an ideal husband.

HARRIMAN SHIP DEAL A LINK WITH STINNES

It Brings American Company Into Relations With Big German Steel Interests.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 3.—Through their working agreement with the Hamburg-American and Cosmos lines for participation in traffic between the Pacific Coast of the United States and Germany the Harriman shipping interests link up with the Roland Line of Bremen and the North German Lloyd, and through these with the Rhenish-Westphalian coal, iron and steel industry. These in turn have close relations with the Otto Wolff concern, between which and the Stinnes combination the plants at Kattowitz and Bismarckhütte, the dominant factors in the coal, iron and steel industry of Polish Upper Silesia, furnish another link.

This long, winding trail from Harriman to Stinnes is thin in spots and exceedingly involved; but, apart from the mere interest of its existence, ramifications branch off all along the line. One of the most interesting and easy to trace is this: The Cosmos Line is in the closest community of interest, amounting almost to fusion, with the German-Australian Line of Hamburg.

CAUSES WAITER'S ARREST.

"Mistaken Identity," Says Prisoner Accused of $500 Theft.

Harold Campbell, manager of Carlin's Café at 349 Robert Street, St. Paul, Minn., is stopping at 353 West Forty-sixth Street on a visit to this city with his wife. Saturday night they went to dinner at the Piccadilly Restaurant, 124 West Forty-fifth Street, and Campbell caught sight of a waiter, Arthur Neilsen, of 339 East Ninetieth Street, who, he alleges, formerly worked for him in St. Paul under the name of William J. Gomer, and fled two years ago with $500 from the cash box.

Campbell called Patrolman Alexander Kleinmeyer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who placed Neilsen under arrest.

"I was never in St. Paul in my life," said Neilsen when arraigned in West Side Court yesterday. "It's a case of mistaken identity."

Magistrate Max S. Levine held Neilsen in $1,000 bail for examination today on suspicion of grand larceny.

NEXT SUNDAY

"Amid the Horrors of Poison Gas"
by Rudyard Kipling

The third of the series of Kipling Soldier Stories from his History of the Irish Guards.

The New York Times
Magazine Section
Every Sunday

New Series of official Tut-ankh-Amen photographs in the Rotogravure Picture Section next Sunday.

Order your copies in advance.

CITES INJUSTICES ALLEGED BY MINERS

John Brophy Appeals for Restraint Upon Non-Union Coal Operators.

SAYS HOMES ARE TAKEN

Declares Companies Lease Land and Eject Men Who Have Built Houses Thereon.

John Brophy, President of District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America, in a letter to the U. S. Coal Commission made public yesterday, submitted cases of alleged violation of civil liberties to miners in Central and Western Pennsylvania.

Declaring he would give "typical cases of wrongs inflicted," Mr. Brophy asserted that the injuries suffered by miners and their families "are to be traced to the control exercised by a small group of coal operators not only over the work of their employes, but also over the town where their properties are located, a monopolistic control over civic, political and human rights."

Testimony has been taken to show that the coal operators prevent all but persons approved by them from entering towns in which they have mines, according to Brophy. His letter said in part:

"The control exercised in non-union mining communities is not possible in any other kind of town. The company owns the houses and can throw you out if they disapprove of any of your actions.

"In some instances the company owns only the land upon which the miners erect their houses, of course the miners paying a ground rent. In case the owner of the building displeases the company in any way he is asked to remove his house. This can be illustrated by the case of John Olex, Joseph Machefka et al. vs. the Kettle Creek Coal Mining Company. In the village of Bitumen, these miners were employes of the above mentioned company until about April, 1921. At that date the company closed their operations, but promised the miners that they would soon resume and requested them to remain in the houses of the village so that they would be on hand when operations were resumed. Seven of the miners were owners of the buildings which they occupied, but not of the land; they paid a rent to the Kettle Creek Coal Mining Company for the use of the ground. Forty-three miners were lessees of the land, chiefly of lots of 50 feet. Leases were notified to vacate the premises occupied by them when they refused to accept wage reductions and the company tried to operate on a non-union basis. All the land in the village of Bitumen, as well as the land surrounding the village in all directions is owned by the company, yet the miners were asked to move their houses in which they had invested all they had. Finally these people were evicted.

"In many non-union towns the streets are closed and places of assembly are company owned and if the company disapproves of a person he is thrown out.

"E. R. Lyon, Vice President in charge of the operations of the Consolidated Coal Company, in outbounding a deed filed on April 21, 1922, before the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., and admitted in cross examination that 'All strangers are stopped and asked their business.'

"Q. If they are going to visit a friend do they stop them?

"A. All strangers are stopped and asked their business.

"Q. If a man wants to go to the public post office can he go without the consent of the officers and guards?

"A. Yes sir.

"Q. Isn't he stopped and asked to give an explanation of what he wants in there?

"A. He is asked his business if he is not known.

"Q. If he is not known he doesn't get in?

"A. If he is not known he doesn't get in.

"Such is the system prevailing in closed company towns. The company owns the doctor and the hospital, the store and the houses and the public road, the cemetery and the newspaper, and even the public post office.

"Operators of non-union mines not only pay the lowest at any time they wish, but they can reduce wages without telling the men that they have done so. To illustrate the wages of the miners of the Consolidated Coal Company at Gray, Pa., were reduced in August, 1921, and they were not told that their pay had been cut. The company did not even post notices. The first the men knew about it was when they came to get their pay two weeks later. At this time instead of getting the pay they expected, they found their wages had been reduced from 30 to 50 per cent. Such examples could of course be multiplied, but I cite this as a typical case of how miners are dealt with in non-union fields.

"We therefore ask that your body will recommend such action as will end the autocratic control now exercised by non-union coal operators to prevent their employes from joining labor unions and enjoying such other liberties as are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States."

WOMAN'S FIGURE TO BE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Hackensack Committee Ignores Protest Against Design of Charles Niehaus.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 3.—Despite protests against the design of Hackensack's soldiers' monument, the Hackensack General Committee has made its final report and tomorrow the Hackensack Improvement Commission will sign a contract and Charles Niehaus, the sculptor, will be authorized to proceed with the erection of the monument, which is to cost the town $25,000.

The chief objection to the design is that the figure is that of a woman instead of a soldier and that the helmet worn by her, maintained to be of Grecian design, looks to many like a German helmet. The fact, too, that her hands are lifted toward Heaven suggests to some that she is crying "Kamerad."

The Monument Committee is not unanimous for the design and at least five members were absent from the final meeting last Thursday night. Public opinion seems to favor the figure of a soldier rather than that of a woman. It is pointed out that thousands of autoists will pass the spot where the monument is to be erected and will not know it is a soldiers' monument unless they get out of their cars and go near the statue.

The monument is to be erected on the historic green where Washington and his army encamped after leaving Fort Lee on their way to the battle of Trenton.

Aged Woman Killed by Gas.

A woman, about 70 years of age, who was found overcome by gas in a lodging house at 109 East Thirty-second Street yesterday, died later at Bellevue Hospital without recovering consciousness. Death is believed to have been accidental. She had turned on a burner over the gas jet on returning and it is believed that the [illegible] spread unobtrusively.

Drags Out Two Drowning Men; Collapses as Ambulance Goes

After he had dragged two drowning men out of the North River off the foot of Forty Street yesterday Patrolman Dennis O'Sullivan of the Charles Street Station collapsed and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. All three men were unconscious when they were brought to the hospital.

The two men apparently had been sleeping at different places on a dock. About dawn O'Sullivan heard the cries of one of them who was struggling in the water. Taking off his coat he jumped in and overpowered the frantic man, who later described himself as William Freeman, 34 years old, of 276 Hudson Street.

As an ambulance sped away with Freeman, O'Sullivan heard another cry from the water and jumped in again. This second man, Martin Harkins, 41 years old, of 122 Charlton Street, threw his arms about the patrolman's neck and dragged him under twice. Patrolmen Lyons, Boylan and Hermance, who had heard the cries, came up and tossed a line to the patrolman.

After an ambulance had taken Harkins, Patrolman O'Sullivan started walking to the station house to change his clothes. He collapsed after going a short distance.

SAYS MASTODONS FARE BETTER THAN THE POOR

Catholics and Jews Provide More Homes Than Protestants Declares Dr. Rambo.

More homes for orphans, for the aged and for the blind are needed in New York, according to the Rev. Dr. Harold E. Rambo, pastor of Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church, East Thirtieth Street, near Third Avenue.

"It is very pitiable," he said, "to see some who have saved a few hundred dollars with the expectation of getting into a home in their later years waiting until the waiting list of some institution is brought down to them. By that time often the resources are exhausted and nothing remains but Welfare Island. I am in no way criticising the conduct of that institution, but every one naturally shudders at the thought of becoming a public charge. A welfare worker told me recently that whenever an old person of refinement and intelligence comes to the island the authorities can tell in a moment that he or she is a Protestant, for the Catholics and Jews find a place for such a person in one of their own institutions.

"Another great need is more adequate provision for the needy blind. There are only two institutions in Manhattan and the Bronx for this class of sufferers. Within the last few years I have been under the obligation of trying to find a place under Protestant auspices to care for advanced tuberculosis cases, but being unable to do so have had to recommend the Catholic sanitariums. These have been first class institutions but the Protestants themselves make no provision in New York for such patients.

"Sometimes when I pass through the Museum of Natural History and see the skeleton of a mastodon and stuffed animals, I wonder how some of the old folks would envy these bones their spacious quarters. Cognizant as I am of the good which this institution is doing to 1,000,000 people a year, still I wonder whether a little more attention should not be paid to the living, who, old, blind or incapacitated, are looking at the future with fear and trembling."

CRUISE TO NORTH CAPE.

The Araguaya to Sail June 23 With 300 Tourists.

More than 300 American tourists are expected to leave New York on the Royal Mail liner Araguaya June 23 for a six weeks cruise to Iceland, the North Cape, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The Araguaya, which has been chartered by the Raymond & Whitcomb Company, will round the North Cape about July 7, at a time when for days in succession is neither sunset nor sunrise. Following this, calls will be made at Hammerfest, the most northerly town in Europe and Syngen, where the Lapp colony will be seen. During the journey southward visits are to be made to historic Norwegian cities, such as Trondhjem and Bergen, to the Gothenburg and Copenhagen. In addition, several excursions have been arranged to Christiania and Stockholm. A week will be spent in exploring the famous Norwegian fjords.

A notable feature of the cruise will be a visit to Iceland, which is seen by comparatively few tourists, where a day is to be devoted to sightseeing. There will also be an opportunity to see the great jubilee exposition at Gothenburg, commemorating three centuries of Scandinavian progress.

'FLYING FLIVVER' QUITS TRIP

Bad Weather Causes Abandonment of West Point Flight.

Bad weather yesterday caused George Barbot to abandon his plan to fly from Roosevelt Field, near Mineola, L. I., to West Point in his fifteen horse power "flying flivver." He "took off" from Roosevelt Field just before 2 o'clock, but flew only as far as Tarrytown, when he decided to return to Roosevelt Field.

With indications that a rainstorm was due shortly and the prospect of a muddy landing at the West Point parade grounds, Barbot turned around and started back. B. L. Pierson, who is a Curtiss plane guided Barbot over the air route, returned with him. Barbot "parked" into the hangar at 3:50, a half hour before the rain started. Pierson landed a little ahead of him.

Barbot said he required only a half gallon of gasolene to negotiate the air distance to West Point, but he carried along three gallons as a precaution. He laughingly told spectators as he poured a quart of oil into the oil tank that a half pint was plenty.

Emil Dewoitine, designer and builder of the plane, was at the field yesterday when Barbot started.

2 BOYS BITTEN BY DOGS.

Both Victims Attacked While Playing in the Streets.

Two boys playing in the streets were bitten by dogs yesterday afternoon.

Francis Rosenberg, 10 years old, of 2,140 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, was bitten on the shoulder by a dog belonging to Jerry Sullivan, 2,129 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx. His wound was cauterized and the dog will be examined for rabies.

William Weiss, 8 years old, 183 Norfolk Street, was bitten on the arm by a dog belonging to Irving Becker, 180 Norfolk Street. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon. The dog was tied up in the Clinton Street Police Station for observation.

Arrest Alleged Parole Violators.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 3.—Edward A. Stockle, whose sentence in Sing Sing for reckless driving, causing an accident on Nassau County, was commuted last Winter as a Christmas gift by former Governor Miller, was returned to Sing Sing today with George Patterson, for alleged violation of terms of probation. Stockle was commuted to Lincoln, Ill., Patterson, who had served a previous sentence for attempted forgery in Massachusetts, was returned to Manhattan.

ARGENTINE COURT ORDERS OIL SEIZED

Judge Declares a Standard Firm Defrauded Customs With Low-Taxed Mixture.

COVERS 5 YEARS' IMPORTS

Duty Held to Be Due on 200,000,000 Litres of Gasoline and Kerosene.

$3,000,000 LEVY INVOLVED

West India Company Is Expected to Appeal to Higher Tribunal.

BUENOS AIRES, June 2 (Associated Press).—The West India Oil Company, a Standard Oil concern, is charged by Federal Judge Zavalia with "resorting to illegal methods" in importing kerosene, gasoline and other derivatives of petroleum from a mixture by means of rapid manipulation which at most immediately produced grades that otherwise would have been subject to considerable duties."

These grades, he declares, were not reported by the company in their true quality, and therefore were introduced into Argentina clandestinely. Formed part of an artificial composition which he maintains, was falsely reported as crude or fuel oil.

Judge Zavalia made this known yesterday when he condemned the company to pay the full value of millions of gallons of gasoline and kerosene imported into Argentina by the company for five years, the Court finding the company guilty of defrauding the Government of the duties on these imports. The amount of the duties must also be paid.

According to the deductions made in Judge Zavalia's sentence, which is based on figures showing the quantities of the various grades of oil imported by the company from 1917 to 1923 and figures on the quantities sold for the same period more than 200,000,000 litres, represented by the company as crude and fuel oil, which is subject to low duties, were actually a mixture of gasoline and kerosene, subject to high duties, which the Judge holds were never paid.

"The number of litres thus imported having been determined," the verdict says, "they are declared confiscated, but as this merchandise has already left the jurisdiction of the Customs House, the defendants will have to pay the full appraised value of the same, plus duties and court costs."

The duties alone were estimated at more than $3,000,000 when the Federal Attorney presented the charges against the West India Oil Company. It is expected the company will appeal to the higher court.

INSTITUTE OF POLITICS LECTURERS ANNOUNCED

Birkenhead, Grigg, Kessler, Dinnet and Zeballos Will Be Chief Speakers at Williamstown.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 3.—The chief lecturers who will address this year's session of the Institute of Politics, which opens at Williams College on July 27, will be Viscount Birkenhead and Sir Edward Grigg of London, Count Harry Kessler of Berlin, Canon Ernest Dimnet of Paris and Dr. Zeballos of Buenos Aires. President Harry Garfield of Williams, Chairman of the institute, announced tonight.

Viscount Birkenhead will be the chief exponent of the British viewpoint but England will be further represented by Sir Edward Grigg, who was Political Secretary to Lloyd George in 1921 and 1922.

Count Kessler is the first lecturer from Germany to be invited to address the Institute. He is best known as the leader of the "Neuviader Kreis" movement and was Germany's first Minister to Poland.

Canon Dimnet is a well-known author and a professor

GIBBONS HAS MANY BACKERS IN WEST

Dempsey Is Favorite, but Odds Shorten From 7 to 1 to 4 to 1 at Shelby.

ADVANCE SALE IS HEAVY

$7,000 Worth of Tickets Sold in Montana Oil Town in One Day—Dance Halls Thrive.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELBY, Mont., June 3.—It may be a surprise to boxing fans in the East to learn that the Northwest believes Tom Gibbons will defeat Jack Dempsey when they meet here for the world's heavyweight championship on July 4. From Chicago westward there is an ever-growing throng which likes the chances of the challenger, and is willing to support his opinion with cash. The sharp shortening of the betting odds reflects this swing toward Gibbons. A week ago a bet was made here at odds of 7 to 1 against the St. Paul boxer. A Dempsey enthusiast laid $2,100 to $300, but the next day the taker was offered $400 for his bet and refused to sell. Now Gibbons's supporters count themselves lucky if they can get 4 to 1. Indications here are that the odds will grow shorter and shorter as the date for the bout approaches.

Allowance must be made for the fact, however, that Gibbons, whose home is in St. Paul, is considered a local product by the entire Northwest. As distances go out there the area of a State or so makes scant difference.

The citizens of Shelby look upon their town as a sort of suburb of Great Falls, a hundred miles away. St. Paul and Minneapolis, more than a day and a night's rail journey distant, are regarded as neighboring cities. Thus it is only natural for Montana to feel that Gibbons is a home boy and for it to be proud of him and concerned with his success. This feeling is heightened by the fact that Gibbons is a clean liver, a family man and a land owner. Small wonder then that he is popular and that this section of the country stands behind him almost to a man. Of course, it may be the old situation of the wish being parent to the deed, but the fact remains that the Northwest's money will be with Tommy.

"The Fight's the Thing."

Gibbons's popularity is the thing which has made this bout a logical one for this section of the country. It has been variously reported that the match was made simply to attract capital to the oil fields here and that a motion-picture concern backed it to get pictures for a forthcoming production; but the moving spirits behind the bout laugh at such suggestions and declare that "the fight's the thing." And that is what they call it out here, a fight. It would be a mismatch in Europe and a bout in the East; but in the West it's a fight, and these people dearly love a fight, be it two-gun or two-fisted. This love for action and excitement on the part of the Westerners is the thing which brought this championship to Shelby and it is the thing which bids fair to make it a success.

That it will succeed, from a financial standpoint, at least, becomes more evident each day. Yesterday $7,000 worth of tickets were sold in Shelby. In addition to the $50,000 quota subscribed for in advance, and the local agent was forced to turn away temporarily many would-be purchasers, because he could not cope for the rush of business single-handed.

The job of mailing tickets to the agents in other towns and cities was completed today, and by the middle of the week tickets should be available in practically every part of the United States and Canada.

Shelby Sets Fast Pace.

Meanwhile, life in this little oil town goes on at an ever-increasing pace. Last night the dance halls, the King Tut, the Red Onion, the Gibbons Club and the Black Cat, among others, were filled to capacity, and the palaces of chance are reported to have done a thriving business. Two of the largest of these and one haunt of Terpsichore, "The Days of '49," were raided by the local authorities and the whir of wheel and the clatter of chips were, for the time being, stilled. But it will take more than a ban on gambling to slow up Shelby. The momentum is too great.

Fourteen months ago Shelby boasted two boarding houses. There were thirty-eight restaurants today and there will be more tomorrow.

NEWARK BEARS EVEN SERIES WITH READING

Take Seven-Inning Game by 7 to 3 Score—Rain Prevents Second Contest.

NEWARK, June 3.—The Newark Bears evened up the series with Reading by winning today's game, 7 to 3. Rain halted the proceedings in the seventh inning and also prevented the second game being played.

The score:

NEWARK (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A	READING (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Whitman,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Gilhooley,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Zitzman,2b	3	1	1	2	1	Connelly,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Jeworski,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Barrett,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Hovlik,rf	2	1	1	2	0	Wambsganss,2b	2	1	0	2	3
Brainard,3b	3	1	2	0	1	R. Miller,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Anderson,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Thomas,ss	3	1	1	2	2
Devine,c	4	1	1	4	0	Bates,1b	3	1	0	5	0
E. Miller,1b	3	1	2	6	0	Lerian,c	3	0	0	2	0
Fleischfitzer,p	3	1	1	0	3	Enzmann,p	3	0	1	0	1
						Heller,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	7	11	18	5	Total	21	3	4	18	5

Game called in seventh on account of rain.

Errors—Newark 1 (Devine); Reading 0.

Newark	0 0 0 0 0 2 —7
Reading	0 0 0 0 2 1 —3

Two-base hits—Thomas. Three-base hits—Zitzman, Devine, Wojciewyth, Enzmann, Whitman. Double plays—Fleischfitzer (Devine and E. Miller; Whitman and Devine). Left on bases—Reading 4, Newark 5. Bases on balls—Off Enzmann 1, Fleischfitzer 3, Heller 1. Struck out—By Enzmann 1, Fleischfitzer 3. Hits—Off Enzmann, 11 in 6 1-3 innings; Heller, 0 in 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Fleischfitzer (Washburn). Wild pitch—Enzmann. Umpire—Gaston. Mager-kurth and Vangratlin. Time of game—1:30.

ORIOLES BOW TO SKEETERS.

Jersey City Holds Early Lead and Wins, 5-2—Hansen Effective.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Jersey City won from Baltimore this afternoon 5 to 2, scoring its runs in the first two innings and keeping ahead of the Orioles the entire route. Hansen, barring some wildness, was effective for the Skeeters, and Groves, the third pitcher used by Baltimore, was the best of the trio.

The score:

JERSEY CITY (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE (L)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wolfe,ss	5	2	2	1	3	Maisel,3b	5	0	1	0	2
Denelson,rf	4	1	3	1	0	Lawry,lf	3	1	2	1	0
Jacobs,lf	4	1	2	1	0	Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Holt,1b	5	0	2	11	1	Walsh,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Ripley,cf	4	0	2	2	0	Boley,ss	3	0	1	4	2
Freitas,c	3	0	1	3	0	Bishop,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Gets,2b	5	0	0	2	1	Porter,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Ray,2b	3	1	0	4	0	Styles,c	4	0	0	5	0
Hansen,p	4	0	0	1	0	Ogden,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Frank,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Groves,p	2	0	1	0	1
						xCobb	1	0	0	0	0
						bDixon	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	9	27	15	Total	33	2	6	27	12

a Batted for Frank in second.
b Batted for Groves in ninth.

Errors—Jersey City 2 (Wolfe, Ray); Baltimore 2 (Walsh, Boley).

Jersey City	2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Baltimore	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Jacobs. Home run—Lawry. Double plays—Wolfe, Ray and Holt 2. Left on bases—Baltimore 10, Jersey City 11. Bases on balls—Off Ogden 3, Hansen 3, Miller Orioles, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; Frank, 1 in 1-3; Groves, 5 in 7. Hit by pitcher—By Frank (Wagner), Groves (Freitas 2). Struck out—By Groves 6, Hansen 3. Losing pitcher—Ogden. Umpire—Carpenter and James Dorr. Time of game—2:00.

Two Americans to Serve On Mexican Boxing Board

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 3.—The Board of Aldermen of Mexico City is forming a boxing commission, which is expected to take charge of the sport this week. Two Americans are to serve on the commission, which will consist of seven members. The rules which govern boxing in New York State have been adopted, with a few modifications to suit the Latin temperament. Fake bouts have threatened to ruin the sport here, and the city officials are determined to put a stop to them. They are of the opinion that Mexico City, with sports of all kinds and no dry law, will attract a number of tourists.

GREAT FALLS READY TO HANDLE CROWD

Extensive Plans Made to Park Overflow of 5,000 Cars for the Dempsey Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 3.—On the theory that this city will be called upon to serve as a relief station in the housing problem which confronts the promoters of the Jack Dempsey-Tom Gibbons world's heavyweight championship bout in Shelby on July 4, Great Falls officials are making preparations to accommodate a portion of the transient population expected to flock to this section on Independence Day. This was disclosed today when L. E. Jones, Secretary of the Commercial Club, announced plans for an extensive tourists' camp which will be operated in addition the camp already established and the permanent housing facilities now available.

Careful investigation has led Jones to estimate that 5,000 automobiles can be accommodated here during the days immediately preceding and following the bout. George P. Durham, President of the Commercial Club, and E. R. Cooney, a member of the Great Falls Park Board, have endorsed the plans for increased automobile parking space and camping grounds.

According to Jones, it is planned to make available a tract of about thirty or forty acres adjoining the Missouri River and within six city blocks of the city limits. The property is owned by the Milwaukee Railroad, but permission for its use has been obtained from General Agent H. R. Wahoske. On this tract it is planned to provide accommodations for 4,000 automobiles. A total of 500 more can be accommodated at the regular tourist park in another section of the city. In addition, parking space is available in the city limits for at least 500 more cars.

Adequate Arrangements.

It is expected that a number of Montana residents will make the trip here in automobiles and will make their headquarters here before the bout, going to Shelby on the morning of Independence Day. The parking arrangements are believed to be adequate.

Jack Dempsey's last day of idleness was observed quietly today. Aside from the customary morning hike over the surrounding hills, Dempsey engaged in no exercise. He left the training quarters at three o'clock for the city for dinner and to welcome Mike Trant, the Chicago detective, who came here to remain with the champion until after the bout with Gibbons.

Dempsey is ready for the resumption of training tomorrow. The champion said that his work will be governed by the weather, which has been unfavorable of late for an extensive training. Sparring with Joe Benjamin, Lee Moore and Bermudez, Billy Wells is on the schedule. Against each sparring partner Dempsey expects to step two rounds to develop speed. In addition, Dempsey will go through four or six rounds of shadow boxing, bag punching and sand bag work.

Another Camp "Pet."

The champion is making arrangements at the camp to house another "pet." The latest addition to Dempsey's collection of animals will be a young wolf which admirers in Butte are sending to the camp this week. The wolf is two months old. A coyote, which refuses to be friendly; a cow and a Hereford bull, in addition to Jerry, the champion's bulldog, constitute the collection of the pets which now roam the spacious training grounds.

The time schedule which has been followed since Dempsey started training will be observed tomorrow. The champion, with his sparring partners, will take to the roads in the morning and then lounge about until the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the sparring workout will get under way. Dempsey will work outdoors if the weather permits. If the weather is unfavorable, the champion will exercise in the big ring which has been erected in the converted dancing pavilion on the camp property.

INDIANS TIE SCORE TWICE; TIGERS WIN

Rigney's Fly in Ninth Sends Heilmann Home With Deciding Run—Score, 8 to 7.

DETROIT, June 3.—A one handed catch by Speaker of Rigney's long fly to deep centre field for the second out in the ninth inning, which permitted Heilmann to score the winning run from third base, was the only feature of an 8 to 7 victory by Detroit over Cleveland here today.

Four Tiger pitchers and three Indian moundsmen were touched for a total of thirty hits during the game. Detroit tied the score in the sixth, and gained two runs in the seventh only to permit Cleveland to tie the count again in the eighth. The score:

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Haney,2b	5	0	2	3	0	Jamieson,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Bush,1b	4	2	1	12	1	Wambsganss,2b	5	1	2	3	5
Cobb,cf	5	1	2	1	1	Speaker,cf	5	0	2	2	0
Fothergill,lf	4	1	3	2	0	Brower,1b	5	1	2	14	1
Heilmann,rf	5	2	1	2	0	Summa,rf	5	1	2	3	0
Cutshaw,3b	5	1	2	1	5	Sewell,ss	4	1	2	3	5
Rigney,ss	3	0	2	1	1	Lutzke,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Bassler,c	4	0	1	2	0	Gardner,3b	2	0	0	2	2
Dauss,p	1	1	1	1	2	Myatt,c	4	1	1	0	0
Cole,p	0	0	0	0	1	Shaute,p	2	0	0	0	3
Johnson,p	0	0	0	0	0	Edwards,p	0	0	0	0	1
Pillette,p	1	0	0	0	1	Metevier,p	0	0	0	0	0
aWoodall	1	0	1	0	0	dStephenson	1	1	1	0	0
bPratt	0	0	0	0	0						
cVeach	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	37	8	17	27	17	Total	39	7	13	26	20

a Batted for Dauss in fifth.
b Batted for Cole in sixth.
c Batted for Fothergill in ninth.
d Batted for Edwards in eighth.

Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Detroit 2 (Cobb, Dauss); Cleveland 2 (Summa, Sewell).

Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—8
Cleveland	1 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0—7

Two-base hits—Dauss, Blue. Three-base hits—Speaker, Myatt, Cobb, Woodall. Home run—Summa. Sacrifices—Pratt, Rigney (2). Double plays—Wambsganss, Sewell and Brower; Brower, Sewell and Brower; Cutshaw and Blue. Left on bases—Cleveland 9, Detroit 9. Bases on balls—Off Shauts 2, Metevier 1, Dauss 2, Johnson 2. Struck out—By Dauss 1, Johnson 1. Hits—Off Shauts 10 in 8 innings, Edwards 3 in 2, Metevier 1 in 1 2-3, Dauss 8 in 5, Cole 1 in 1, Johnson 3 in 1 1-3, Pillette 1 in 1-3. Winning pitcher—Pillette. Losing pitcher—Metevier. Umpires—Holmes, Wallin and Evans. Time of game—2:20.

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT

Broadway Exhibition Association—Abe Friedman vs. Pat Flannigan; Johnny Gray vs. Frankie Coster, twelve rounds each.

Oakland A. A. (Jersey City)—Jabez White vs. Danny Edwards, twelve rounds; Ray Neumann vs. Frank Yarchan, eight rounds.

MAY LOSE $50,000 ON KILBANE MATCH

Promoters Will Complete Tabulation Today—Receipts Set at $91,000.

DUNDEE DATES SELECTED

Will Meet Criqui at Polo Grounds on July 28 or Aug. 4 for Featherweight Title.

Following the action of Saturday, yesterday was a day of comparative quiet in boxing. The work of checking up the receipts of the Criqui-Kilbane bout was still in progress and Tom O'Rourke declared that the official figures would not be available until some time today. He said that as near as he could estimate, between 20,000 and 25,000 persons paid $91,000 to see the world's featherweight championship change hands.

It is estimated that the promoters lost in the neighborhood of $50,000. The promoters, however, are emphatic in their insistence that they intend to continue staging bouts at the Polo Grounds.

Tom O'Rourke today will plunge into the work of completing the details for the Jimmy Wilde-Pancho Villa bout for the flyweight championship of the world to be held on June 16, and also matching Criqui with Johnny Dundee for the featherweight championship of the world. Prior to the Criqui-Kilbane bout, Dundee withdrew his claim to a meeting with Kilbane in advance of the bout with the Frenchman when both Criqui and Kilbane posted $10,000 with the New York State Athletic Commission, guaranteeing that the winner would engage Dundee within sixty days after their bout. Dundee also posted $10,000. Kilbane now will draw down his forfeit.

"We intend to go right ahead," said O'Rourke yesterday. "Naturally, we were disappointed in the size of the crowd, but that is one of the breaks that all promoters risk. I have heard some comment that the price of the choicest seats was too high, yet the biggest demand was for the $27.50 seats. It was the cheaper seats which did not sell. I think all those who attended the bout will agree that the arrangements were excellent."

Bout Expenses Run High.

It was learned upon good authority yesterday that Kilbane will receive a total of $75,000. He will get $65,000 for fighting and $10,000 for training expenses. Criqui will receive $25,000 and $5,000 for training expenses. It is estimated that it cost $15,000 to stage the five preliminary bouts. This makes a total of $117,000 expended for the bouts alone.

O'Rourke plans to stage the bout between Criqui and Dundee on July 28 or Aug. 4 at the Polo Grounds. The Giants are in the West on those dates. He also is going ahead with plans to arrange a bout between the winner of the Wilde-Villa bout and Frankie Genaro, the American flyweight champion.

Criqui and Kilbane spent yesterday resting. Criqui is going to take a good rest probably for three weeks, before he resumes training for his clash with Dundee. He suffered no ill effects from the bout and was in an extremely happy mood. Many friends of the champion visited him to congratulate him.

Kilbane did not take his defeat to heart. He was as cheerful as could be expected. He plans to motor to Philadelphia about Wednesday and may return to this city at the end of the week. He then will return to his farm at Vermilion, Ohio, about thirty miles west of Cleveland. He intends to establish a physical culture school there for business men. An intimate of Kilbane yesterday said that he thought Kilbane is worth about $150,000. He suffered some financial reverses a few years ago but recouped in the bout with Danny Frush, for which he received $65,000, and his bout with Criqui.

Staked All on One Punch

While discussing the Criqui bout Kilbane explained that he entered the ring determined to stake everything on one punch. His hands have been fragile for the last several years and he realized they would not stand much battering. It was learned that hot once while he was training did he don small gloves. He was afraid of injuring his hands in advance of the bout.

The former champion said that he tried to make the most of his opportunities in the fourth round, when he hit Criqui on the jaw twice with his right. After those two punches his right hand pained him greatly. He injured his left hand in the first round, when he scored a left hook to the side of the Frenchman's head. When he removed the bandages from his hands in his dressing room following the fight both were badly swollen and were very painful.

Commenting upon a bout between Criqui and Johnny Dundee, Kilbane expressed the opinion that Dundee will defeat the champion. He explained that Criqui has a good defense, and is an extremely hard man to hit on the jaw because he keeps his left shoulder high, covering his artificial jawbone. He keeps his guard high with his body pulled in, but he occasionally leaves his jaw unprotected. "He can be hit," said Kilbane, "and any boxer that can be hit can be beaten."

Neither boxer showed any signs of the battle, and each seemed contented with his lot. Kilbane was sorely handicapped by something else besides his hands in the bout. It is well known that Kilbane was wont to rattle his opponents by talking to them in his previous bouts, but Criqui understands very little English.

"What would be the use of talking to a man who could not understand you," said Kilbane with a broad smile. "Why, Criqui could not understand the referee when he was warned about hitting me low. But he is a great little fighter and deserved to win."

WHITE SOX BEAT BROWNS.

Drive Pruett and Wright Off the Mound and Win, 7-1.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Chicago White Sox concentrated their attack in two innings today, driving both Pruett and Wright off the mound, and defeated St. Louis, 7 to 1, in the final game of the series. Dixie Leverette pitched in fine form and the Browns were saved from a shut-out only when he eased up in the latter innings.

The fielding of Kamm and the base running of Eddie Collins were features.

The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	0	0	0	0	Tobin,rf	4	0	1	2	0
McClellan,ss	3	0	0	3	4	Gerber,ss	4	0	2	1	3
E.Collins,2b	3	2	2	4	3	Jacobson,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Mostil,cf	3	2	1	0	0	Williams,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Sheely,1b	5	2	2	11	0	McManus,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Blish,lf	2	1	1	1	0	Severeid,c	4	0	2	10	1
Kamm,3b	3	0	1	0	7	Schl'ber,1b	4	1	2	7	0
Schalk,c	3	0	1	7	1	Ellerbe,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Leverette,p	4	0	0	0	0	Pruett,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Wright,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Bayne,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aDugey	1	0	0	0	0
						Root,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bF. Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	7	27	15	Total	34	1	8	24	6

a Batted for Bayne in seventh.
b Batted for Root in ninth.

Error—St. Louis 0; Chicago 1 (Kamm).

Chicago	0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 3—7
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two base hit—Kamm. Stolen bases—E. Collins 2. Sacrifices—Mostil, Schalk, Kamm, Gerber. Double play—Schalk and E. Collins. Left on bases—St. Louis 10, Chicago 8. Base on balls—Off Pruett 2, Leverette 3, Wright 1, Bayne 1. Struck out—By Pruett 5, Leverette 3, Wright 1, Root 2. Hits—Off Pruett 4 in 3 innings (none in the fourth), Wright 3 in 1 1-3, Bayne 1 in 1 2-3, Root 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Wright (Blish), Root (Schalk). Losing pitcher—Pruett. Umpires—Connolly and Ormsby. Time of game—2:04.

New York-Pennsylvania League.

Wilkes-Barre 5, Triple Cities 4.
Elmira 3, Scranton 1.
York 21, Williamsport 8.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York, rain.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 8, Cleveland 7.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn 7, Boston 6. (Six innings, rain).
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Other clubs not scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	26	12	.707
Philadelphia	23	13	.561
Cleveland	22	19	.537
Detroit	21	22	.488
St. Louis	19	21	.475
Boston	15	21	.417
Washington	14	24	.400
Chicago	15	24	.385

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	28	11	.744
Pittsburgh	24	18	.571
Brooklyn	22	19	.537
St. Louis	22	22	.500
Cincinnati	20	21	.488
Chicago	19	22	.463
Boston	17	25	.405
Philadelphia	12	30	.286

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Cleveland at Boston.
Other clubs not scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Other clubs not scheduled.

RAIN WINS SERIES FOR THE RED SOX

Yankees Have No Opportunity to Tie Count Before 30,000—White Sox Here Tomorrow.

The Red Sox won their series with the Yankees yesterday afternoon when a heavy rainstorm prevented the playing of the fourth game at the stadium. The Yanks had previously won one of the three contests and a victory yesterday would have given them an even break. The Hugmen were victorious in the first game, played last Thursday, but they were beaten on Friday and Saturday.

Despite the threatening weather early in the afternoon, almost 30,000 fans turned out in the hope of seeing the final game of the series. The rain started to fall just before the proceedings were about to get under way. The umpires waited for more than an hour and a half before definitely calling off the game. Bullet Joe Bush warmed up for the Yankees and Alec Ferguson was ready to do the pitching for the Boston club.

The American League champions left last night for Washington, where they will meet the Senators in a single game this afternoon. They will return to the stadium tomorrow afternoon to open their first home series with the Western clubs.

The Chicago White Sox will have the honor of being the first of the four Western clubs to play in the new stadium. Their game with the Yanks tomorrow will be the first of a series of four, which will end on Friday. The Indians will follow the White Sox to the stadium, and will play their first contest with the Hugmen here on Saturday. The series with the Cleveland club will close a week from tomorrow, and on the next afternoon the Browns will play their first contest of a four-game series in the new park. The Tigers, who have been regarded as the Yanks' most dangerous opponents in the race for the pennant this year but who have fallen far below expectations in their games thus far, will visit the stadium for the first time on June 11. The series with the Detroit club will end on Wednesday, June 20.

Following their four series with the Western clubs the Yanks will enjoy a day of rest before leaving for Boston to start a four-game series with the Red Sox on Friday, June 22. They will then return to New York to meet the Athletics in four games, the first of which will be played on June 28. If the Athletics continue at their present pace the stadium may see a new series attendance record, as the Philadelphians are scheduled to play here from Thursday, June 28, to Sunday, July 1, inclusive. The Yanks will also play four games with the Senators before leaving on their second Western trip of the season on the night of July 4. They will open their tour in St. Louis on July 6.

While the Yankees are playing their Western rivals at the new stadium, the Giants will be making their first Western jaunt of the year. The world's champions are not scheduled to play today, but they will open their invasion of the West in Chicago tomorrow. Their series with the Cubs will consist of only three games, and will end on Thursday. On Friday the Giants will open a series of four games in Pittsburgh, the last of which will be played a week from tomorrow. On the following day they will oppose the Reds in the first contest of a four-game series, which will end on June 16. On June 17 the champions will play their first game of the season in St. Louis.

After their four games with the Cardinals, the last of which will be played on June 20, the Giants will return to the Polo Grounds to meet the Braves on June 22. They will also play two games with the Phillies on their home field, and will then journey to Boston for four games, the first of which is scheduled for June 27. They will appear in Brooklyn on Sunday, July 1, and are slated for four games with the Phillies in Philadelphia, including two contests on July 4. After their visit to the Quaker City they will come back to the Polo Grounds to meet the Reds on July 6.

The Brooklyn Robins left last night on their first Western trip of the year, and will open in Pittsburgh this afternoon. After their four games with the Pirates they will journey to St. Louis to open a series of four contests with the Cardinals on Saturday. Their next stop will be in Chicago, where they are scheduled for four games, starting on June 13. They will open their final series of the Western trip with the Reds in Cincinnati on June 17.

Georgetown Elects Murphy.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Election of J. Edward Murphy of Athol, Mass., as next year's baseball captain at Georgetown University was announced today. Murphy, a junior, has played left field for the last two seasons.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Columbus 11, Minneapolis 3.
Louisville 6, Milwaukee 2. (First game.)
Louisville 9, Milwaukee 1. (Second game.)
St. Paul 5, Toledo 1.
Indianapolis 1, Kansas City 1. (First game.)
Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 1. (Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Kansas City	30	19	.600
St. Paul	26	19	.578
Columbus	22	17	.564
Louisville	23	18	.561
Minneapolis	24	24	.500
Milwaukee	14	25	.359
Indianapolis	14	27	.341
Toledo	13	26	.333

WHEAT'S HOME RUN BEATS BRAVES, 7-6

Drive Scores Two Runs in Fifth and Saves the Day for the Robins.

RAIN HALTS GAME IN SIXTH

Six Tallies Off Ruether in Fifth Almost Win for Boston—22,000 See Contest.

Zack Wheat saved the day for the Robins. After the Brooklyn boys had tried for three innings to beat the storm, they almost beat themselves, but Wheat came through with a homer with Tommy Griffith on base, and the Robins wound up their home stand before 22,000 persons at Ebbets Field yesterday by defeating the Braves, 7 to 6, in a game that was called at the end of the first half of the sixth on account of darkness. The game had been previously interrupted for twenty-five minutes on account of rain, and when the teams again took the field only a half inning was completed when darkness forced the umpires to call it a day.

The game started with a thrill and finished the same way. The Robins knocked Watson off the mound in the first inning. They also treated Joe Oeschger, his successor, roughly and piled up five runs. This lead was a commanding one, judging from the way Dutch Ruether was holding the visitors.

When the second inning started it was learned that the Yankee-Red Sox game was held up by rain. Dark clouds began to appear and word was carried to Manager Robinson about the rain at the Yankee Stadium. Then the Robins changed tactics, and in order to complete the necessary four and one-half innings started to hit at the first ball. Anything to get out, and get out in a hurry, was their slogan. The Braves co-operated beautifully, and it cannot be said that they engaged in any stalling stunts.

Braves Found Ruether.

In the first half of the fifth, however, the Braves handed Ruether the same reception that they did in their last appearance at Ebbets Field. Then it was that they delayed their attack until the ninth inning, when they drove Ruether out of the box, scored five runs and beat the Robins. Yesterday they discovered that six runs were necessary to win, and by collecting seven hits put across the needed six.

A series of moans went up from the gathering when the first drop of rain fired in the fifth. The storm was getting nearer, rain began to fall lightly, and in this instance it seemed up to the Robins to delay as long as possible in the hope that the rain would arrive before their half of the fifth inning. Tommy Griffith, first man up, made no effort to hit at anything. The ball was wet. Oeschger could not locate the plate and Griffith got a walk.

Then came Wheat. The crowd gave him a liberal hand as he let the first one pass, although it was called a strike. The second Oeschger offering was right over and Zack took a healthy swing. The ball went high, caromed off the right field concrete and bounded into left field. Oeschger refused to lose any time and grooved the next one. Wheat took another healthy swing. He connected. It was difficult to follow the course of the ball. Some of the Brave outfielders were seen chasing in the same direction toward the bleachers in left centre. The ball was located when it struck the grass and hopped over the fence. This mighty swash mashed Ruether to the game. Fournier followed with a fly to the shortstop. McCarren lifted to centre field, but High singled to left. He was out trying to steal second.

Rain was falling hard by this time and time was called. When play was resumed Decatur was pitching for the Robins. Oeschger led off for the Braves with a single to left and reached second on Nixon's sacrifice. Powell sent a fly to Neis in short centre. Wheat made a great catch of Southworth's liner, ending the inning. When Taylor stepped to the plate to open the last half of the sixth it was so dark that it was hard to see the ball. Umpire Finneran then conferred with the league. Moran, and they decided to suspend hostilities for the day. The team departed last night for Pittsburgh, where the crucial series for second place opens this afternoon.

Robins Get Early Lead.

All the scoring yesterday was confined to two innings, the first and fifth. Here is how the Robins made their five runs in the first inning:

Neis singled through the shortstop. On the hit and run, Johnston singled through the vacant place at short, Neis reaching third. Griffith tripled to left centre, scoring Neis and Johnston. Wheat singled to left, scoring Griffith. Wheat and Fournier were then removed by Manager Mitchell and Joe Oeschger was called in. Fournier greeted him with a single over second base. Wheat taking third. McCarren was hit by a pitched ball, filling the bases. High sent a fly to Powell back of second base, Wheat holding third base. Taylor singled to left, scoring Wheat and Fournier. Ruether struck out, but Neis, up for the second time, walked. Johnston ended the inning by forcing Neis at second base.

Smith started the rally for the Braves in the first half of the fifth with a single to centre. Ruether was trying to get the inning over in a hurry and was grooving every pitch. Oeschger hit the second offering to left for a safety. When Nixon drove a long single to left centre, scoring Smith, Powell forced Nixon at second, Oeschger reaching third. Southworth hit safely, scoring Oeschger, and McInnis followed with a single, scoring Powell. Southworth took third and McInnis scored on the throw to the plate. Boeckel drove in the tying runs when he sent a hard single to right. Southworth and McInnis crossing the plate. Boeckel took second on the throw home, and when Felix drove a single to left Boeckel counted, Ruether threw out O'Neill. With Smith up for the second time, Felix was caught at the plate in an attempted double steal.

Then followed the walk to Tommy Griffith in the Robins' half of the fifth, and the homer by Wheat, which clinched victory for Brooklyn.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neis,cf	3	1	0	4	0	Nixon,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Johnston,2b	5	1	1	3	4	Powell,cf	5	1	0	3	1
T.Griffith,rf	2	2	1	0	0	South'th,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	2	0	McInnis,1b	5	1	2	9	0
Fournier,1b	3	1	1	8	0	Boeckel,2b	5	1	2	3	3
McCarren,3b	3	0	0	0	0	Felix,3b	3	0	1	2	2
High,ss	3	0	2	1	1	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	3	2
Taylor,c	2	0	2	3	0	Smith,ss	3	1	2	4	1
Ruether,p	2	0	0	0	0	Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Decatur,p	0	0	0	0	1	Oeschger,p	3	1	2	0	1
Total	23	7	10	19	7	Total	37	6	11	15	7

Errors—Brooklyn 3 (T. Griffith, Wheat, High); Boston 0.

Brooklyn	5 0 0 0 0 2 0—7
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 6 0—6

Three-base hit—T. Griffith. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—High 2. Sac

TILDEN TRIUMPHS OVER M. ALONSO

National Tennis Champion Wins Exhibition Match at Orange Club, 6-3, 6-4.

RAIN HALTS PLAY TWICE

Five Hundred Spectators Driven to Shelter, but Return When Match Is Resumed.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNTAIN STATION, N. J., June 3. William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, national lawn tennis champion, defeated Manuel Alonso of Spain today in an exhibition of singles on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—4. The match, which was played on turf before a crowd of 500 members and guests, was interrupted in the second set by rain, which sent the players and spectators scurrying to the clubhouse, most of them being drenched before they could reach shelter. Play was resumed on one of the clay courts after the elements had subsided, and the gallery, both women and men alike, showed its disregard of the lowering skies by coming out in force to receive a second wetting. It was a brilliant gathering, no less so than was the play itself.

Seldom has Tilden shown to better advantage than he did today. Alonso has played better tennis, but he was not far below standard and furnished sufficient opposition to bring out the genius of his opponent's game. Tilden's playing with evident zest for the fray, was unbeatable. His ground strokes, both off the forehand and backhand, sent over the net with the velocity of a bullet and at a trajectory that was most daring in the narrowness of the margin by which they cleared the net, ran Alonzo unmercifully to all corners of the court.

Alonso Not Discouraged.

It would have broken the spirit of a less indefatigable court coverer than the continental star to be forced to lunge continually for the ball, but Alonso could not be feased and some of his gets, scooped up while almost on his knees, were of the most astonishing character. Tilden used his chop stroke continually. So sharp was the cut imparted to the ball that there was little rise to it, and that added to Alonso's troubles.

It was not only on his ground strokes that Tilden was unbeatable. There was not a department of the game in which he was not invincible. On the few occasions when he came forward he so completely dominated the play that one felt he was the master and the other the pupil. Alonso did brilliant work at close quarters, but he could not hope to break through the impenetrable defense that Tilden put up to the sides and overhead, nor could he protect his own territory against the smashes and sharply angled vollies with which Tilden found the openings again and again. Tilden, with his consummate court craft and his perfect control of his speeding strokes, was always the master.

Alonso Captures Three Games.

After winning the first set at 6—3, in which he had the situation in hand every minute of the play, Tilden let down perceptibly in the second frame, hitting into the net continually when the other had the service and offering little opposition. The result was that Alonso took the first three games in a row, the third at love, in which he made the most amazing recovery of a lob, sending the ball back safely and following it to the net, where he volled back Tilden's return with a brilliant passing shot. The loss of the three games served to spur Tilden on to his best efforts again, and, in spite of the desperate effort Alonso made in every rally, the champion took five games straight. The Spanish star won the ninth on service, and then Tilden broke through for the tenth, bringing the match to an end.

Vincent Richards and Francis T. Hunter were scheduled to go on in an exhibition doubles match against Tilden and Alonso. When they failed to appear after the end of the singles, Tilden and Alonso began a third set, which was halted by rain after Alonso had won the first game.

ILLINOIS MAY PROTEST MICHIGAN'S VICTORY

Coach Gill Declares Officials Had No Right to Declare Off the Hurdles Event.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Harry Gill, coach of the University of Illinois track team, which lost the Western Conference track and field meet at Ann Arbor Saturday to the University of Michigan by one half of a point, expects to file a protest with the Board of Directors or Graduate Managing Committee of the Big Ten, it was reported here today. Gill announced his intention of protesting the meet while on his way home from Ann Arbor, according to those who came with him.

Gill's protest, it was said, will be based on the fact that neither the referee nor the Graduate Committee had the right to call off the hurdles event because some of the barriers were misplaced, causing Hubbard, Michigan star, to be thrown off his stride and to finish fifth.

Coach Farrell of Michigan and Hubbard appealed to Referee Charles A. Dean, who ordered the race run over, but Coach Gill threatened to withdraw his team and the event was finally ruled out.

While waiting for a decision the hammer throw and 220-yard low hurdles were held without Illinois men competing. Johnston of Illinois won the final of the high hurdles which were thrown out. Gill's protest, it was said, will be filed with the Board of Directors this week.

SURLES APPOINTED COACH.

Former West Point Star to Take Charge of Third Corps Area Eleven.

Major Alexander Day Surles has been appointed head football coach of the Third Corps Area team for next season, according to an announcement made yesterday by the athletic department of the Third Corps Area. Major Surles, who is now on duty at the United States Military Academy at West Point, will assume his new position on Aug. 1.

Major Surles was formerly a noted athlete. He played from 1901 to 1905 on the football, baseball and hockey teams at Michigan Military Academy. He then entered the University of Michigan and played on the freshman football team there during the season of 1906. For the next four years he played on the football, baseball and basketball teams at West Point, graduating in 1911. Major Surles won the Army Athletic Association sabre as the best all-around athlete at West Point. He played on the Southern Department polo team which won the army championship at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915. He was in charge of the A. E. F. track and field championships at the Columbes Stadium in 1919 and also handled the track and field program of the interallied games at Pershing Stadium, France, during the same year. During the last four years he was backfield coach under Major Charles D. Daly at West Point. He was also graduate head coach of boxing and baseball at the military academy.

Newark Bike Races Postponed.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—The bicycle races carded here today were called off on account of rain. The same races will be held on Wednesday night.

$25,000,000 May Change On Result of English Derby

LONDON, May 28 (By Mail, Associated Press).—On the occasion of the Derby, England's most popular horse race, which will be run over the famous Epsom Downs on June 6, more money will change hands than on any other sporting event in the world. It is estimated that on this one race $25,000,000 will be turned over. There are also several sweepstakes open to the public, the most popular of these being the Calcutta Sweep, which offers about $450,000 for the person who draws the winning horse. Then there is the London Stock Exchange Sweep with its first prize of $125,000, and the Dublin Hospital Sweep, which pays $50,000 to the lucky winner. The tickets for these lotteries vary from $2.50 to $5. One American woman is said to have secured tickets for all the bigger sweepstakes, and stands to win $1,000,000.

BROOKLYN TENNIS HALTED BY RAIN

Dr. Rosenbaum Defeats Kashio, Defending Title Holder, in Opening Set, 6-3.

In spite of the downpour of rains that drenched the courts and put an end to play early in the afternoon, good progress was made in the Brooklyn lawn tennis championships yesterday on the courts of the Terrace-Kings County Tennis Association, Avenue J and East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. Forty-two matches were run off on the club's twenty-three courts, and the original field of 112 contenders was reduced to forty-seven.

Seichiro Kashio, the defending title-holder, after winning his first match in the play, came up against Dr. William Rosenbaum, the local veteran of many tournaments, and lost the first set at 6—3, when rain put an end to the proceedings. Dr. Rosenbaum was in the best of stroke and from the manner in which he was going there were many who beleived that it was a lucky break for the Japanese that the weather interfered. Dr. Rosenbaum's forehand drives were speeding through his opponent's court with the deadliest precision, finding the openings again and again. Kashio, in order to keep the play on anything like interestng terms, was extended to his utmost in covering court. Had it not been for his ability to make gets of the most difficult shots, the score of the set would have been more decisive than it was.

One of the features of the day was the presence of three members of the same family on the courts at one time. Fred G. Anderson and his two sons, Frank T. and Fred C., all prominent players in the metropolitan district, were among the prominent winners of the day. Fred G. Anderson, who was winning cups twenty years ago, reached the third round by eliminating William A. Branscombe at 6—2, 6—3. Fred C. Anderson was a double winner, putting out J. W. Geiselman in the second round and gaining his fourth bracket at the expense of L. W. Shaw. Frank Anderson, ex-national indoor champion and lead-off man for Columbia University, won as he pleased in the first round against E. C. Eve, taking the first set at love and the second at 6—2.

One of the best of the day's matches was that in the third round between I. Biltchik and Manfred Goldman, won by the former in three sets at 4—6, 6—2, 6—1. Goldman's sharp stroking and his good tactics in manoeuvring for his openings enabled him to take the first set, after continual drawn out rallies, at 6—4. After that he became less and less effective, while Biltchik, who had plenty in reserve, continued to hit the ball hard and to force the issue every minute of the going. He captured the second set at 6—2, although the play was closer than the figures indicate, and dropped but one game in the third.

Charles Chambers, who is assisting Royal D. Richby in running the tournament and who was the first to win a leg on the Terrace Challenge Bowl in 1918, passed from the play when he was defeated in the second round by H. C. Hodgson. Herbert Manchester, another veteran who always makes a good showing against the younger players, went out in the same round, falling before the superior driving and volleying of Jerome Minster.

The summaries:

First round—T. B. Edwards defeated W. A. Lanksbury, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1; Anton F. Von Bernuth defeated H. J. Meyer, 6—0, 6—2; Herbert L. Bowman defeated Charles Brandt, 6—1, 6—0; Frank Lester defeated William A. Branscombe, 6—4, 6—2; Frank T. Anderson defeated E. C. Eve, 6—0, 6—2; Dr. Harold K. Bell defeated Paul Goold, 6—2, 6—0; Merritt Cutler defeated C. R. Prink, 6—0, 6—1.

Second round—Earle Backe defeated R. P. Winfield, 7—5, 9—7; Seichiro Kashio defeated Dr. Nestor A. Orstin, 6—2, 6—0; Richard Kramer defeated Arthur Rose, 6—1, 6—4; Fred C. Anderson defeated J. W. Geiselman, 6—2, 6—1; Manfred Goldman defeated Frank Branscombe, 6—3, 6—2; I. Biltchik defeated R. H. Marshall, 4—6, 6—2; S. Onda defeated C. E. Untersberg, 6—0, 6—4; George C. Groesbeck defeated N. A. Halsey, 4—6, 10—8, 8—6; Armand Bruneau defeated T. B. Edwards, 6—1, 6—1; Lloyd Larson defeated Clyde Marshall, 6—3, 6—1; J. F. Nikonow defeated William A. Hartys Jr., 4—6, 6—2, 6—1; Anton F. Von Bernuth defeated W. A. Caldwell, 8—1, 6—3; Frank Danielson defeated Merritt D. Cutler, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2; Herbert L. Bowman defeated B. Atterbury, 6—1, 6—4; H. C. Hodgson defeated Charles Chambers, 8—6, 4—1 and default; S. A. Manchester defeated A. Borgading, 6—1, 6—3; Fred G. Anderson defeated William A. Branscombe, 6—2, 6—2; Jerome Minster defeated Herbert Manchester, 6—2, 6—2; Harold Bell defeated Al Helwitz, 6—4, 6—0.

Third round—Caspar H. Nannes defeated Earl C. Backe, 6—1, 8—6; Frank A. Fall defeated Arthur S. Fertsch, 6—3, 8—6; Philip O. Bodkin defeated Manuel Weiss, 6—0, 6—0; Royal D. Richey defeated Robert Raymond, 6—1, 6—3; H. S. Harvitt defeated Donald Rose, 6—2, 8—10, 6—3; Selden I. Noyes defeated Harry T. Stokum, 2—6, 6—0, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum won first from Seichiro Kashio, 6—3, finish postponed by rain; Jack Klein defeated R. W. Smith, 6—0, 6—4; Dr. Bell defeated Richard Kramer, 6—1, 6—2; J. E. Cameron defeated R. J. Shearer, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3; Fred C. Anderson defeated L. W. Shaw, 6—2, 6—2; George Boochever defeated M. H. Stamper, 6—0, 6—1; I. Biltchik defeated Manfred Goldman, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1; L. W. Fisher defeated J. V. Boise, 6—1, 6—2; F. A. Ready defeated Frank Maloney, 15—11, 6—3; Walter J. Abels defeated E. M. Brandt, 6—4, 7—5.

WILL CHALLENGE CRIQUI.

Carl Tremaine to Seek Bout for Featherweight Title.

CLEVELAND, June 3—Jimmy Dunn, manager of Carl Tremaine of Cleveland, aspirant for the bantam weight title, announced today that he would challenge Eugene Criqui, on behalf of Tremaine, for the featherweight championship. Dunn was for years manager of Johnny Kilbane, the former champion.

Orioles Buy Joe Cobb.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The Baltimore International League club has purchased Joe Cobb from the Jersey City Internationals, Manager Dunn of the Orioles announced today. Cobb is described as an all-around performer.

College Star Is Released.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Neil Blaisdell, star right-hand pitcher of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, who joined the White Sox a few days ago, was released today to the Grand Rapids (Mich.) club of the Michigan-Ontario League.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

BOXING

It is beginning to look like a bad year for boxing champions. Two titles changed hands last week. First, Jack Bernstein took the junior lightweight championship away from Johnny Dundee. Scarcely had followers of the sport recovered from the shock when Eugene Criqui of France knocked out Johnny Kilbane and won the world's featherweight championship. And fandom still is wondering.

Kilbane is an old man, as age is measured in the ring. Kilbane had been champion for eleven years. Kilbane had not fought in nearly two years. Criqui, five years his junior, has been active ever since the war, ever since his "synthetic" law has permitted. Criqui is stronger than Kilbane. He is more rugged. The Frenchman is an apt pupil. He has made a study of his profession. He has learned and has mastered American methods of fighting. But these facts were not realized until that memorable sixth round at the Polo Grounds on Saturday.

Had Criqui been a known quantity in this country before the bout the surprise would not have been as great. His record was an impressive one. He was known to be a fighter of ability, but whether he had sufficient ability to combat Kilbane's was not known. During the short time that Criqui was in the ring, however, he proved to the satisfaction of all who saw him that he is a real fighter—a man worthy of holding the world's championship. He took the best that Kilbane could give without flinching and his best was too much for Kilbane.

Kilbane was not the Kilbane of old. His long period of inactivity had militated against him. He was not as shifty. His judgment of distance was not as accurate and he was severely handicapped by fragile hands. A boxer's hands are one of his chief assets. If they are weak his punching power is greatly reduced. His hands are one of the things that cost Kilbane his world's championship on Saturday afternoon. Johnny has accepted his downfall philosophically. He has retired definitely. In a few days he intends to return to his farm at Vermillion to live the quiet life of agriculture. He is looking forward to it.

Criqui, on the other hand, faces a turbulent time. His troubles have begun. The life of a champion is not all milk and honey. Johnny Dundee will be his first opponent. If the Frenchman is successful in the defense of his crown, many other challengers await the opportunity to engage him. Criqui does not face the ordeal with dread. His victory has added to his confidence. He is not egotistical, but he has supreme faith in his ability to cope with the situation.

Regardless of what transpires in the immediate future the crowning of a new champion should add to the interest in the featherweight division. Kilbane had not been active during the closing years of his reign and interest in the class dwindled. It should be revived now.

Dundee faces a busy season. He is going to fight Criqui for the world's featherweight championship and he may succeed in arranging a return bout with Bernstein for the junior lightweight title. Dundee wants them both.

YACHTING

The most important cruising event on the yachtsman's program this season is the Bermuda race, which starts from New London on June 12. Thirty-two boats have entered the race, which will have its termination off St. David's Head, Bermuda, and it is expected that more than twenty-five yachts will be on the starting line. At least four days will elapse before the first boat crosses the finish—the committee in charge believes, and if heavy weather with contrary winds is encountered this time will be lengthened accordingly. Yachtsmen with a propensity for the exciting are enthusiastic about the event and a gathering of more than 150 sailors will be held at New London on the eve of the race. The yachtsmen will meet again after the finish at the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, which is in charge of the finish of the event.

A notable feature of the event is that no ship will be sent as a convoy to the sailing boats. They will be entirely "on their own." None of the yachts will carry a wireless outfit capable of sending an appreciable distance, and none of the yachtsmen seems bothered about the fact. They are confident that their little boats will survive whatever comes along in the form of bad weather and that they will arrive in Bermuda in good shape.

The Dainty, registered in the Bermuda Athletic Club, arrived off New York several days ago, after having made the trip up from the island. She is entered in the race and the four sailors who made the trip northward on board her are confident that the thirty-seven foot yawl stands a good chance of capturing one of the prizes. The Dainty is a sound and able craft, well fit to stand the buffeting to which she may be subjected on the trip to the island.

The weather for a sail to Bermuda at this time of the year should be good. Yet old hands at the sailing game assert that one can never tell what may happen on an off-shore cruise of that distance and "dirty weather" may be the lot of the intrepid yachtsmen who venture forth from New London next week. Herbert L. Stone, chairman of the Race Committee, will see that all of the boats will be well provisioned and amply supplied with water, so that if they are blown out of their course the sailors will suffer no hardships from gastronomic causes.

Entries for the event may be made with the Race Committee until tomorrow, but it is not expected that any more boats will be listed for the race. The list at present is by far the largest ever received for a sailing race to Bermuda and it is an indication of the revival of sails in the yachting field. A number of auxiliaries will compete in the race and an allowance will be made for their wheels, which necessarily will handicap them. The New Rochelle Yacht Club is in charge of the start of the event from New London. A committee boat will follow the yachts out to the open sea. On board this boat will be officials of the Cruising Club of America, of which Mr. Stone is now commodore, and which has given official sanction for this long-distance cruise.

TURF

Grey Lag, the handsome chestnut horse that carried the green-trimmed white silks of H. F. Sinclair's Rancocas Stable to victory in the historic Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park on Saturday afternoon, was proclaimed king of the handicap division by the many thousands who witnessed the magnificent race run by the five-year-old son of Star Shoot and Miss Minnie. It was not only the victory, but the manner in which it was won that appealed to the great week-end crowd of racing enthusiasts. The early easy striding of Grey Lag, the fine ride given him by Earl Sande, the thrilling challenge to Snob II., when Grey Lag responded courageously to the call of his jockey, the way in which Grey Lag crept up inch by inch with his mighty strides to pass the colt which beat him in his only defeat of the season to win readily, eased up in the last sixteenth—all this thrilled the stands. Grey Lag's name will go down on the rolls of the Suburban with the heaviest impost with one exception that has ever been carried to the front in this event. He took up 135 pounds and ran his mile in the fine time of 2:03. Only twice in the history of the classic has it been run in faster time.

Grey Lag has started five times this year and only once has he met defeat. He began at Jamaica by taking the Kings County Handicap from Snob II., conceding ten pounds and adding nearly $5,000 to the Sinclair winnings of the early season. This he followed by carrying off the Excelsior Handicap at the same track, giving 19 pounds and beating to Exodus, Prince James and others, and bringing home nearly $6,000. Then came his single defeat. It was in the Long Beach Handicap at Jamaica, in which he was asked to give Snob II. 16½ pounds over the mile and a sixteenth. This he was unable to do, the son of Prestige, being in one of his racing moods and winning by three lengths. The Rancocas star next carried off the Metropolitan Handicap at the opening of the Belmont Park meeting, shouldering 133 pounds and beating Dinna Care, Exodus, Careful, Mad Hatter, Tryster and Snob II., conceding many pounds to all his opponents and winning $7,600 for his owner. He has capped his wonderful early season record with the Suburban, and there seems to be nothing that will stop his winning career. He is a really great horse.

The much discussed selling and claiming rule adopted after long consideration and discussion by the Jockey Club before the opening of the present racing season on the Metropolitan tracks has finally been approved by the State Racing Commission. Although this belated approval is a compromise and somewhat of a make-shift, it is not to go into effect until racing starts at Empire City. This delay is due to the fact that the book for the Aqueduct meeting already has been made up and is in the hands of the horsemen.

Conditions on the race trains of the Long Island Railroad show no improvement. Advertised schedules are not adhered to, patrons are herded into cars that have not been cleaned from former trips, there are insufficient guards on the trains and practically no attempt is made to control the crowds passing through the gates in the Pennsylvania station. Women are pushed about and crushed in a jam of unrestrained roughs, while tipsters annoy patrons on trains and platforms. The whole race track train service is bad and a source of constant criticism by hundreds of those forced to use it.

TENNIS

The defeat of Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory by Miss Kathleen McKane in the final round of the Middlesex lawn tennis tournament at Chiswick, England, inflicted at the decisive score of 6—3, 6—2, is the source of much disappointment to American followers of the game, who had been led to believe, after her success in the earlier rounds of the play, that the New York woman was going to regain much of the prestige she lost during the Spring in the Riviera tournaments. They had been led to believe from her triple victory on the first day of play in the tournament and from her defeat of Mrs. Geraldine Beamish the day after that Mrs. Mallory was in the form to make a strong fight for honors at Wimbledon. Remembering that the champion has been in England less than two weeks, it is easily conceivable that she may not have been sufficiently acclimated to give a true account of herself. From the report of the match with Miss McKane, however, it was not due to lack of condition that brought about her defeat, but the surpassing excellence of her opponent's game.

It was not so much the fact that Mrs. Mallory was beaten that has brought disillusionment to American tennis followers as it was the decisiveness of Miss McKane's victory. In the last two games the American woman won only one point. Miss McKane, the leading feminine player in England, was a worthy opponent to lost to, and is regarded as one of the leading contenders for future world honors, but the Englishwoman is far from being a match for Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen. In the light of this decisive setback of Mrs. Mallory by the English player, there seems to be little likelihood of the American woman achieving any greater success against the French girl in the coming tournament at Wimbledon, should they meet, than she did last year, when she was defeated overwhelmingly.

However, one cannot but admire the pluckiness of Mrs. Mallory in going to court again, whatever the outcome of her play. Undaunted by her disastrous experience on the Riviera, she sailed almost in complete secrecy for England, and without any delay entered into tournament competition.

BASEBALL

With the first quarter of the baseball season already completed, New York's two championship teams are still setting a dizzy pace in their dash toward their third successive pennants. The Giants have a margin of seven and a half games over the Pirates and eight and a half games over the Robins, who are now in third place. The Yankees also have a substantial lead, being six game ahead of the Athletics and six and a half ahead of the Indians. The Giants' triumphant march was halted temporarily last week when they lost three successive games to the Robins, but they quickly recovered and took the last game of the series with the Robins and then defeated the hopeless Phillies in three consecutive contests.

The feature of the National League race during the past week was the splendid showing of the Cincinnati Reds, who have now won six of their last eight games. The Reds moved up into fourth place, but dropped back again into the second division yesterday due to their defeat at the hands of the Cubs. Judging on its recent playing, the Cincinnati club has apparently recovered its normal form and it is not unlikely that the Giants will meet with considerable opposition from the Reds during the remainder of the season. The Robins also have been playing well lately and are now threatening the Pirates for second place, despite the poor start they made this year.

The Yankees fared well during the past week, winning five of their seven games. They captured four in a row from the Senators, only to drop two out of three to the lowly Red Sox. The Hugmen will face the Western clubs at the stadium during the next two weeks for the first time this year. In the meantime the Giants will be making their first Western trip of the year.

If the two local clubs play as well during the next two weeks as they did during their first series with the Western clubs last month they are bound to retain their firm grips on the lead in their respective leagues. On their first Western trip of the year the Yankees were victorious in all but one game. They won the only two games played with the Indians, took three out of four from the Tigers, captured four straight from the Browns and won three in a row from the White Sox.

During their four series with the Western clubs at the Polo Grounds last month, the Giants triumphed in nine out of their twelve contests. They won two out of three from the Cubs, Pirates and Reds, and took three successive games from the Cardinals.

GOLF

If the results of the two district amateur championships, New Jersey and Westchester, are any indication of what is going to happen in golf this season then this is to be a "repeater" year. In the New Jersey State event at Essex County's beautiful new course on top of the Orange Mountains Frank W. Dyer of Upper Montclair successfully retained the title that he gained a year ago at Norwood. At the same time, on the Sleepy Hollow course overlooking the Hudson, Edward E. Sturges of Scarsdale, the 1922 Westchester district champion, was beating John G. Anderson of Grassy Sprain in the final of the Westchester event. It is not often that two champions have gained their second successive titles on the same afternoon, while repeaters in golf are rarities also.

In the New Jersey event, which, by the way, was conducted with a smoothness that was letter-perfect, under ideal conditions of weather, Dyer proved that he is a figure to be reckoned with in future golf events. His play throughout the entire week was almost without a flaw and in the final against Reekie he was superb. To carry a player of Reekie's calibre through fourteen holes without giving him even so much as a single hole to put even a temporary lead in the ledger is a feat. Dyer's victory will give him just the needed amount of confidence and it is perhaps not too optimistic a view to predict that he will make his presence felt in national events in the near future. He is a real champion—make no mistake about that.

The New Jersey officials deserve congratulations for the efficient manner in which they handled the tournament and the Essex County Club did their part as well.

Sturges's victory was somewhat unexpected, especially since he has not been playing good golf this season, according to his own views in the matter. In the Sleepy Hollow event he was put out before the finals and he had a hard time getting into the finals of the district championship. But he rose to the occasion in the last round, defeating John G. Anderson, a player who has gone to the finals in the national championship and a match player of no mean ability.

The coming week will be an important one in 1923 golf annals with a municipal championship and the metropolitan amateur championship to engage the attention of local followers of the game. Down in the Philadelphia district the women will engage in their Eastern championship and in the inter-city matches. In the latter event attention will focus on the doings of Miss Aleka Stirling, holder of the women's metropolitan crown, and on Miss Glenna Collett, the young Providence miss who holds both the Eastern and the national women's championship. Miss Stirling, after a slump in which she was dethroned from the women's championship which she won several years in succession, has been playing the best golf of her career this Spring, not from the scoring standpoint but in the way she is hitting her shots. The metropolitan team is one of the strongest that has ever been brought together and ought to put up a great struggle in the inter-city event.

INTERCITY TENNIS MATCHES THIS WEEK

New York, Boston and Philadelphia to Play for Church Cup at Forest Hills.

With the exception of William M. Johnston and Robert and Howard Kinsey, all of California, every member of the ranking ten lawn tennis players in the country will participate in the Church Cup matches which will be played at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, on Friday and Saturday of this week, with teams from Philadelphia, Boston and New York competing for the trophy now held by this city. William T. Tilden 2d, national champion, heads the list of stars who will play for Philadelphia. He will captain a team that will be composed of R. Norris Williams 2d, fourth on the national list; Wallace F. Johnson, ranked fifth, and Stanley W. Parson, Carl Fischer, Dr. Philip B. Hawk, national veterans' champion, and G. Carlton Shafer. Vincent Richards, third in the national ranking, will be the number one man on the New York combination, which will be composed of Zenzo Shimizu, Francis T. Hunter and Watson M. Washburn, all three within the first ten, and Hugh G. M. Kelleher and S. Howard Voshell of the second ten. Lawrence B. Rice and Nathaniel W. Niles, ranking eleventh and fifteenth nationally, will be the mainstays of Boston.

In order to meet the expected demand for accommodations, the committee in charge of the matches has arranged for the erection of two grand stands at the West Side Club. These stands will be located on the north and south ends of the courts, giving unobstructed view of both the singles and doubles play.

The seats in these stands will not be reserved. The tickets will be placed on sale at the gate of the West Side Club only on the days of play. The charge will be $1 per ticket for the matches between Boston and Philadelphia on Friday and $2 on Saturday, when the winner of that series will play the New York team.

The matches will start at 2:30 P. M. each day. On Friday, the first and second teams of Boston and Philadelphia will each play six singles and three doubles matches, and on Saturday the teams of the winning city will play the New York team a similar number of matches, making a program of eighteen matches each day.

BOWMAN TO DEFEND TITLE.

Files Entry for Jersey Tennis Championship Opening Saturday.

The New Jersey State lawn tennis championship will be held on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club beginning next Saturday. Herbert L. Bowman, winner of the title last year, is among those who have filed their entry to date for the tournament. Others who will compete are Percy L. Kynaston, Anton F. Von Bernuth, winner of the Harlem title; Gerald Emerson, captain of the Columbia University team; Carl N. Jolliff, Armand L. Bruneau and Ralph E. Roberts. Entries for the doubles have been received from Bowman and Fred C. Anderson, Emerson and Von Bernuth, Philip and Ludlow Vandeventer, Henry Steinkampf and L. G. French, Leonard Knox and Jolliff and Jones Nerseseau and John Whyte. The new challenge bowl, which was first won in 1921 by Vanderbilt B. Ward and last year by Bowman, will be offered in competition in the singles.

Entries close Thursday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. They should be sent to the Montclair A. C., Montclair, N. J., or to H. P. Shilstone, 31 Clinton Street, Newark, before 3 P. M. Wednesday. Entries for the doubles close Monday, June 11, at the club.

O'CONNOR CAPTURES VETERANS' WALK

St. Anselm A. C. Athlete Defeats Aggerman at Macomb's Dam Park.

Tim O'Connor of the St. Anselm A. C. won the walk for veterans over forty years held under the auspices of the Walkers' Club of America yesterday afternoon at Macomb's Dam Park. Starting with a handicap of one minute forty-five seconds, he managed to take the lead in the last eighth of the two mile route and win by twenty yards over Max Aggerman of the Pastime A. C. The winner's time was 17:61 1-5. Other starters were Allan of the Pastimes, Schell of the Long Island A. C. and Anthony of the Pastimes, the last named being on scratch.

In a two-mile novice walk L. Brown of the Glencoe A. C. nipped E. Borquin of the Long Island A. C. in the last strides, with Max Greenberg only three yards back. These three engaged in a spirited contest all through the last quarter. Brown's time was 17:16 4-5, Borquin's 17:16 3-5 and Greenberg's 17:17 3-5.

Owing to a continuance of the rain which started while the novices were still on the track, Referee J. R. McNeill decided to postpone the 10,000-metre walk until next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock over the same course. It will be held in conjunction with the St. Anthony members' games.

Cornell Elects Track Captain.

ITHACA, June 3.—Edward Kirby, a junior, was elected Captain of the 1924 Cornell track team today. He won the mile run at the recent intercollegiate games.

COATS SOCCER CLUB WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeats Paterson, 2 to 0, at Clifton, N. J., for American League Title.

FIRST HALF IS SCORELESS

Adams and McAvoy Tally for New Englanders in Second—Bethlehem in Second Place.

By defeating the Paterson Football Club, holder of the national championship, by the score of 2 to 0 at Olympic Park, Clifton, N. J., yesterday afternoon, the J. & P. Coats Football Club of Pawtucket, R. I., won the championship of the American Soccer League, with a two-point lead over the team of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which had been leading the field all the season. Rain fell several times during the game and made the ground somewhat sodden. Neither side had scored up to half-time.

After change of ends, the New Englanders began to set the pace in earnest. Twenty minutes elapsed before the first goal was shot by Center Forward Adams, who dribbled the ball through the pack and then beat both backs in the race for the net. Ten minutes later, a long shot by McAvoy, left half-back, clinched matters for Pawtucket.

The lineup:

J. & P. COATS (2).		PATERSON (0).
Schofield	G.	Rensulli
Stevenson	R. B.	Ferrier
Ferguson	L. B.	Adams
Beltune	R. H.	Kirkpatrick
McIntosh	C. H.	Campbell
McAvoy	L. H.	Herd
Gallagher	O. R.	Whitehead
Morley	I. R.	Murray
Adams	C.	Smith
Sheppard	I. L.	Sweeney
Brown	O. L.	Fleming

Referee—James Hayes. Linesmen—Laurie and Walsh.

Goals—Adams, McAvoy. Time—Halves of 45 minutes each.

WILL BUILD THEATRE ON BRAVES DIAMOND

Club Officials Also to Lay Dance Floor—Entertainments Start June 25.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—Christy Mathewson, President of the Boston Braves, with Emil Fuchs, joint owner of the Braves, and Edwin L. Riley, Secretary of the club, has taken out a charter of incorporation for the Braves Field Exhibition Company. The authorized capital is $10,000.

Matty proposes to convert the Braves Field into a combination dance palace, and outdoor motion picture and vaudeville theatre. The admission price will be 50 cents. The entertainments will be held in the evening and will start June 25.

The dance floor will measure 600 by 65 feet, and will occupy the space directly in front of the grand stand and will extend to the base lines.

Motion pictures will be thrown on two screens and will be visible from all parts of the park. An added attraction will be fireworks on an elaborate scale. The talent will be drawn from the leading Summer shows and movies in the East.

RUETHER MAY BE TRADED.

Ebbets is Reported to Be Considering Deal With Pirates.

Shortly before the Robins left for Pittsburgh last night on their first Western trip of the season, it was reported that Owner Ebbets is considering a trade with the Pirates which would send Dutch Ruether to the Pittsburgh club, and in exchange the Robins would get Pi Traynor, Pirate third baseman. It was said that Manager Robinson, satisfied with his pitching staff and especially with the work of Henry, his new southpaw who beat the Giants in his first start, was willing to let Ruether go in order to strengthen his infield.

McCarran, a recruit from the Eastern League, is holding down third base at present; but Manager Robinson is said to have stated that if he gets his infield strengthened the Robins will be real pennant contenders. The Pirates are reported to be in need of pitchers more than infielders, and are said to be ready to part with Traynor for a good pitcher.

FIRPO BOUT POSTPONED.

Rain Prevents Battle With Herman—To Be Held Tonight.

HAVANA, June 3 (Associated Press).—The fight between Luis Angel Firpo and Italian Jack Herman, which was to have taken place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, had to be postponed until tomorrow night on account of a heavy rainfall.

Beats Brooklyn Soccer Team.

The American A. A. soccer team defeated the Brooklyn St. George eleven by 3 goals to 1 in the national amateur challenge cup competition at Clifton, N. J., yesterday. The winners thereby qualified for the Eastern final, in which they will meet the Fleisher Yarn F. C. of Philadelphia.

N. Y. U. Soccer Team Leads.

The New York Football Club was leading the Brooklyn Wanderers by 2 to 1 in the American Soccer League fixture at Hawthorne Field, yesterday, when rain stopped further play at half-time. Crilley shot both goals for New York, and Hogg tallied for the Brooklyn Wanderers.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Maiden fillies; two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs, straight course. Watch Out 115 pounds, Postillion 115, Black Wand 115, Pink and Yellow 115, Priscilla Ruley 115, Clinging Vine 115, Exalted Ruler 115, Cave Woman 115, Nogrina 115.

SECOND RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Infidel II. 144 pounds, Shrapnel 147, †Brand 139, Gimme 139, †Sweet Kiss 130. †Ten pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Chesterbrook 114, †Dust, about 107, †Moonraker 110, All American 110, Overtake 117, Fullon 112, Nantucket 114, Bayonet 112, Athelstan 114, Coeur de Lion 117, Recommendation 107, Sylvan Spring 107, Tuxedo 107, Few Way 105, Fitzgibbon 107, Hobgoblin 112, Forest Lore 107. †Greentree Stable entry.

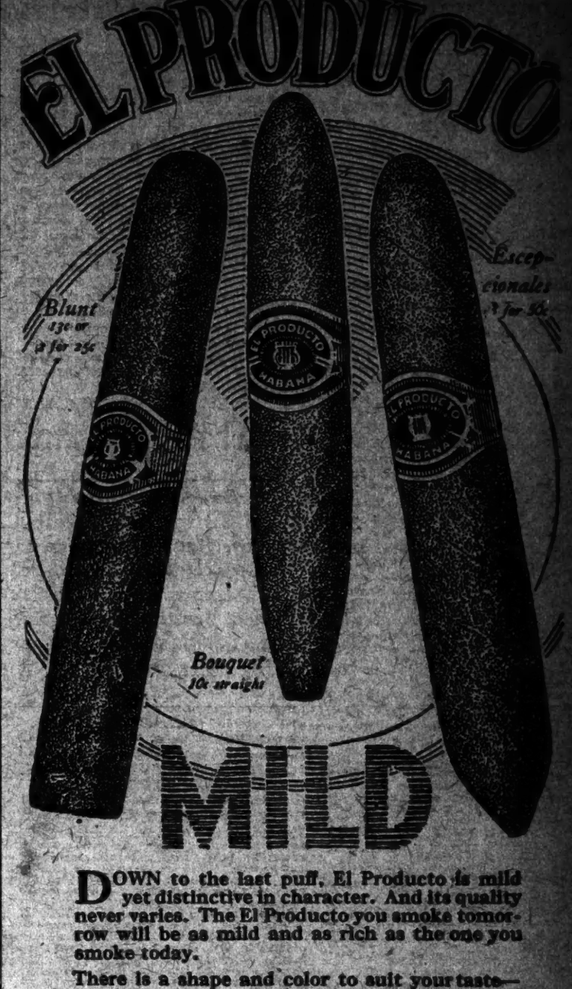
FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds; handicap; one mile. William Tell 111 pounds, Daniel 111, †Moonraker 112, †Dust, about 102, Forest Lore 109, Hell Gate 112, Bud Lerner 124, Edward Gray 109, Dozer 110, Little Celt 121, †Greentree Stable entry.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; six furlongs, main course. Arrow of Gold 117 pounds, Ethereal Blue 95, *Valentia 111, Pantagia 109, †Lady Rose, †Lady Inez 107, Papillon 93, Second 95, Jyntee 112, Loch Ayr 102, *Egg 90, Water Girl 95, Dick's Daughter 100. †L. Leibling entry.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds; handicap; one mile. Purity 115 pounds, S. Eagle 115, Hyperion 115, †Skirmish 110, †Blumelut 110, High Prince 115, Plenty Coos 115, Harry Finn 115, Thoreau 110, Doctor Whitehurst 115. †F. A. Clark entry.

*Apprentice allowance five pounds claimed.

For Additional News of Sports See Page 20.



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DO-U-NO F

YALE AND HARVARD OARSMEN ARRIVE

Squads, With Coaching Staffs and Equipment, Reach Red Top Quarters.

CREWS TO PRACTICE TODAY

Rowing Machines Installed in Crimson Boat House—Yale's Launches Run Into Fog.

Special to The New York Times.

RED TOP, Conn., June 3.—The Yale and Harvard rowing squads are snugly settled in their respective training quarters here tonight, all the oarsmen having arrived late this afternoon. Yale's contingent landed at camp about 5 o'clock and the Cambridge rivals squared about an hour later.

At both quarters everything had been prepared for the squads, and all is in readiness for practice on the Thames River course tomorrow.

Harvard's entire squad was taken up to Red Top in three speed launches, Coaches B. J. Muller accompanying them, while Coach Bert Haines went up by motor. Freeman Moshier, for more than a quarter of a century the engineer of Harvard's coaching launches, also arrived from Cambridge with the oarsmen. An innovation at Red Top in the way of training will be two rowing machines which will be installed in the boat house. Harvard's freshman crew has new quarters this year. Instead of being quartered at the cottage near the boat house, they now have rooms over the dining hall on the hill, altered for their accommodation. This change brings the varsity and freshmen within a short distance of each other and saves the first-year oarsmen a half-mile hike at meal times.

Yale's three launches, Bingo, Boola and Elihu, arrived at Broadview from New Haven about 1 o'clock this afternoon, having had a difficult time finding their way through the heavy fog on Long Island Sound. Coaches Ed Leader, Mike Murphy and Dinty Moore arrived from the Elm City with the squad, the varsity crew traveling up to quarters in a launch, while the freshmen made the journey from New London in automobiles.

Frank Home, former national champion sculler and at present boat rigger for Yale's navy, also arrived, but is on crutches, having had his thigh fractured in a New Haven seven weeks ago. Charles Evans, assistant boat rigger, and boat builder Richard Pocock, are also there. Another Yale boating figure present is Sid Coe, the rubber.

Yale brought five eight-oared shells from New Haven, while Harvard has a half dozen for immediate use. Harvard's new coaching launch, the Patricia, is a beauty and very speedy. The boatings of the Yale and Harvard crews follow:

Yale-Varsity—Bow, R. B. Russell; 2, W. Shew; 3, L. G. Carpenter; 4, F. Sheffield; 5, A. Wilson; 6, J. S. Rockefeller; 7, H. Freshnemus; stroke A. Lindley; coxswain C. Stoddard.

Yale Second Varsity—Bow, W. N. Bratton; 2, B. B. Felty; 3, R. Speck; 4, T. Lambert; 5, L. Miller; 6, W. L. Goodwin; 7, F. Hainsat; stroke, J. Freeman or K. Ives; coxswain, M. White.

Yale Combination Boat—Bow, E. Isham; 2, Milliken; 3, L. Bissell; 4, M. D. Brown; 5, D. Priest; 6, J. Lynch; 7, B. Kirby; stroke, E. Richards; coxswain, R. Barnard.

Yale Freshman—Bow, A. N. Peterson; 2, B. Rundbaken; 3, C. C. Clarke; 4, F. Whitney; 5, A. Quarrier; 6, H. T. Rugsbury; 7, H. G. Sweet; stroke, H. C. Potter; coxswain, E. Guthrie.

Harvard Varsity—Bow S. V. Kelly; 2, E. S. Matthews; 3, C. H. Hollister; 4, N. C. Webb; 5, C. J. Hubbard; 6, A. H. Ladd; 7, B. McK. Henry; stroke G. S. Mumford; coxswain, H. C. Weiger.

Harvard Second Varsity—Bow, P. F. Rice-Bassett; 2, R. F. Bradford; 3, G. R. Johnson; 4, J. D. Jameson; 5, F. Fiske; 6, H. S. Morgan; 7, A. L. Hobson; stroke, S. N. Brown; coxswain, B. N. Burnham.

Harvard Combination Boat—Bow, Douglass G. Krumbhaar; 2, H. C. Curran; 3, J. F. Whitmore; 4, R. H. Cassaning; 5, W. W. McGreevy; 6, G. K. Cummings; 7, R. Fox; stroke, J. R. Hoover; coxswain, A. M. Carrillo.

Harvard Freshman—Bow, J. Rights; 2, F. T. Weymer; 3, R. Trimble; 4, C. O. Iselin; 5, D. C. Gates; 6, C. Darlington; 7, K. Leavitt; stroke J. Adie; coxswain, W. E. Beer.

48 In Yale Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—Yale today sent its rowing squad to the Thames to train three weeks for the races with Harvard on June 22. The squad, numbering forty-eight, which Johnny Houk, president of the navy, led to Gales Ferry, included the first and second varsity and the freshmen eights and six varsity and five freshman substitutes. Head Coach Ed Leader and his varsity lieutenant, Lynn Moore and George Murphy, the freshman coach trainer, Sid Coe, and a corps of half a dozen undergraduate attendants, will direct the details of the quarters, accompanied the oarsmen.

Dr. Alton Hyatt of the Faculty will go tomorrow to conduct the annual scholarship examinations. The four shells which will be used as the chief rowing equipment left here last night. They include the two English-made boats which were used last year and the two Pocock craft, just completed by the boatbuilder who was brought here from the University of Washington with Leader and his staff last Fall. The first and second varsity will use the Pocock boats, which are high rigged and heavy, and the freshmen and the combination eights will use the English shells, which have been rerigged and given outriggers of American make instead of the English thole pins, which have been in vogue at Yale the last decade.

Three coaching launches left here yesterday for Gales Ferry, steaming across Long Island Sound to the anchorage at the crew quarters up the Thames, six miles above New London.

No parting ovation was given the oarsmen, who embarked quietly on the afternoon Shore Line Express for New London, to be taken up the river on a Norwich Division train. Head Coach Leader said that the program of twice-a-day rowing practice would be started tomorrow. He expects to make few if any changes in the boatings. The combination eight, consisting of four freshman and four varsity substitutes, will be formed tomorrow.

On Nearby Links.

The fixture at Woodway yesterday was a handicap match against par. It was won by Kenneth Dean, who was 1 down. His card was 83, 10—73. F. A. Lockwood, 83, 13—75, was 5 down, and Dr. J. J. Cloonan, 87, 13—74, was 5 down.

At Greenwich Country Club R. V. Hiscoe and J. W. Schirmer tied in a club handicap against par, each doing even. In the play-off Hiscoe won, being 2 down with Schirmer 3 down. Other scores were: G. W. Walworth, 1 down; J. W. Maxwell, 2 down; C. Ingram, 3 down; C. R. Renke, 3 down; A. Morell, 4 down; R. M. Nelson, 5 down; D. C. Paul, 5 down, and J. W. Curtiss, 5 down.

At New Canaan Country Club an eighteen-hole medal play handicap was contested and the winner was Glen Wright, 90, 25—74. J. A. Thayer had 96, 15—75, and Darby Rogers 94, 19—81.

At the Sound Beach Golf and Country Club 100 took part in the club eighteen-hole medal play handicap. In Class A. W. Rinke won with 91, 12—79, and R. A. McCloskey was second with 94, 15—79. In Class B A. S. Kitchel was the winner with 112, 35—75, and W. R. Bassett was second with 118, 35—83. There was also an eighteen-hole handicap sweepstake, the three best scores being: E. H. Pitler 87, 20—67; W. R. Bassett, 106, 35—71, and R. A. McClester, 87, 15—72.

Mrs. Sweetser, Champion's Mother, Is Victor on Links

Mrs. G. E. Sweetser, mother of the illustrious Jess Sweetser, the national and metropolitan amateur golf champion, signalized her return to the game at Ardsley yesterday afternoon by winning the handicap two-ball event. Her partner was H. G. Walborn. Competing against a large field, some of which had handicaps that ranged as high as 35, Mrs. Sweetser and Mr. Walborn turned in a winning card of 77. The effort is all the more laudable because the entire round was played in a driving rainstorm. It developed yesterday that Mrs. Sweetser was a scratch player in the St. Louis District, where she lived previous to moving to New York, and that she was the Normandie Club champion for several years. Asked why she had not played more golf since coming east, Mrs. Sweetser said: "I have been too interested in following the career of Jess to play much golf myself. Now, however, I expect to do considerable playing, for today's venture was very encouraging."

WOMEN GOLF STARS BEGIN PLAY TODAY

Glenna Collett and Alexa Stirling in Field for Eastern Title at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Leading women golfers of the Eastern area have gathered here for the sixteenth annual championship of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, which will be played over the links of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club beginning tomorrow morning. The event will be decided by a three-day competition at 18-holes medal play, the low score for the 54 holes to decide the winner.

Among those who have entered for the event is the present titleholder, Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., who won the event at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club last year, and who afterward annexed the national women's championship at White Sulphur Springs. It will be Miss Collett's first major competition since the Women's North and South championship events, in which she won the title for the second year in succession.

Another star who is entered is Miss Alexa Stirling, leader of the metropolitan district women. Miss Stirling, after winning the women's national title on three successive occasions, beginning in 1916, lost her title to Miss Marion Vollins in 1921 and since then has devoted comparatively little time to golf. She moved from Atlanta to New York a year ago and won the metropolitan title in her first start. This year, however, she has been playing as good golf as she ever played and she is looked upon as a formidable opponent for Miss Collett.

Other metropolitan women who are expected to figure in the championship are Mrs. H. A. Jackson of Greenwich, two time winner of the national title; Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Morris County, Mrs. J. L. Andrews of Cherry Valley, Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn, Mrs. F. E. DuBois of Westchester-Biltmore and Mrs. Norman K. Hunter. Miss Marion Hollins, former national champion, will not be a competitor in the event. She will engage in no competitive golf until the national championship next Fall. Neither will Mrs. Quentin S. Foltner, six-time metropolitan champion, be a starter.

The leading Philadelphia district players in the event will probably be Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, who won at Merion in 1916; Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, five-time winner in the past, and Mrs. Caleb Fox. Boston district will also be represented by the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Gordon of Providence, in addition to Miss Collett, and also by Miss Harriet Curtis, former national women's champion.

Following the championship proper will come the inter-city team matches for the Clement A. Griscom Cup which will be played on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Previous winners in the Eastern Championship:

Year	Winner	Score
1906	Miss Fannie C. Osgood	178
1907	Miss Mary B. Adams	180
1908	Miss Fannie C. Osgood	171
1909	Miss Mary B. Adams	185
1910	Miss Fannie C. Osgood	175
1911	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow	*272
1912	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow	*261
1913	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow	*296
1914	Mrs. H. A. Jackson	172
1915	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck	166
1916	Mrs. W. A. Gavin	*300
1917	None.	
1918	None.	
1919	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow	177
1920	Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow	170
1921	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck	178
1922	Miss Glenna Collett	*246

*54 holes; others, 36.

PLAY FOR CITY GOLF TITLE STARTS TODAY

Annual Three-Day Tournament Will Be Held on Van Cortlandt Park Links.

The annual competition for the championship of the public links of New York will be played over the Van Cortlandt Park course during the next three days. The tournament will get under way today with a qualifying round which will be followed by match play, with the final on Wednesday afternoon.

The event, in addition to determining the municipal championship for 1923, will serve another purpose. On the basis of the showing made by the players, the ten men who will compose the team which will represent New York in the United States Golf Association Public Links championship, to be held at Washington in the near future, will be chosen. The New York Municipal Golf Association, under whose auspices the municipal tournament will be held, will bear the expense of sending the New York team to Washington.

According to present indications, the New York team in the event will be a strong one this year, and is favored to finish close to the top. Last year at Toledo, where the first public links championship was played, Richard Walsh of this city was runner-up.

Suitable prizes will be awarded the winner and runner-up of as many sixteens as qualify for match play at Van Cortlandt today. The Hague golf medal will go to the winner of the qualifying round, and the winner of the first sixteen will have his name inscribed on the new Winchester Trophy in addition to receiving a gold medal. The Winchester Trophy will take the place of the Herald Cup, which was competed for for many years, and is to become the permanent property of the player winning it the greatest number of times within the next five years.

TO PLAY FOR POLO CUPS.

Hempstead Trophies to Be First Competed For at Meadowbrook.

The first trophies to be competed for in the annual polo tournament of the Meadowbrook Club, which will be held from June 16 to July 7, will be the Hempstead Cups, which are individual prizes open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twelve goals, no member of the team to exceed five goals. The Meadowbrook Club Cups are also individual prizes. They will be open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does no exceed twenty goals.

The Third Westbury Challenge Cup will once more be in competition. This is for teams of four without handicap and will become the property of the team winning it three times. Individual prizes are added and the event is open to all. Last year the Challenge Cup was won by the strong Cheltenham team. Entries for all three events will close next Saturday, June 9.

PAIRINGS ARE MADE FOR AMATEUR GOLF

Metropolitan Title Play to Start on Siwanoy Course Next Wednesday.

Two more days and the battle to determine who is to wear the crown that now adorns the head of Jess W. Sweetser, metropolitan amateur golf champion, will get under way over the links of the Siwanoy Country Club at Bronxville. The qualifying round will be played on Wednesday and the distance will be thirty-six holes.

Sweetser, who made his miraculous start by winning his title at Lakewood last Spring, will not defend. Having just returned from the British expedition with the Walker Cup team, Sweetser is back at Yale trying to make up his back work and graduate with his class this month, so the next week-end will see a new titleholder enthroned.

The field of entries is somewhat smaller than it has been in past years and it also lacks some of the familiar-sounding names, but with the exception of Sweetser and Warren K. Wood of Pelham, there are few of those regarded as having a chance missing from the list. There are, however, only three former title-holders starting out after the honors they once held—Gardiner W. White of Nassau, Oswald Kirkby of Knickerbocker and D. E. Sawyer of Siwanoy.

The first of the forty pairs off the tee will be Henry McAlleenan of Hollywood and Frank Gould of New York Newspaper, who are scheduled to leave at 8:25 in the morning and 12:25 in the afternoon. Sawyer and Johnny Anderson will get away together at 9:30. Other pairs that will be closely watched are Kirkby and Frank Dyer, the New Jersey State champion, who begin their pilgrimage at 9:40. A. Lucien Walker, who has not played much tournament golf since he left school two years ago, has entered and will qualify with Gardiner White. Grant Peacock and Jack Stearns, the Long Island champion, will make their getaway at 10:25. The last off will be A. D. Johnson of Hudson River at 1:40.

The starting times and pairings follow:

8:25—Henry McAlleenan, Hollywood, and Frank M. Gould, New York Newspaper.
8:30—E. H. Ridder, Siwanoy, and F. R. Geddes, Scarsdale.
8:35—Charles H. Paul, Westchester Hills, and E. F. Poinsette, New York Newspaper.
8:40—T. A. Jones Jr., Westchester Hills, and E. H. Driggs, Cherry Valley.
8:45—A. W. Haigh, Westchester Hills, and George H. Grant, Dunwoodie.
8:50—Dr. D. D. D. MacDonald, Woodway, and Donald Carr, Ardsley.
8:55—E. L. Rohdenburg, Englewood, and H. H. Gardner, Siwanoy.
9:00—C. E. Carlson, Siwanoy, and Alfred Nathan Jr., Hollywood.
9:05—Harold A. Steiner, Hollywood, and J. Lewis Brown, Hudson River.
9:10—Dr. L. T. Left, White Beeches, and John Lelash, Ocean.
9:15—Henry W. Howe Jr., Mount Kisco, and G. E. Hall, Brooklyn Forest Park.
9:20—D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy, and John G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain.
9:25—J. S. Worthington, Siwanoy, and Don M. Parker, Garden City Golf.
9:30—C. V. Benton, Hudson River, and P. B. Richardson, Morris County.
9:35—Cornelius Smith, Ardsley, and Charles W. O'Connor, Essex County.
9:40—Oswald Kirkby, Knickerbocker, and F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair.
9:45—William K. Roehle, Upper Montclair, and John Dewhurst, Ardsley.
9:50—A. L. Walker Jr., Richmond County, and Gardiner W. White, Nassau.
9:55—Roy D. Webb, Englewood, and Frank H. Hoy, Engineers'.
10:00—J. E. Hale, Upper Montclair, and Robert Gwaltney, Baltusrol.
10:05—Dr. R. R. Kaufmann Jr., Upper Montclair, and J. S. Dean Jr., Siwanoy.
10:10—E. W. Nash, Rockaway Hunting, and Charles H. Brown, Hudson River.
10:15—W. F. Gadd, Rockaway Hunting, and John M. Ward, Garden City Golf.
10:20—G. L. Conley, Siwanoy, and W. L. Richards, Engineers'.
10:25—John N. Stearns Jr., Piping Rock, and Grant Peacock, Garden City Golf.
10:30—Findlay S. Douglas, Apawamis, and A. S. Bourne, Garden City Golf.
10:35—H. H. Kerr, Garden City Golf, and D. C. Paul, Greenwich.
10:40—Dwight Partridge, Bedford, and Morton L. Feary, Garden City Golf.
10:45—Artemas Holmes, Wee Burn, and Wilbur Mack, Siwanoy.
10:50—F. R. Holland, Wee Burn, and Mason Starring Jr., Sleepy Hollow.
10:55—George Crosby, Piping Rock, and Kenneth M. Reed, Scarsdale.
11:00—Edward E. Sturges, Scarsdale, and C. E. Van Vleck Jr., Garden City Golf.
11:05—Henry I. Tomlinson, Garden City Golf, and John D. Chapman, Greenwich.
11:10—Robert C. Knapp, Cherry Valley, and T. M. Lloyd, Greenwich.
11:15—R. L. Tyler, Greenwich, and Deane Dana, Bellefaire.
11:20—N. D. Becker, Siwanoy, and H. H. Will, Nassau.
11:25—John T. Adams, Cherry Valley, and J. C. McDonald, Sleepy Hollow.
11:30—A. G. Whitham, Manhattan, and E. M. Mendel, Engineers'.
11:35—W. I. Fowler, Englewood, and N. E. Schmerhorn, Siwanoy.
11:40—A. E. Johnson, Hudson River.

Note—Names of players not appearing above are not rated on the official handicap list of the association for 1923 and are therefore not eligible to compete in the Metropolitan Amateur Championship.

COLUMBIA MANAGERS ELECTED FOR 1923

Assistants Also Named in Thirteen Sports by Athletic Committee.

At a meeting of the Managers' Election Committee held in the Columbia University Athletic Association office last week the present assistant managers of the various sports were elected to the position of manager for 1923-24, as follows:

Baseball—John J. Casey, 548 Riverside Drive, New York.
Basketball—Eugene C. Bennett, 51 Hamilton Place, New York.
Crews—Ferris Booth, Los Angeles, Cal.
Fencing—George P. Titcomb, 1 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.
Football—William C. Walker, 806 West 180th Street, New York.
Golf—George L. Laport, 129 East Ninety-first Street, New York.
Hockey—Harold M. Kelly, 515 West 170th Street, New York.
Rifle—Horatio A. C. Page, 362 Riverside Drive, New York.
Swimming—Philip L. Cotrin Jr., 612 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
Tennis—J. Raymond Broderick, 6 Halcyon Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
Track and Cross-Country—Charles W. Crawford, Kansas City, Mo.
Wrestling—Arthur M. Davis, 210 Hillside Avenue, Newark, N. J.

At the same meeting the following candidates for assistant managership of the various sports were elected to the position of assistant manager for next year:

Baseball—J. Kenneth Bradley, Westport, Conn.
Basketball—Royal J. Cooney, 14 New Lawn Avenue, Arlington, N. J.
Crew—Frederick V. P. Bryan, 158 East Eighty-second Street, New York.
Fencing—Graham A. Gardner, 565 West 113th Street, New York.
Football—Albert J. Young Jr., 2064 Ryer Avenue, Bronx.
Golf—George W. Tully, Closter, N. J.
Hockey—Curtis B. Habighorst, 4,947 Chichester Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.
Rifle—Arthur D. Hinckley, 9 Pierson Place, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Swimming—Willard C. Steinkamp, 280 Claremont Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Tennis—Edward C. Garrity, Stoningham, Conn.
Track—Joseph H. Gleason, White Plains, N. Y.
Cross Country—Frank E. Vlias, Overhill Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Wrestling—Theodore Murin, 165 Lockwood Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

VETERAN PITCHER VICTOR.

Joe McGinnity, 52 Years Old, Shuts Out Waterloo, 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 3.—Manager Joe McGinnity, 52 years old, former New York Giant pitcher, shut out Waterloo this afternoon, 2 to 0. It was his fourth victory in eleven days. McGinnity held Waterloo to five hits, one a misjudged fly, and issued no passes.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The weather chart of Sunday night showed an extensive area of high barometer off the South Atlantic Coast, relatively high barometer on the North Pacific Coast and low barometer along the Northern border and over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

Warm weather prevailed during Sunday generally east of the Rocky Mountains, and the temperature remained normal in the Far Western districts.

There have been scattered thunderstorms within the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States north of Virginia, the region of the Great Lakes, the upper Mississippi Valley, the Plains States, the Northern Rocky Mountain region and in Florida.

The outlook is for generally fair weather Monday and Tuesday in the Washington forecast district. The temperature will continue above normal generally east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Quarter-Wire Weather Conditions.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. yesterday:

Station.	Temperature High.	Low.	Rainfall After.	Total.	Weather.
Abilene	90	62	29.72	..	Clear
Albany	74	54	29.94	..	Clear
Atlanta	82	..	29.92	..	Clear
Atlantic City	66	60	30.02	..	Cloudy
Baltimore	80	74	29.98	..	Rain
Bismarck	86	..	29.70	..	Cloudy
Boston	80	60	29.92	..	Clear
Buffalo	72	60	29.92	.06	Cloudy
Charleston	78	..	29.94	..	Clear
Chicago	86	..	29.84	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	88	..	29.94	..	Clear
Cleveland	86	70	29.90	..	Clear
Denver	76	..	29.76	..	Cloudy
Detroit	80	68	29.90	..	Clear
Galveston	84	..	29.90	..	Cloudy
Helena	58	..	29.98	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	80	..	30.00	.20	Rain
Kansas City	84	..	29.78	..	Clear
Los Angeles	68	..	29.98	..	Clear
Milwaukee	80	60	29.84	..	Cloudy
Minneapolis-St. Paul	82	..	29.74	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	86	..	29.92	..	Clear
New York	84	66	30.00	.12	Cloudy
Oklahoma	84	..	29.78	..	Clear
Philadelphia	82	70	30.00	..	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	88	..	29.94	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	68	56	29.94	..	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	66	..	30.00	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	68	..	29.82	..	Clear
San Antonio	92	..	29.90	..	Clear
San Diego	64	..	29.88	..	Cloudy
San Francisco	58	..	29.84	..	Cloudy
Seattle	64	..	30.06	..	Clear
St. Louis	88	..	29.88	.80	Cloudy
Washington	92	..	30.00	..	Rain

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Generally fair and continued warm Monday and Tuesday.

Southern New England, Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; somewhat warmer.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware—Generally fair and continued warm Monday and Tuesday.

New York City Weather Record.

Official Temperature.

3 AM	72	12 M	86	6 PM	68
4 AM	67	1 PM	84	7 PM	67
5 AM	71	2 PM	84	8 PM	68
6 AM	75	3 PM	86	9 PM	67
9:10 AM	81	4 PM	86	10 PM	66
11 AM	83	5 PM	87	11 PM	66

Average temperature yesterday, 74.
Average same date last year, 68.
Average same date for 48 years, 66.

Barometer, 30 at 8 A. M.; 30.01 at 8 P. M.
Humidity, 55 at 8 A. M.; 80 at 8 P. M.
Winds at 8 A. M., northwest; velocity, 3 miles; at 8 P. M., southwest; velocity, 12 miles.
Weather, clear at 8 A. M.; rain at 8 P. M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—North Carolina and South Carolina—Generally fair and continued warm Monday and Tuesday.

Georgia—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; except for local thundershowers in extreme south.

Florida—Local thundershowers Monday and Tuesday.

Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tuesday; continued warm.

Ohio—Generally fair and continued warm Monday and Tuesday.

Illinois—Showers, thunderstorms Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy and cooler.

Indiana—Unsettled Monday and Tuesday, probably local thunderstorms. Continued warm, following Tuesday night.

Lower Michigan—Unsettled Monday and Tuesday, probably local thundershowers. Cooler Tuesday or Tuesday night.

Upper Michigan—Showers Monday, Tuesday, partly cloudy; cooler.

Wisconsin—Showers Monday, cooler west portion by night. Tuesday probably fair, cooler.

Missouri—Local thundershowers Monday. Tuesday fair, cooler.

Minnesota—Showers Monday, cooler west and south. Tuesday fair; cooler southeast.

Iowa—Showers Monday, cooler west and central. Tuesday probably fair, cooler east.

North Dakota — Cloudy, cooler Monday, probably showers east. Tuesday fair.

South Dakota—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; cooler east Monday.

Nebraska—Unsettled, cooler Monday, possibly showers southeast. Tuesday probably fair.

Kansas—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; somewhat cooler by Monday night.

Montana—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Wyoming—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; probably showers; not much change in temperature.

East Texas—Monday and Tuesday partly cloudy, local showers northeast.

West Texas—Monday and Tuesday, partly cloudy.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
2:30—412 St. Nicholas Av.; ... Not given
6:15—1,112 E. 180 St., Halpert Mfg. Co. Slight
6:00—81 Mulberry St.; M. Parentone. Slight
9:15—817 E. 11 St. (auto); Louis Schmidt ... Slight
9:45—344 E. 22 St.; Kate Sumlits ... None
11:10—1,902 7 Av.; Louis Goldstein ... Slight
11:10—1,151 9 Av.; Sheffield Farms Co. ... Not given

P. M.
12:10—2,704 8 Av.; Lewis Eisman ... Not given
12:35—23 Bradhurst Av. ... Not given
1:10—Leonard and Baxter Sts.; New York City ... Slight
1:50—2,058 3 Av.; T. V. Schoester ... Slight
3:10—30 Cornelia St. ... Not given
5:50—25 St. and East River ... Not given
5:55—976 2 Av.; James Soarangi ... Slight
9:50—200 W. 83 St.; Eunice Stadmuller ... Not given
10:15—50 E. 9 St.; A. Stern ... Not given
11:10—Manhattan Bridge, main roadway; U. S. mail truck ... Slight

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

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THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook. A.M.	P.M.	Governors Island. A.M.	P.M.	Hell Gate. A.M.	P.M.
High water	12:38	1:00	1:00	1:40	3:05	3:05
Low water	6:38	7:08	7:11	7:50	9:44	10:15

THE SUN.

	Rises. A.M.	Sets. P.M.
	5:26	8:02

Incoming Steamships Carrying Mail

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Adriatic	Southampton	May 26
Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	May 19
Celtic	Port Limon	May 28
Bourdonnais	Bordeaux	May 23

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Laconia	Liverpool	May 26
President Harding	Bremen	May 24
Oriita	Hamburg	May 25
Drottningholm	Gothenburg	May 24
Porto Rico	San Juan	May 28
Stavangerfjord	Bergen	May 23
United States	Copenhagen	May 24
Mature	Trinidad	May 28
Fort Victoria	Bermuda	June 2
Santa Luisa	Valparaiso	May 16
Columbia	Glasgow	May 26
Mexico	Havana	May 31

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Olympia	Southampton	May 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Hanover	Bremen	May 24
Minnehaha	Hamburg	May 24
President Van Buren	London	May 26
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	May 27
Orinoko	Havana	May 31

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Colombo	Genoa	May 16
Alsia	Marseilles	May 19
Thuringia	Hamburg	May 23
Argentina	Trieste	May 16
Munamar	Nassau	June 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Thorsa	Kingston	June 4
Aleksela	Danzig	May 24
Resolute	Hamburg	May 29

DUE FRIDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Belgenland	Antwerp	May 26
Aquitania	Southampton	June 3

Other Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
T. Knorin	Bergen	May 18
Liguria	Sierra Leone	May 19
G. Relberg	Matanzas	May 26
Capulin	Leith	May 21
Norfolk Range	Dundee	May 10

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Primero	Alicante	Apr. 21
West Camas	Aden	May 1
Splendor	Genoa	May 14
Ignazio Florio	Leghorn	May 8
Clement Smith	Colon	May 24
Eastern King	Avonmouth	May 16
Rathbridge	San Pedro	May 14
Canadian Constructor	Auckland	May 5
Norfolk Range	Leith	May 19
Wells City	Bristol	May 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Argentina	Trieste	May 16
Arcturus	Bombay	May
G. Relberg	Sierra Leone	May 19
Cabo Espartel	Leghorn	May 12
Caroilnian	Victoria, B. C.	Apr. 26
London Mariner	London	May 10

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Commercial Spirit	Seattle	Apr. 21
Eastern Glen	Cape Town	May 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Alberta	Ancona	May 6
Malkoa Maru	Colombo	Apr. 19
Bolton Castle	Penang	Apr. 16
Bankdale	Marseilles	May 3
City of Christiania	Hull	May 26
Eglantine	Havre	May 19

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TOMORROW.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Iroquois, Barahona	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Turks Island and Dominican Republic.
Barranquilla, South'pton	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia.
Marval, Grenada	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar and Guiana.
Couer d'Alene, Cienfuegos	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Turkey. (Roumania specially addressed.)
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Haiti (except Cape Haitien, Port de Paix, Gonaives and St. Marc), Canal Zone, parts of Honduras, Colombia and Ecuador.
Baracoa, Ft. au Prince	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Haiti (except Cape Haitien, Port de Paix, Gonaives and St. Marc), parts of Colombia. Specially addressed only.
Steel Engineer, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay.
South American, Turks Island	3:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.	Turks Island and Dominican Republic.
Missouri, Antwerp,	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Belgium and Luxemburg. (Specially addressed only.)

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Montserrat, Cadiz	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Spain.
Paris, Havre	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.
Pres. Monroe, London	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia. (Specially addressed.)
Pres. Fillmore, Bremen	10:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.	Germany.
Carrillo, Santa Marta	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, Amapala City, Colombia, Ecuador. (Honduras specially addressed.)
Vestris, Buenos Aires	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay. (Specially addressed.)

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mongolia, Hamburg	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia. (Canaries specially addressed.)
Laconia, Hamburg	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia. (Specially addressed.)
Mount Clay, Hamburg	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Germany. (Specially addressed.)
Patria, Naples	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Italy. (Specially addressed.)
Mexico, Vera Cruz	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

HOME BUILDERS LOSE MILLIONS

Four $25,000,000 Yearly Into Coffers of Schemers, Says National Surety Head.

USE LOW-ESTIMATE LURE

Offer to Construct Building for Few Hundred Cash and Balance in Mortgage Notes.

Probably $25,000,000 is lost by American home builders each year through fraudulent building and real estate schemes, according to an estimate made public yesterday by the National Surety Company. President E. A. St. John of the company said that the recent exceptionally high cost of building construction has greatly increased the losses of credulous home-builders by driving them away from reputable contractors to those honest estimates are high and into the arms of schemers who make low estimates.

"One questionable home-building scheme, operating in the New York suburbs, is advertising, deceptively, that the home-seeking customers are protected by a surety bond and that it is financed by one of the largest banks in the country," the statement continued. "It offers to build homes for a few hundred dollars cash deposit and the balance in notes secured by mortgages; and it sells stock at a few dollars a share.

"Another home-building concern, also in New York suburbs, is offering to erect $5,000 homes, although its entire assets are a $500 bank balance and the thirty-day note of its customers.

"Similar questionable home-building schemes are apparently at present being promoted everywhere. An irresponsible California contractor recently defaulted, after running up $15,500 bills for labor and material against his customer while trying to build a $7,500 apartment house.

"An irresponsible Texas contractor received an up $9,000 in labor and material bills against his customer while trying to construct a $5,000 bungalow.

"A home-building scheme promoter absconded from an Oregon town only a few days ago, after having collected $10,000 from trustful home-seekers. A $10,000,000 stock-selling scheme, proposes, in its alluring circular, to start a city of homes fifty miles square in the Middle West, and a similar $18,000,000 stock-selling scheme is inviting home-seekers to buy stock in an island outside the three-mile limit to avoid the Volstead act.

"Home builders should remember that building a home is like making any other form of investment," said President St. John. "The more attractive the home-building scheme, the more cautious and thorough the investigation should be."

WOMEN'S WEAR FABRICS.

Outlook for Fall as It Appears to Those in the Trade.

While there was a disposition some time ago to expect that later prices for coatings and dress fabrics for Fall would be higher, a change in this respect has been noted recently. Some of the selling agents here are of the opinion that the present prices will probably hold all through the Fall buying season, saying that, despite the upward tendency in the wool market, conditions in the ready-to-wear field would not permit of an advance in the wholesale cost of garments larger than the 15 per cent. increase already made.

The immediate cause of the feeling that prices of the fabrics would be no higher is the slow down which began a short time ago in the dress goods market. This is not been as marked as in the case of men's wear, largely due to the popularity of the woolen pile coatings which are in exceptional demand from manufacturers. There would, perhaps, be greater reason to believe that the prices of these coatings might be marked up later owing to the demand. But the desire here is to keep the trade stabilized as much as possible, owing to the uncertainty as to how the higher prices that will inevitably have to be passed on the consumer in the Fall will be taken. The talk in the market is of a possible shortage of the coatings mentioned, but, it is pointed out, this possibility may be eliminated by the Additonal production of mills which have taken up the making of these cloths. As against the slowness of production and finishing being a possible market factor that may make for higher prices, this is not thought likely, as the finishers are making every effort to turn out the goods as fast as possible. One of the largest finishing plants in the country, located in Philadelphia, has recently put on a night shift in order to handle without delay the volume of business it received.

In the case of dress goods, their position from a market standpoint is not as strong as is that of the pile fabrics. This is not only because of larger production, but also because the demand is not concentrated, as in the case of the latter. Worsteds especially have recently shown a tendency to ease off in the higher price cloths, although the demand for the single ply worsted goods is as strong as ever. Wool crepes will, according to all indications, figure largely in the Fall and their prices are likely to be as high as a speciality with a few of the houses, and because of this quotations for them are relatively high. It is thought that more of the mills will produce them for the Spring.

In dress silks there has been comparatively little Fall business placed by the cutting-up trades. Prices are now firmly held, but are not on a replacement basis, according to the manufacturers. There is, however, the feeling in quite a few of the buyers' minds that raw silk may be due for a tumble when the new crop comes into the market some time next month. This would naturally unsettle fabric quotations. Hence the reasoning is that there is no immediate need for making commitments. Lustrous faced silks are favored strongly so far in the development of Fall fabrics.

25 YEARS A RECTOR.

Bay Shore Pastor Celebrates Ordination Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSHORE, L. I., June 3.—The Rev. William R. Watson, rector of St. Peter's P. E. Church, celebrated today the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the Episcopal priesthood and his initiation as a Master Mason. During the week he and Mrs. Watson will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Mr. Watson has been rector of St. Peter's for ten years. He is a Grand Chaplain of the Masonic Fraternity of the State of New York, and tonight he delivered a sermon to nine lodges, who attended his church in a body.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; S. M. Kopple, jobs silks; J. H. Stevens, gloves, umbrellas; Miss B. Bowers, jobs hosiery; 1,170 B'way (Bash & Bash).
ASBURY PARK, N. J.—M. Klinghoffer & Bro.; M. Klinghoffer, short sport jacquettes; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
ASHTABULA, Ohio—Gale & Co.; S. Weiss, knife pleated wool crepe skirts; 1,225 Broadway (Jobbers Market).
ATHENS, Ga.—Michael Bros.; D. B. Michael, blankets, comforts, waists, umbrellas; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Beilah, ladies' ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlin-Johnson-Du Bose Co.; Miss M. McLaughlin, art needlework; 56 W. 45th (W. Van Buren).
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich Bros. & Co.; Miss A. M. Gallagher, coats, suits, dresses, furs; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer); Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; Mrs. M. Nicholas, laces; H. L. Wertz, rugs, carpets; S. J. Kernan, representing; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, women's, children's hosiery; 16 W. 20th.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE — D. Kachadourian, Oriental rugs; Park Avenue.
BALTIMORE—Elgar Shoe Shop; J. A. Efinoff, novelty footwear; Commodore.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Simson Bros. Weldon Co.; L. J. McGlynn, coats, suits, waists, underwear, corsets; 23 E. 26th (Mdse. Reporting Co.); Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pisitz D. G. Co.; L. Pisitz, jobs silk dresses; 115 W. 30th (B. F. Levis).
BIRMINGHAM—Parisian Co.; J. Kinderman, popular-priced silk dresses; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; upstairs; Miss M. A. Cash, misses' high-grade dresses; basement, Miss A. V. Burns, women's costumes; Miss K. Norris, misses' dresses; P. E. McHugh, black, colored silks, black colored dress goods; J. T. Reed, women hosiery, ladies' knit underwear, children's hosiery, children's knit underwear; O. T. Bennett, men's furnishings; C. Smith, men's hosiery, men's underwear; 482 4th Av.
BOSTON—Barnett Mfg. Co.; L. Wasserman, silk, wool crepe knife pleated skirts, novelty sport skirts; 1,225 Broadway (Jobbers Market).
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; basement, B. H. Zousmer, jobs, silk and cloth coats, capes; 225 5th Av., Room 611.
BOSTON—B. Des Bedrosian, oriental rugs; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—C. H. Calusdian, Oriental rugs; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—H. M. Pillsbodian, Oriental rugs; Park Avenue.
BUFFALO—Given's, Inc.; Mrs. R. Ferguson, wash dresses, skirts; Mrs. A. Hendricks, waists; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. E. L. Ward, overblouses in voiles; Miss B. E. Mayo, millinery; S. W. Dunham, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 16 W. 30th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; P. Brett, women's, children's hosiery; 16 W. 30th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; D. Scholl, women's, children's hosiery; 16 W. 30th.
CATSKILL, N. Y.—Miss G. M. Deer, millinery; Continental.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Effron Jobbing Co.; L. Effron, novelty sport silk skirts; 1,225 Broadway (Jobbers Market).
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; N. M. Gillies, fabrics; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sakanovsky, Berensweig & Co.; H. Sakanovsky, silks, cotton goods, threads; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—Joseph's; E. M. Sanders, umbrella materials; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Yashum Bros.; A. L. Yashum, knit goods, girl's dresses, coats; Breslin.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; H. Michaelson, dress goods, silks, linings; S. Le Bosky, coats, suits, dresses, children's dresses; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).
CHICAGO—Philipsborn's; Miss G. C. Ward, silk, cotton waists, middies, dresses; J. Rosenthal, ladies', misses', girls', children's coats; 225 B'way.
CHICAGO—Samuel Phillipson & Co.; E. B. Phillipson, underwear, hosiery, yarn; L. G. Cohen, notions, headwear, men's furnishings; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—The Fair; M. Levistein, jobs millinery basement; 225 4th Av.; Room 811.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. M. Eisfaldner, neckwear, ribbons, laces, embroideries; 448 4th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; Mrs. I. Novy, corsets, women's underwear, sweaters; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).
CHICAGO—Komiss, Greene Co.; A. Levenberg, jobs silk dresses; 1,182 B'way, Room 405.
CHICAGO—The Leschin Co.; E. Hirsch, trimmed hats; Commodore.
CINCINNATI—Hollman & Sons Co.; Miss E. Schumacher, sweaters, muslin underwear; H. H. Rosenwald, silks; M. Garlock, misses', children's wear; 35 W. 32d (Littman & Storch.)
CINCINNATI—Mabley & Carew Co.; E. L. Maywood, mdse. mgr.; Miss K. Beechle, furs, waists; 35 W. 32d; Pennsylvania.
CINCINNATI—Mabley & Carew Co.; Mrs. B. G. Wahle, muslin and silk underwear, pressers, bathing suits; 35 W. 32d.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Pair Store Co.; E. L. Gleaves, millinery; 25 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).
CLEVELAND—The Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, waists, skirts; 16 W. 30th (O. Abel).
CLEVELAND—Stearn Co.; Mr. Hamers, fur coats, wraps for August sales; 36 W. 29th (Frohman-Altman).
CLEVELAND—M. Englander & Son; M. Englander, Fall silk, poiret twill dresses for jobs; 151 W. 32d (Swede & Tettlebaum).
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Halle Bros. Co.; E. G. Meissner, furs; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins); Marlborough.
COLUMBUS—The Fashion; W. L. Payne, wool crepe skirts, immediate delivery; 36 W. 29th (Frohman-Altman).
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. W. B. Bector, ready-to-wear; 19 E. 24th.
DAYTON—Home Store; A. J. Levy, men's furnishings, boys' Summer wear; 1,159 B'way (F. Lilienthal & Co.).
DAYTON, Ohio—S. & M. Margolis; S. Margolis, ready-to-wear; 146 W. 27th; Breslin.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. Dana, cloaks, suits, skirts; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Miss M. Scollin, skirts; 200 5th Av., Room 1110.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; E. Ver Linden, men's cotton shirts; 36 W. 32d.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roshek Bros. Co.; S. H. Roshek, wash dresses; 146 W. 30th.
ERIE, Pa.—Frank, Prescott & Richardson; R. H. Bunting, hosiery, underwear, jewelry; 38 E. 26th (Mdse. Reporting Co.).
ERIE, Pa.—Isaac Baker & Son; J. Baker, clothing materials; Cadillac.
GREENSBURG, Pa.—S. W. Ross, coats, suits, dresses; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartblay).
HAVANA, Cuba—F. Costanzaugias, general index.; Breslin.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. Ash, trimmed, sport hats; 48 W. 25th.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; H. Asheim, coats, suits; 33 W. 35th (Jay & Co.); Continental.
HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.—Miss M. Pender, ready-to-wear, millinery; Continental.
INDIANA, Pa.—S. W. Ross, coats, suits, dresses; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartblay).
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Fisk, notions; Miss M. E. Sadler, coats, suits; L. McGlasson, hosiery, underwear; M. Wolf, wash goods, linens; Miss P. Lutz, neckwear; Mrs. L. Emmerich, art goods; C. W. Efroymson, jewelry, leather goods, gloves; Miss Epstein, muslin and silk underwear; W. G. Taylor, men's furnishings; 38 W. 32d (Littman & Storch.)
INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; Mr. Goldstein, wool crepe skirts, immediate delivery; 36 W. 29th (Frohman-Altman).
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; J. J. Hasley, mdse. mgr.; 38 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Star Millinery Co.; S. H. Strickland, millinery; Alcazar.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; Miss J. C. Vickery, sport wear; 240 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Louis B. Goldberg, high-class women's apparel; Pennsylvania.
LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, mdse. mgr.; H. Holmes, women's ready-to-wear, men's furnishings, shirts; D. M. Shotwell, silks, wash goods, domestics; Mrs. A. Whipp, waists, sweaters, petticoats, muslin, silk underwear; 131 W. 35th (Hart, Flanagan Co.).
LEWISTOWN, Pa.—The Bon Ton; J. Rose, coats, suits, dresses; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartblay).
LEWISTOWN, Pa.—E. E. McKeen & Co.; Miss L. Eisenbise, lines, embroideries, cotton, silk piece goods; Breslin.
LEWISTON, Me. — Abbott Bros. Co.; W. M. Abbott, ladies' garments, furs, muslin underwear; 1,170 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—Barker Bros.; J. C. Lapads, carpets, rugs; Pennsylvania.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; E. Palmer, women's, children's hosiery; P. R. Sharp, silks, dress goods; 16 W. 30th.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Meier, silk, muslin underwear; Miss T. Kahn, negligees, petticoats; 16 W. 30th; Latham.
MAUCH CHUNK, Pa.—S. Weiss, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
MIAMI, Fla.—W. M. Burdine's Sons; D. S. Poleiner, house furnishings, china, toys, gift shop mdse.; 23 E. 26th (Mdse. Reporting Co.).
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion; G. B. Schoen, skirts; 370 7th Av. (Wm. Gross & Co.).
MILWAUKEE—Bitker Cloak & Suit Co.; A. J. Bitker, dresses; Pennsylvania.
MINNEAPOLIS—J. A. Thomas; Miss M. Beffany, coats, suits, furs; Pennsylvania.
MINNEAPOLIS—Young-Quinlan Co.; Miss N. Claire, misses' and children's wear; 225 6th Av. (F. Atkins).
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; E. Younger, women's, children's hosiery; 16 W. 30th.
NEWARK, N. J.—Hahne & Co.; J. Smith, women's, children's hosiery; 16 W. 30th.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; J. L. Bowie, laces, ribbons, trimming; 404 4th Av. (D. G. Alliance).
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Edw. Malley Co.; R. Ryan, linen, 105 Grand (Jay & Co.).
OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; F. H. Alexander, ready-to-wear; C. J. Phelps, silks, dress goods, wash goods; 200 5th Av., Room 1212.
OMAHA—The Vogue, Ready-to-Wear; S. Newman, jobs, cotton and sport silk dresses (Wm. Gross & Co.).
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; C. E. Hutchinson, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 200 5th Av., Room 1212.
PALMERTON, Pa.—The Cut Rate Store; E. M. Gerber, men's, women's and children's furnishing goods, shoes; Marlborough.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; J. Kaplan, jobs better silk, sport dresses; Miss T. Casey, jobs large quantity pleated skirts; M. Wagnick, jobs silk dresses, basement; 1,225 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).
PHILADELPHIA—G. A. Rumpf, hosiery; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', juniors', girls' wear; 1,225 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).
PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Brothers; V. Zauner, candy; E. Bohn, leather goods, trunks; B'way & 32d (N. Y. office).
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Kowitz, bathing suits and black sateen bloomers, silk and twill coats, capes and jaquettes; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; H. W. Peterson, jobs millinery, basement; 128 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
PITTSBURGH — Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. Cohen, jobs silk, wash dresses, coats, capes, basement; 1,872 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—A. Bein, ready-to-wear; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartblay).
POTTSVILLE, Pa.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss B. L. Davies, dress goods, silks; 240 Madison Av.; Herald Square.
RICHMOND, Va.—Empire Millinery Co.; J. N. Walters, millinery; Pennsylvania.
RICHMOND, Va.—Dreyfus & Co.; S. B. Hasle, silk skirts; 370 7th Av. (A. J. Kolliner).
ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; Mrs. B. Noble, pantee dresses, children's khaki knickers, middies; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon.)
ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co. Upstairs—Miss T. Cohen, wash dresses; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
ROCKFORD, Ill.—H. L. Wortham Co., Inc.; H. L. Wortham, ready-to-wear; Miss A. Beadle, ready-to-wear; 56 W. 25th (Wm. Van Buren).
SAN FRANCISCO—B. B. Walley, furs, cloaks, suits; Pennsylvania.
SCRANTON, Pa.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; C. C. W. Smith, trimmed, sport hats; 48 W. 25th.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; G. F. Coombs, hosiery, knit underwear; 87 W. 26th (E. M. Sostman).
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss M. Berg, children's dresses; 87 W. 26th (E. M. Sostman).
ST. PAUL—The Emporium; Miss F. Horne, blouses, sweaters, underwear, petticoats; Pennsylvania.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Jane-Wolf Co.; M. Wolf, coats, suits, dresses; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartblay).
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Roberts'; L. E. Block, sport dresses and silk capes; 1,170 B'way (National Buying Office).
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Philipsborn's & Co.; Miss B. Davis, coats; 16 W. 30th; Pennsylvania.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; M. Shapiro, trimmed sport hats; 48 W. 25th.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Mayhak G. Berberian & Co.; M. G. Berberian, men's clothing, furnishings; Breslin.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Steen-Strasburg Co.; J. Sewsky, representing; 1,182 B'way (Kilroy, Block & Fischer).

BUYERS' WANTS—OFFERINGS TO BUYERS

Short Cuts and Sale

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber now placing stock orders on popular priced, highest grade dresses in georgette, cantons, crepe de chines, sportwear, novelty materials, gingham, ratines, voiles, linens, shantungs and tub silks; submit sample 9-5 daily. 28 West 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—We pay spot cash for lots large or small in canton, crepe de chine, georgette, sport wear and wash materials. Submit samples 9-5 daily or phone Pennsylvania 6330. 28 West 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing stock orders on popular-priced Fall silk and cloth. Call 28 West 35th, 5th floor, after 3 o'clock.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall samples; cloth, silk, other novelty materials. Raymond, 130 West 30th, 201h. Chelsea 9700.

FLAT CREPE Wanted—Heavy quality, all colors. Harry Eidlinger, 20 West 27th.

FUR Collars Wanted—Soft dogs and vicunas, any quantity; spot cash. Monarch Garment Co., 16 West 32d.

FURS Wanted—Placed squirrels, all colors. Cohen-Slater, 22 West 26th. Chelsea 8700.

FURS Wanted—Brown coney children's collars; quantity. Newman, 137 West 27th.

FURS Wanted—Minnesota raccoon collars, quantity. Bruce Bros., 16 West 26th.

FURS Wanted—Moutfion and platinum dog collars. Bernstein, 36 West 31st.

FURS Wanted—Beaverette collars. David Ross, 38 West 32d.

GEORGETTE, Printed, Wanted—Light shades in large and small quantities. Sherman Bros., 16 West 20th.

HOSIERY Wanted—Jobber is open for men's and women's better grade hosiery; will pay cash. Hosiery, 1261 B'way (S. Solomon).

KNITTED Fabrics Wanted—44-inch silk and worsted Jersey; also plain worsteds. Madison Square 1447.

LACES Wanted—Open for 36-36 inch Venise allovers; large quantities; cash. 227 West 17th, 8th floor.

LONSDALE or Pacific Jean Wanted—Spot delivery. Standard Garment Co., 37 West 20th.

MARVELLA Wanted—Black; will pay $5; 2 per cent. off cash. Fitzroy 3166.

MESSALINES Wanted—Light shades. Freydberg, 36 5th Av.

ORMALADE and Velverette Wanted—American 21371, 21384, all colors. Watkins 0429.

PAISLEYS Wanted—At a price. Hub Waist Co., 131 Spring St.

POIRET Wanted—American 01065 or similar. Wm. Fels Co., 192 Madison Av.

POLAIRES, Plaid Backs Wanted—13716-7-8, 11196-5, 18216-9, or similar; plaid backs, solid faced brown; Stevens, Cox-Schreiberes or similar; cash. Pennsylvania 1096.

POLAIRE Wanted—11196 or similar tan; also 1310, 202; cash. Watkins 10248.

POLAIRE Wanted—9211, 183016 or similar; tan and carmel. Chelsea 2079.

POLAIRE Wanted—132016, 11196, shades 5 and 9 only. Stuyvesant 1648.

POPLIN Wanted—For cash, all wool, navy only, similar to P. P. L. or 767 of Whitman's cloth. P. J. Barsah, 27 West 30th. Chelsea 7903.

RIBBONS, Velvet, Wanted—No. 5; pay spot cash. Emil Schwartz, 121 West 32d.

SATEEN Wanted—English warp shadow strip; quantity for cash. National Petticoat, 115 West 30th.

SATEENS Wanted—Striped; similar to lingette. Hiller Bros., 12 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted—Cream, all widths. Phone Madison Square 1109, after 11 o'clock.

SERGES Wanted—Tan, gray; spot cash. S. & P. Dress Co., 127 Allen St.

SILKS Wanted—Canton crepes, satin cantons, charmeuse, taffetas, flat crepes, sport silks, printed crepe de chines; spot cash. Baer's, 34 East 29th. Madison Square 8559.

SILKS Wanted—Roshanara, Susquehanna's better number black; close out, cheap. Pennsylvania 1961.

SILKS Wanted—Looking at novelties for Fall. Bernard Blouse, 35 West 32d.

SKIRTS Wanted—Cash for wool crepes, silks and novelty skirts. 9 West 20th, 5th floor.

SPORT Coats Wanted—Looking at samples, placing orders. Rex, 495 7th Av.

STEWART Wanted—569; brown, black and navy; cash. Longacre 7876.

SUITS Wanted—Popularly priced suits. Call between 10-1. Barnett Goldstein, 127 West 33d.

TAFFETAS and Messalines Wanted—Cheap; black, navy, brown; also better qualities in any colors; spot cash. Stavisky & Greenstone, 237 4th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Open to buy jobs, any quantity. Pennsylvania 6295.

TRICOTINE Wanted—navy. Max Goldstein, Inc., 38 West 32d.

TWEEDS Wanted—Pepper and salt, quantity; spot cash. Abe Millman, 20 West 32d. Pennsylvania 6610.

VELOURS Wanted—Heavyweight, all qualities and shades; Curry's polaire. Watkins 3468.

VELOUR Wanted—Light and medium weight; red only. Brachfeld, 49 West 24th.

VELOUR Wanted—American, 131610, navy only, quantities, at a price. Chelsea 2616.

VELOURS Wanted—American 1316, colors 329 and 378, also 1353. Chelsea 4597.

VELOURS Wanted—Fall shades, for cash. Turoff & Shulman, 34 West 27th.

VELOUR Wanted—1316; for cash. Longacre 6898.

VOILES Wanted—Monte Carlo or similar high shades. Store, 52 West 27th.

VOILE Wanted—White cross bar. Beck, 40 West 20th.

WOOL Crepes Wanted—Tan, gray; will pay, Julliards, $1.75; Hamilton 36-inch, 90c; cash. Watkins 6198.

WOOL Crepes Wanted—Any width; all makes; all colors; cash. Halpert Bros., 142 West 36th St.

WOOL Crepe Wanted—Will pay spot cash for cream in any width. Spring 4976, Extension 57.

WOOL Crepe Wanted—Gray and tan; cash. G. N. C. Skirt Co., 258 5th Av.

WOOLENS Wanted—Americans, 19066, gray and brown. Call Fitzroy 4985.

YALAMA Wanted—All shades. The Famous Co., 205 West 39th.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACT Wanted on knickers or sport coats; nothing under 1,000 considered. Z 2825 Times Annex.

CONTRACT Wanted—Aprons or rompers, any style. Z 2824 Times Annex.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

Men's Wear.

SHIRTS—We have in stock 5,000 dozen to close out at a price; silks, cottons, silk striped, oxfords and pongee collar attached. Hechman & Hutmached, 500 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

APRONS—Ladies', $3.95 dozen; bungalows, $5.75; children's dresses, $4.95; ladies' silk hose, $2.25 dozen; ladies' nainsook gowns, $4.95; boys' knee pants, 49-57½; 15% to 25% reductions during great June sale. Washington Mills, 598 Broadway, New York.

APRONS — Women's gingham bungalow aprons, $4.75 dozen; others, $5.85, $6.25 and $7.65; Polly Prims, $3.37½; gingham band aprons, $2.25; also job of children's dresses to be retailed at $1. Simon Kahn Co., 811 Broadway.

ASTRACHAN—Black cotton plush, crushed seal plush and black and white astrachan; reasonable. Phone Ashland 1971-3.

BATHING Suits—First quality, $3.50 dozen; bathing caps, 75c. dozen; 15% to 25% reductions on all bathing goods during great June sale. Washington Mills, 598 Broadway, New York.

BOLIVIAS 21571, 16140, 18209, 16061, 0583; Clarke and Dana 6760; all colors. Watkins 2179.

BOLIVIAS—Raritan 906, 908 1606, 1685; also American 16025 and 16044. Watkins 4014.

BOLIVIAS—American only; black and brown, 80 West 22d. Gramercy 2196.

BOLIVIA—Velverettes, ormandale 18209, 16140, 0598, 16070, 0526; Stewart's 569, 0519; Goffs 1000, Dobson 4310, raritans 1639, 906, 1605, 1606, 1683; julliards 2540; arabella, brytonia. Madison Square 1783.

BOLIVIA—0540, 0458, 0528, 21371, 16140, 0583, 16061, 16062, 0662, Stewart 569, 0519, raritan 1606, 1639 valour 1316, 139218, 15114, 18209. Lexington 1906.

BOLIVIA American 21384, 15140, 0583, 1853, 0563 Sazonia, better grade, cheap. Madison Square 6154.

BOLIVIAS — 1358, 16061, 15140, velverettes 18318, 18419. Sunin, 19 East 21st. Gramercy 1378.

BOLIVIAS—Gera's Lucette 21371, 18209, 16140, 16061; also cheaper numbers. Watkins 2691.

BRYTONIA, Keramu, Bruiteshwan, Furtex, Breadtail, crushed plush. 18209, 16140, Luxona. Fitzroy 3567.

CAMEL'S Hair—Strocck's Paris 1s Mode, Julliard 2574, Stevens's 1228, Baruch Wolff 1744, Finsilver, 36th & Moss 179. Longacre 6852.

BOLIVIAS, Deering milliking, luxona, blacks, kit fox, navy; cheap. Chelsea 7960.

BOLIVIAS—Raritans 906-908, 1605, all shades. Watkins 8900.

CAPES—Beautiful models of the better kind in crepe Paris, black moire and brocaded crepe; from $13.75 to $22.75; also 25 tan poiret twill capes and 25 silk coats to close out. Princess Dress, 242 West 36th St.

CAPES—Silk coats; lowest prices in the city; latest models, materials, brocades, grosgrains, cantons; immediate delivery. Satay Ross, 119 West 26th. Watkins 9062.

CAPES—Silk coats, suits, dresses; opportunity for high-class house closing out entire stock at sacrifice. 1,165 Broadway, Room 408.

CAPES—For immediate delivery; moires, canton and novelties, $3.75 up. Criterion, 12 West 21st.

CAPES—In chiptilla and twill at your price. Ben Hirschhorn, 242 West 36th.

CAPES, Coats—Silks, brytonias, latest styles, class than cost. Rubin, 52 West 21st.

CAPES—Brytonias, also coats, suits, dresses below price. Duret, 1 West 31st.

CHINCHILLAS—Buckley and Cohen and American; green, copen, brown; at a low price. Watkins 5306.

COATS, Capes, Wraps—Sacrificing entire stock, all desirable materials; take advantage; will pay you to call. Singer & Sons, 46 West 27th.

COATS, Capes—Sweeping clearance of all remaining Spring merchandise; everything to be sold regardless of cost. Cohen & Edelman, Inc., 1,225 Broadway.

COATS—Sacrificing entire stock sport coats, suits and knickers. Newman & Finkelstein, 22 West 32d.

COATS—Closing out at sacrifice, balance of coats. Miner & Finster, 131 West 38th.

COATS—Sealine and coney; special price to buyer. Mavisch, 268 Seventh Ave.

COATS, Capes—Polo plaids, to close out. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d.

COATS, Silk Jacquettes, all lined, $5.75 up. 242 Sixth Av., Room 54.

COTTON GOODS—Gingham, printed voiles, normandy voiles, piques, laces and Schiffle embroideries, to close out. 129 West 27th, 10th floor, rear.

COTTON voiles and batistes, 5,000 yards, leading shades; considerably below market price. Whittemore, 225 5th Av. Madison Square 7782.

COTTON GOODS—Polkadot, butterfields, black, navy and brown; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3324.

COTTON goods, Shantung crepe, ratine, Magee, Laffin Mfg. Co., Inc., 87 Leonard St.

COTTONS, ratines, linens, beachcloth, dotted swisses, to close. Hiawatha, Ashland 7400.

COTTONS—S. P. Schaeffer sea foam linen 196; all colors. Lexington 5720.

COTTON Goods—9-9-10 quarter sheeting. National Textile, 48 West 25th.

CREPE de Chines—Printed, quantity, cheap. 30 West 32d, 5th floor. Pennsylvania 1180.

CREPE DE CHINE—In eight grades; satin cantons, charmeuse, crepe meteors, crepe satins. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av. Madison Square 7300.

DRESSES—Junior, misses', flapper, children's better grade cotton or silk; carefully made and genuine bargains, prevailing greatness week; reasonably priced. Ming Toy, 38 West 32d.

DRESSES—Made form dresses now ready for your immediate requirements in sizes 36 to 46 and 49½ to 52½; $13.75, $18.75, $22.75 groups; Princess Dress House, 242 West 36th St.

DRESSES to close out; imported ginghams, Normandies, Monte Carlo and printed voiles; in pretty, wonderful styles; for special sales. Kellah & Co., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES—Amazing values, styles; pick them off the racks today; normandies, shantungs, novelty cloths, $3.75-$6.75. Satay Ross Dress, 119 West 26th. Watkins 9062.

DRESSES—Large sizes women and misses' cotton, ratines, voiles, $3.75-$14.75; silks, $6.75; immediate delivery. Demand Dress, 31 East 32d (manufacturers).

DRESSES—5,000 canton crepes, georgette, graduation, and cotton; sacrifice June sale; 14-44. Capital Waist Dress, 148 West 36th.

DRESSES—For jobbers, 5,000 voiles and ratines, sizes up to 50, $2.75 up; immediate delivery. Popular Maid Dress Co., 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES—Better grade for immediate delivery; cotton in non-crushable linen and Butterfield's normandy. Jewell Dress, 19 West 29th.

DRESSES—Imported linens, ratines, voiles, shantungs, organdies, new silk dresses. Immediate delivery. Wedgeraith Bros., 148 West 36th.

DRESSES—5,000 imported ginghams, ratines, voiles; Monte Carlo voile; also stouts; in stock, $2.95 up. Criterion, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES—Printed voiles, large assortment, sizes 36 to 46; prices $2.75 to $3.75; immediate delivery. 11 West 17th, 5th floor.

DRESSES—Contractor has 400 dotted voile dresses, at contractor's price; for immediate delivery. 151 West 19th, 12th floor.

DRESSES—Voiles on the racks, sizes 36 to 56, $3.75; large assortment, wonderful value. Reliance Dress Co., 28 West 25th.

DRESSES—350, flat crepes, cantons, Summer novelty silks; must sacrifice; also cottons. Hickson Mfg., 156 West 37th.

DRESSES—Gingham, Ning-ha, Shantungs, $4.75 to $5.75; also small jobs. Pongee Dress House, 36 West 32d.

DRESSES—Contractor will sell small lot silk dresses cheap for cash. Checker Dress Co., 151 West 28th.

DRESSES—Contractor needs cash; have 200 cotton dresses; to reasonable offer refused. Progress, 105 West 26th.

DRESSES—1,000 high-grade snappy models, fast sellers; save money. See Emil Schwartz, 121 West 32d.

DRESSES—Cotton, big assortment linens, voiles, plain-fancy voiles; specially priced. Glockner, 8 West 30th.

DRESSES—Silk, 100; contractor must close out at a price. Seatal & Goetz, 149 West 27th, 3d floor, back.

DRESSES—Georgettes, canton crepes, tricohams; other interesting prices. Star Dress, 130 West 29th.

DRESSES—Ginghams, linens, voiles, linens, French voiles; $2.75 up. Anna Costume Co., 13 East 30th.

DRESSES—Contractor selling out gingham dresses, $1.50. Modal Dress Co., 2 East 30th, 3d floor.

DRESSES—Contractor has 150 cotton dresses to close out at a price. F. & L. Dress Co., 36 East 22d.

DRESSES—5,000 cotton dresses, at a price; pick them off the rack. Charlotte, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES—Closing out, Canton white, graduation and linens. Vassar, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES, Coats and Waists Wanted—Better grades; for cash. Longacre 6816.

DRESSES Capes—Never undersold, 10 snappy stores; latest, best; beautiful imported ginghams, $3; youthful ratines, $3.75; $5.95; silks, cheap voiles, $2.95; normandy voiles, silks, $3.75; $4.75; $5.75; $6.75; $8.75; sport suits, $2.75; silk capes, all lined, $4.75; many other bargains. Emanuel, 242 West 27th.

DRESSES — Better grade cotton dresses, large assortment, big range for delivery; $3 to 46 and 49½ to 52½; $13.75, $18.75, $22.75 groups; Princess Dress House, 242 West 36th St.

DRESSES to

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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

German Mark, Rates on the Rest of Europe and the Gold Imports.

Last week's fresh decline in the German mark, bringing its foreign valuation to a lower figure even than that of the Austrian crown, was wholly in line with expectation. This new relapse to the lowest point on record, two-thirds below the lately recognized official "pegged price," is commonly described as reflecting the break-down of the Berlin Government's "stabilizing plan." Probably it was more than that; for the Reichsbank's recent undertaking to double the foreign price of the depreciated mark and to hold it at the new level, while at the same time increasing the paper currency outstanding by 50 per cent. or more each month, was an attempt to make water run up hill. The longer such an experiment was tried as the Reichsbank tried it, the more violent the inevitable downward reaction was bound to be.

Yet we are learning, through the experiment with Austria, that a wildly inflated paper currency can be "stabilized." We do not yet know how permanent the arresting of the fall in the Austrian crown may be or what will be the future history of the Austrian currency, even if its further depreciation has been stopped. That it will ultimately have to be converted into a different currency of reasonable denominations, even if this preliminary purpose shall turn out to have been achieved, is in the long run wholly probable. But the point of immediate importance is that the successful even if more or less tentative "stabilizing" of the crown at a very low valuation has been effected only through observing four conditions—virtual stopping of the output of paper money, complete reform of the Austrian budget of public expenditure, the raising of a substantial gold loan on both home and foreign markets and the granting of a moratorium on reparations payments.

Under no other conditions can Germany get even temporarily out of the economic quicksand into which her Government has been sinking. But at the moment precisely the opposite policies are being pursued. Printing of paper money continues at an appalling rate. So little effort has been made to balance the budget that the public deficit for the year to date has to be stated in trillions, as against billions only a few months ago. A foreign gold loan is impossible while Germany refuses to met the demands of France with a proposal for reparations payments solidly guaranteed—something which Austria has offered and which the Allies have accepted. The grant of a moratorium on Germany's payments is similarly blockaded. The increasingly rapid fall of the mark is the expression of the world's financial judgment.

In some ways, what may be described as the general weakness in European exchange—the movement in favor of New York of exchange rates on practically all the European markets—is harder to explain than the mark's decline. While the balance of international trade in merchandise has moved sweepingly against the United States, the balance against most of the European nations has grown so much less unfavorable to them that even in the case of France and England the "import excess" is now close to the prewar monthly figure. Yet foreign exchange has been moving so steadily in New York's favor that the gold imports at New York, which lately seemed to have approached the vanishing point, are now again reaching large proportions.

This is so unexpected a turn, it upsets so completely the recent confident predictions of a "turn in the gold movement," and it bears so directly on such questions as the gold in the Federal Reserve and the lately much-mooted resultant stimulus to "credit inflation," that the matter is worth closer examination. It is only six months ago that financial London was discussing what should be done when sterling returned to par. The present rate is 7 or 8 cents below the high point reached even in the December rise. It is only a few weeks ago that high economic authorities were predicting large gold exports as a solution of our burdensome "gold surplus"; but the Federal Reserve has increased its gold reserve $28,000,000 in a month.

The plainest explanation is the recent halt in our lending of capital to Europe. In the first three months of 1922, $242,000,000 of foreign Government loans were subscribed in the United States; in the same months of 1923 only $75,000,000. This is not all; the price of the 1922 foreign loans had fallen in our market while it was rising at London; as a result, we have sold back to Europe a very substantial sum of such investments. But that would appear to mean that the American market has reversed a policy which was logical in at least an economic sense, and which was apparently the only outlet for our piling up of foreign floating obligations and foreign gold.

If any one asks what the meaning of such a reversal is, the question has to be answered much as the contention of the political "isolationists" is answered. The reversal cannot be permanent, for the reason that the logic of events is in the long run a wholly irresistible force in shaping an economic situation. Resumption of loans by the American market to Europe and the outside world is as much an economic certainty now as it was when Wall Street in 1920 described it as impossible.

Nobody is apt to predict successfully the exact date of such a movement. In this case it may occur only as a longer sequel to the settlement in the Ruhr and the agreement on reparations terms with Germany. That may itself be either a remote event or a very near episode on the political calendar.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 2, 1923.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,746,443	113,281,713
Same period a year ago	6,222,699	117,442,885

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	86.67	83.95	92.53	81.25
Same period a year ago	81.80	80.81	81.80	66.91

1923 High	Low	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge.
87	68	400	ADAMS EXPRESS (6)	74½	72½	72½	— 2½
12½	11½	300	Advance Rumely	22½	22	22	— ½
45	41	200	Do pf (2)	45	45	45	— 1
72½	61½	800	Air Reduction (4)	64	64½	64½	+ 1½
17½	14	1,600	Alaska Rubber	15	14	14½	— ½
¾	¼	28,400	Alaska Gold Mines	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	1,600	Alaska Juneau	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
80	69½	1,100	Allied Chem. & Dye (4)	79	78	79	+ 2½
113	109½	300	Do pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
61½	56	8,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. (4)	62½	60½	61½	+ 1½
97½	91½	300	Do pf (7)	98	98	98	+ 1½
26½	18½	4,400	Am Agricultural Chem.	21½	19½	19½	— 2½
50½	39½	1,200	Do pf	42	42	42	— 1
21½	17	100	Am Bank Note (6)	18	18	18	+ 1
49½	37½	3,100	Am Beet Sugar	46½	37½	37½	— ½
40	37	1,600	Am Bosch Magneto	40½	37½	37½	— ½
32½	19½	600	Am Brake S & F & F (6)	19½	18½	19	— ½
106	102½	221,200	Am Can (6)	108½	102½	108½	+ 6½
111	109½	600	Do pf (7)	110½	110	110	+ 1
180	168	1,600	Am Car & Fdy (12)	172½	170	170	— 1½
126½	119½	100	Do pf (7)	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
36½	32	800	Am Chain, Class A	34½	32	32½	+ ½
11	10	2,400	Am Chicle	11	10	10½	+ ½
51	51	1,800	Do pf	51	49	49	— 2
9½	8½	8,200	Am Cotton Oil	9	8½	8½	— ½
18½	14	300	Do pf	16½	17½	16½	+ 2½
65	60	2,200	Am Druggist Synd.	61	61	61	
148½	113½	100	Am Express (8)	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
12½	6½	300	Am Hide & Leather	9	8½	8½	— 1½
64½	60	100	Do pf	64½	64½	64½	— 1½
111½	98	5,200	Am Ice (7)	102	97½	98	— 3½
88	83	200	Do pf (6)	84	83	84½	+ 2½
23½	22	3,800	Am International	23½	22	23½	— 2½
11	11½	200	Am La F Fire Eng (1)	11½	11½	11½	
18	16	1,200	Am Linseed	17½	16	17½	— ½
52	41	300	Do pf	46	44½	46	+ 1½
148½	135½	71,700	Am Locomotive (10)	149½	136½	139½	+ 5½
122	115	300	Do pf (7)	117½	116½	116½	— ½
85½	64½	4,400	Am Metal (8)	67	65½	66½	— 1½
82½	77	300	Am Radiator (4)	81½	80½	81½	+ 2½
100½	97	200	Am Rolling Mills pf(7)	99½	99	99	— ½
74½	64	2,500	Am Safety Razor (2½)	74	64	73½	+ 9½
51½	44	600	Am Ship & Commerce	44½	44	44½	— ½
60½	53	26,800	Am Smelt & Refining	61½	58½	59½	— ½
102½	99½	400	Do pf (7)	99	97½	97½	+ 1½
40½	34½	2,500	Am Steel Foundries (3)	37½	36	36½	— 1½
82	69	1,600	Am Sugar Refining	70½	70	70½	— 2½
106½	103	300	Do pf (7)	105	105	105	— 1½
36½	24½	600	Am Sumatra Tobacco	26	24½	24½	— 1½
102½	81	100	Am Telep & Cable (5)	81	81	81	— ½
126½	121½	4,400	Am Tel & Tel (9)	123½	122½	123½	+ ½
161½	141	2,200	Am Tobacco (12)	146	146	146	— ½
150½	140	5,200	Do Class B (12)	147½	144½	145	— 1½
105½	101	500	Do pf (6)	102½	102½	102½	+ 1
44½	27½	2,900	Am Water Wks Elec.	42½	41	42	— 1
65½	48½	900	Do participat pf (1)	61	58½	58½	— 1½
102½	88½	15,800	Am Woolen (7)	93½	88½	90	— 2½
103	100½	1,900	Do pf rctfs full pd (7)	102½	102	102½	— ½
111½	101	2,200	Do pf (7)	103½	101½	103	— 3
34	16	600	Am Writing Paper pf.	22½	20½	20½	— 1½
16½	10½	600	Am Zinc L & S	13½	11½	12½	— 1½
52½	44½	200	Do pf	44½	44½	44½	— 6½
48½	43½	20,500	Anaconda Copper (3)	46½	44	44½	— 1½
42	32½	400	Ann Arbor pf	36½	36	36	
18½	12	400	Arnold Constable & Co	12½	12	12	— ½
1	½	500	Assets Realization	½	½	½	+ ⅛
80	62½	2,600	Associated DryGoods(4)	76½	72½	73	— 1½
92½	88½	100	Do 2d pf (7)	90	90	90	— 2½
124	104	900	Associated Oil (6)	118½	114½	114½	— 2½
105½	97½	21,200	Atch, Top & S Fe (6)	101½	99½	99½	+ ½
90½	87½	600	Do pf (5)	89	88½	88½	— ½
2½	1½	800	Atlanta, Birm & Atl	2½	2	2½	+ ½
127	110½	3,300	Atlantic Coast Line (7)	116½	114½	114½	+ 1½
5½	3½	500	Atl Fruit	3½	3	3	
2½	1½	900	Do cctfs	1½	1½	1½	
24	14½	35,100	Atl Gulf & West Indies	17½	14½	17½	+ 3
27	12½	900	Do pf	14	12½	12½	+ 1
142	114	600	Atlantic Refining (4)	127	123½	124	— 1
20½	18	100	Atlas Tack	16	16	16	— 1
28½	16½	8,100	Austin Nichols	24½	22½	22½	— 2½
28½	27½	800	Auto Knit Hosiery (8)	28	25½	*25½	— ½
144½	128½	106,100	Baldwin Locomo (7)	136½	126	*129	
54½	40½	29,900	Baltimore & Ohio	50½	47½	48½	— ½
60½	55½	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf (4)	57½	56½	56½	— 1½
90	90	200	Barnet Leather pf (7)	96	96	96	— 1
35	15½	500	Bandall, Class A	20½	20	20½	— ½
22	14	100	Bardsdall Class B	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
206	200	5	Bank of Com (†16)	206	206	206	
¾	½	2,200	Batopilas Mining	¾	½	½	— ⅛
62½	50½	800	Bayuk Bros	55	54½	55	+ ½
64½	51	2,800	Beech-Nut Pack (2.40)	70	65½	66	— 3
70	56½	94,900	Bethlehem Steel (5)	55½	50½	*52½	— 1½
111½	104½	200	Beth Steel 8% pf	104½	104½	104½	— 1½
97½	90½	100	Beth Steel pf, new (7)	90½	90½	90½	— 1½
98	97½	200	Blumenthal pf (7)	98	97½	97½	— ½
7½	4½	1,100	Booth Fisheries	6½	6	6½	+ ½
121½	104½	700	Brooklyn Ed Elec (8)	108½	107½	107½	— 1
16½	11½	5,400	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	13	12½	12½	— ½
13	1½	600	B'klyn R T ctfs of dep.	2	1½	2	+ 1½
128	103½	400	Brooklyn Union Gas (5)	110	110	110	— 1
65½	55½	200	Brown Shoe (1)	57	55½	56½	— 5½
99	94	100	Do pf (7)	95	94½	94½	— 1½
144½	134½	270	Burns Bros (10)	136½	136½	136½	— ½
108½	104½	800	Burns Bros pf (7)	106½	106	106	
42	33	2,600	Burns Bros Class B (3)	36	33	36	+ ½
11½	6½	400	Butte Cop & Zinc (50c)	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
27½	20½	4,100	Butte & Superior (3)	25½	22½	23½	— 2
21½	16	800	Butterick Co	16½	16	16½	+ ½
9½	3½	1,000	CADDO CENT O & R	4½	4	4	— ½
87	79½	600	California Packing (6)	82½	82½	82½	
117½	66½	169,600	California Pet. (7)	117½	111	115½	— ½
30½	21½	5,800	Do new (1½)	29½	27½	28½	+ ½
110½	94½	400	Do pr (7)	109½	107	108	— 1
12½	6	4,900	Callahan Zinc-Lead	7½	6½	6½	— ½
160	140½	12,200	Canadian Pacific (10)	156½	150	*150½	— 1
9½	5½	800	Carson Hill Gold	6½	6	6½	+ ½
86	69½	400	Case Thresh M pf (7)	79	79	79	
40½	35	4,500	Central Leather Co.	39½	38½	37	— 2
79½	63½	1,500	Do pf	69½	66	66	+ 2½
231	196	100	Cent R R of N J (†12)	202	202	202	+ 4
35½	33	400	Century Ribbon Mills	35	33½	34½	— ½
50½	41½	1,900	Cerro de Pasco Cop (1)	44	41½	42	— 3
76	58½	7,800	Chandler Motor (5)	62	59½	60½	— 2½
78½	62	5,300	Chesapeake & Ohio (4)	67½	64½	64½	— ½
104½	100½	400	Do pf (6½)	102½	101½	102	+ 1
3½	2	1,500	Chicago & Alton	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
6½	3½	100	Do pf	4	4	4	
39½	26½	1,900	Chicago & East Ill	32½	31½	32½	+ 1
62½	51	800	Do pf	56½	57	58	+ 2
7	4	1,100	Chicago Great Western	5½	5	5	— ½
17	8½	1,300	Do pf	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
28½	19½	4,800	Chicago, Mil & St P	21½	21	21½	+ ½
45½	32½	4,600	Do pf	38	36	36	— 1
88	76	3,200	Chicago & N W (5)	80½	76	76	— 3
118	113	100	Do pf (7)	115	115	115	
90½	76	100	Chicago Pneu Tool (5)	77	77	77	— 2½
27½	23	11,000	Chicago, R I & Pac	26½	25½	25½	— ½
95	85	600	Do pf (7)	88	87	88	— 1
85	75½	300	Do pf (6)	80½	79½	80½	+ 2½
30½	26½	8,500	Chile Copper (2½)	27½	26½	*26½	— 1
31½	21½	5,500	Chino Copper	22½	21½	22	— 1½
92	75½	600	Cleve, Cin, Chicago & St L (4)	85	85	85	+ 3
70	60	200	Cleveland & Pitts (2½)	69	69	69	— 1
76½	64	200	Cluett, Peabody (5)	65½	65½	65½	
82½	72½	32,200	Coca-Cola (7)	82½	77½	78½	— 2½
35½	25½	50,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35½	31½	33	+ 2
45½	33	100	Colorado Southern (3)	35	35	35	
55	50	100	Do 2d pf (4)	50	50	50	— 2½
37½	33½	28,200	Col Gas & Elec w i	35½	34½	34½	— ½
114	99½	2,300	Colum Gas & El (7.80)	104	102½	103	— ½
2½	1½	4,500	Columbia Graphophone	1½	1½	1½	
12½	6	800	Do pf	8½	6	6	— ½
49½	43½	900	Columbian Carbon (4)	49½	48½	48½	— 1½
20	15	500	Commercial Solvents B	18½	18	18	+ ½
83½	60½	2,100	Comput Tab Record (5)	74½	71½	71½	— 2½
39½	24	900	Consolidated Cigar	28½	26	26	— 2½
60½	52½	15,800	Consolidated Gas (5)	65½	61½	63	— ½
15½	9½	5,300	Consolidated Textile	10½	10	10½	
50½	42½	64,600	Continental Can (3)	48½	46½	47	+ ½
12½	8	1,300	Continental Motors	9½	8½	9	— ½
135½	122½	10,100	Corn Products Ref (6)	132½	128½	129½	— 2½
52½	44½	85,600	Cosden Co (4)	50½	46½	47½	— 2½
108½	100	200	Do pf (7)	102	102	102	+ 1
84½	63½	83,200	Crucible Steel	74½	68½	71	+ ½
94½	87	100	Do pf (7)	89	88	89	+ 1
37½	32½	26,200	Cuban American Sugar	34½	31½	32	— 1½
102½	96½	100	Do pf (7)	97	97	97	+ 1½
20	12½	4,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	15½	13½	13½	— 1½
64½	37½	17,900	Do pf	55½	51½	52½	— 2½
12½	6½	1,400	Cuban Dom Sugar	7½	7½	7½	— ½
55½	46	800	Do pf	49½	49½	49½	+ 1
69	61½	2,000	Cuyamel Fruit	65½	62½	62½	— 1½
38½	20½	4,200	DAVISON CHEM	28½	27½	24½	— 1½
124½	109	400	Delaware & Hud (9)	113	111½	111½	— 2½
130½	118½	800	Delaware, L & W (6)	119½	117	117	— 1
111	101½	1,600	Detroit Ed Co (8) x rts	104	103½	103½	+ 1½
38	33½	100	Do Bears Mines	35½	35½	35½	— ½
44½	30½	7,900	Dome Mines (3)	37½	34½	36½	— 1½
5½	2½	200	Duluth, S S & Atlantic	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
148½	106½	10,800	Du Pont de Nem (6)	128	121½	124	— 4
89½	84½	200	Do deb (6)	85½	85	85	— 1
18	13	100	Durham Hosiery	15	15	15	— 1
115½	89½	1,700	EASTMAN KODK (†7½)	110½	106½	x107	— 1
67½	54	5,000	Elec Storage Bat (†4½)	62½	60½	60½	— ½
30½	13½	100	Elk Horn Coal	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
7½	5½	500	Emerson Brantingham	5½	3½	3½	— ½
94½	67	2,200	Endicott-Johnson (5)	71½	69½	69½	— ½
12½	10½	14,200	Erie	11½	11½	11½	— ½
20½	15	12,200	Do 1st pf	19½	17½	18½	+ 1½
15	10½	2,400	Do 2d pf	13½	11½	13	+ 1½
51	25	100	Exchange Buffet (3)	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
93	73½	15,500	FAMOUS PLAY-L (8)	81	78	79½	+ ½
99½	90	500	Do pf (6)	92½	91	91	— ½
12½	7½	100	Federal Min & Smelt	8	8	8	
60½	55	1,900	Do pf (7)	55½	55	55	— 6½
10½	7½	15,800	Fifth Avenue Bus (†4c)	8½	6½	8½	+ ½
212½	145	200	Fisher Body (10)	150	148	150	— 2
101½	96½	200	Fisher Body Ohio pf (8)	96½	96	96½	+ ½
16½	9½	1,900	Fisk Rubber	12	11½	11½	+ ½
47½	37½	3,500	Florsheim Co (†12)	45½	44½	44½	— 1
22	12½	2,600	Freeport Texas	14½	13½	13½	— 1½
71½	64½	3,200	Foundation Co (6)	71½	68	x69	+ 1½
14½	8½	200	GARDNER MOTOR	10½	10	10	
71½	52	1,800	Gen Am Tank Car (3)	57½	55	56½	— 1½
54	37	8,200	General Asphalt	41½	37½	39	— 2½
83	70	100	Do pf	70	70	70	
89	73	100	General Baking (4)	79	79	79	
94½	81½	1,700	General Cigar (8)	86½	85	85	+ ½
110	104½	100	Do pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	+ 1½
186½	170½	7,100	General Electric (8)	180½	175½	176½	— ½
12	10½	900	Do Special (†90)	11½	10½	10½	— ½
17½	13½	88,900	General Motors (1.20)	15½	14½	14½	— ½
89	83	900	Do pf (6)	84	83	83½	— ½
108	96½	1,300	Do deb (7)	99½	98	99½	+ ½
90	82½	1,000	Do deb (6)	83½	83	83	
51½	41	700	Gimbel Brothers	45	45	45	— ½
102½	96½	100	Do pf (7)	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
12½	8½	400	Glidden Co	9	9	9	
7½	4½	1,900	Goldwyn Pictures	5½	5½	5½	— ½
21½	20½	100	Do new	21½	21½	21½	+ 1
41½	29½	8,900	Goodrich, B F	32	29½	30	— 2½
92½	84	500	Do pf (7)	86½	86	86½	+ ½
62½	50	600	Goodyear Tire & R pf	55	54	54½	— 1
99	90½	300	Do prior pf (7)	90½	90	90	— ½
32	12½	100	Granby Consol	24½	24½	24½	— 1½
83	62½	5,400	Great Northern pf (5)	72½	70	70½	— ½
35	27½	8,300	Do ctfs crs prre (2)	30	29½	29½	— ½
34½	31½	300	Greene-Cananea Cop	34½	34	34	+ ½
14½	7½	1,100	Guantanamo Sugar	8½	8½	8½	
105½	104½	200	Great West Sug pf (7)	105½	104½	105½	+ ½
20	12½	600	Gulf, Mobile & North	14	13½	13½	— 2½
62½	44½	800	Do pf	54	53½	54	+ ½
104½	77½	30,500	Gulf States Steel (4)	85½	80½	81½	— 3
3	⅝	800	HABIRSHAW ELEC C.	1½	1	1	
95½	80½	1,000	Hartman Corp (7)	84½	82	84	+ ½
44	34½	3,000	Hayes Wheel (3)	39	36½	x37½	+ ½
25½	14	500	Hendee Mfg	16	15	15	— ½
79½	60	200	Homestake Mining (6)	63½	63	63½	+ 1½
59½	51½	2,500	Household Products (5)	54	52½	53½	— ½
70	50	17,200	Houston Oil	63	58½	60½	— 4½
32½	22½	3,400	Hudson Motor Car (†2½)	25½	24½	25	— 1
35½	20½	2,200	Hupp Motor Car (1)	22½	21½	22	— 1
6½	1½	500	Hydraulic Steel	2½	2½	2½	— ½
34	12	100	Do pf	13	13	13	— 3
114½	108	1,200	ILLINOIS CENT (7)	110½	109½	109½	+ ½
17½	7½	700	Independence Oil & Gas	12½	12	12	— ½
9	7	800	Indiahoma Refining	8	7½	7½	— ½
8½	5½	800	Indian Refining	6½	6	6½	— ½
135	119	12	Ingersoll Rand (8)	135	135	135	
41½	31½	8,600	Inspiration Copper (5)	34½	31½	33	— 2½
43½	35	4,500	Inland Steel (3½)	39½	37½	39	+ 3
105	103	200	Do pf (7)	105	105	105	— 1½
23½	15	800	Interborough Rap Tran.	16½	15½	16½	— 1½
47	41	1,000	Internat Agricul	44	43	44	— 1½
19½	12½	1,100	Do pf	17½	16	16	— 2
47	34½	1,000	Internat Cement (3)	39½	38½	39	— 1½
38½	30	2,300	Internat Comb Eng (3)	32½	31	32½	— ½
22	19	1,700	Internat & Gt Nor	22½	21	22	+ 1
86½	73½	1,200	Internat Harv, new (5)	84½	81½	83	— 2½
17½	12½	1,200	Internat Mer Mar	16	14	14½	— 1½
47	37	11,700	Do pf (6)	41½	39	39	— 1½
16½	12½	1,000	Internat Nickel	14	13½	13½	+ ½
19	15½	300	Do pf (6)	18	18	18	— ½
58½	35½	1,100	Internat Paper	44½	42½	44½	— ½
71½	60	100	Do stamped (8)	66	66	66	— 2½
72½	65½	600	Internat Shoe (8)	69½	68	69½	+ ½
11½	8½	1,100	Internat Tel & Tel (4)	9½	9½	9½	— ½
15½	12½	4,100	Invincible Oil	13½	13½	13½	— ½
50½	35	500	Iron Products	45	45	45	
65	50		Do certificates	45½	45½	45½	— 1
⅝	⅛	1,600	Island Oil & Trans	½	⅜	⅜	
24	17½	800	JEWEL TEA	20½	19½	19½	— ½
52	46	400	Do pf	49	49	49	— 1
69½	50	4,900	Jones Bros Tea (4)	58½	57½	58½	+ 2
108½	107	400	Jones & Laughlin pf(7)	108½	107½	108½	— ½
24½	19½	1,900	KANSAS CITY SOUTH	20½	19½	19½	— ½
57½	51	100	Do pf (4)	53½	53½	53½	+ 1½
24	14	900	Kansas & Gulf	15	14	14	— ½
45½	38½	1,900	Kayser (Julius) & Co	42	41½	41½	— ½
63½	43½	13,400	Kelly Springfield Tire	48	46½	48	— 8
117½	95	200	Kelsey Wheel (6)	105½	102½	105½	+ 5½
48	34½	20,700	Kennecott Copper (3)	38½	35½	38½	— 1½
11½	8	4,000	Keystone Tire & Rub	9½	9½	9½	— 1½
248½	187	400	Kresge (S S) Co (8)	230	225	225	— 5
54½	39½	4,200	Kinney (G R) Co	54½	50½	50½	— ½
96	93	900	Do pf (7)	96½	95½	96½	+ 3½
118	117½	100	Kress (S H) Co pf (7)	118	118	118	
97	90	800	Laclede Gas (7)	97	94½	x94½	+ 1½
32½	26½	500	Lake Erie & West cfs	30½	29	29	+ 1
31½	24½	1,600	Lee Rubber & Tire (3)	27½	26½	26½	— 2½
71½	60	2,600	Lehigh Valley (8½)	62½	60½	60½	— 2
202½	190½	100	Ligsett & Myers (12)	200½	200½	200½	+ 5½
192½	180½	800	Do Class B (12)	190½	189½	189½	+ 9
118½	111½	300	Do pf (7)	114	114	114	— ½
74½	62½	21,600	Lima Locomotive (4)	67½	62½	64½	— 1½
139½	133½	100	Lima Locomo pf (7)	133½	133½	133½	
21½	14½	2,700	Loew's Incorporated	17½	16½	17	— ½
11½	7½	200	Loft, Incorporated	7½	7½	7½	— ½
52½	47	800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	48½	47½	47½	+ ½
107½	105½	200	Do 1st pf (7)	106	106	106	
117½	150½	500	Lorillard (P.) Co. (12)	162	152	152	— 3
155	85½	1,600	Louisville & Nash (5)	90½	90	90	+ ½
20½	16½	800

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LONDON HELPED BY GERMAN CONFUSION

Stock Market Rising, Partly Because of Inflow of Continental Capital.

THINKS BERLIN WILL YIELD

Growing Belief That Reparations Settlement Must Be Promoted by Business Organizations.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—A point has now been reached, in the judgment of financial London, when the getting together of prominent business interests here and in the allied countries, with a view to examining the whole question of German reparations, may have practical results. It is felt that the Governments have up to the present time failed lamentably to find a solution, and that the moment appears to have now arrived for concerted action by business interests.

Curiously enough, the very unsettlement which arises out of Germany's financial crisis is acting as a tonic to the London stock market. With trade still hampered in its legitimate development and with the prospect that it may grow worse, the Stock Exchange has made up its mind that it will continue to be the recipient of large amounts of foreign funds for investment. Under such circumstances gilt-edged securities still have a strong pull over other stocks. The funding loan at 93¾ last week stood at the highest recorded figure, while the war loan at 101¾ and the Victory bonds at 95 were practically level with the highest yet recorded.

Hopes and Doubts About Germany.

It is hoped in financial circles that the latest demoralization of the German mark will hasten a practicable proposal from Berlin on reparations. The best financial information is that Germany is now showing signs of seeking rather feverishly a way out of the deadlock.

Unfortunately, she is afflicted with a weak Government and with inordinately powerful industrialists, and the struggle between them is now being watched with keen interest. The situation takes a dramatic color from the rapid crumbling of Germany's currency, to which, so far as the City is able to see, there is no assignable limit so long as matters are allowed to drift.

Sellers of Marks at London.

Holland has been the most persistent seller of marks in London during the past week. It is through that channel as a rule that the sales of marks by Germans themselves are effected. The other Continental markets, however, have been offering marks for their own account, finding virtually no demand in this market. The situation actually is that every one is looking on, believing that a final crisis is at hand.

The City's view regarding the reparations problem is that Germany's fate lies entirely in its own hands, that the allies can intervene only when Germany makes a genuine and practicable bid for their aid. The Reichsbank's recent efforts to support German exchange are involved in complete mystery; so are the reasons which brought the Reichsbank to abandon its attempts at stabilization. It is believed that the Reichsbank has at least played honorably in attempting to avert an actual crash. However, business and financial circles here long ago gave up trying to understand German motives or the German position.

Currency notes outstanding at the end of the week were £286,003,997. This compares with £286,440,339 a week and with £277,597,451 in the first week of March, which was the lowest since the armistice. At the beginning of the year outstanding currency notes were £301,336,700, the highest recorded level was reached on November 20, 1920, when the total was £368,231,000.

WHY EXCHANGE IS WEAK.

London's View of Last Week's Reaction in Continental Rates.

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LONDON, June 3.—The demoralization of the mark reacted last week on francs, the rate of French exchange having gone during the week from 69.90 to 71.45 francs per pound, the Belgian from 81.40 to 83, and the Italian from 96¼ to 99¼. There has been some comment on the recent weakness of New York exchange in the face of America's unfavorable trade balance. But as London views it, that import excess is probably temporary and does not weigh heavily enough in the scales—as against the possible results which would follow Germany's financial collapse—to help the Continental exchanges.

It is not believed here, however, that bankers on your side can reasonably view with equanimity the German developments, and the depression of Continental Europe's currencies in your market is probably only an expression of apprehension. I do not find, on inquiry, that Europe has lately been taking back from New York any great amount of securities previously purchased by America.

MORE LONDON GOLD COMES.

Shipments of $11,700,000 to New York Last Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3—Last week's gold imports into England were £949,387, practically all from South Africa. Exports were £2,630,881, of which £2,411,441 went to the United States and £219,360 to India. The marked increase of exports to the United States is partly explained here by the lack of competitive demand on the part of India for gold arriving in the open market.

NO HOPE OF FUTURE OF MARK FELT IN LONDON

Financial Circles Impressed by Mark's Fall Below Austrian and Polish Currencies.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—Judging from the course of German exchange last week, the City inclines to the belief that the final plunge of the mark into something like oblivion cannot be very far distant. That events are marching rapidly to a crisis seems to the City to be evident when a foreign unit of currency, which before the war was worth one shilling sterling is now selling at nearly 1,400 for one penny in English money, and that is the depth of depreciation to which the German mark has sunk.

Much attention was attracted last week by the fact that the German currency is now valued at practically the same as the Austrian kroner, while it is worth considerably less than the Polish marka. With each of the recent declines, the severity in depreciation has become more pronounced. At the beginning of the present year German marks were quoted at London at 33,000 to the pound sterling, Polish marks at 85,000, and Austrian kronen at 320,000. By the end of March the German mark stood at 102,000, the Polish mark at 200,000 and the Austrian crown at 330,000. The current rates are 342,500 for German marks, 250,000 for Polish and 325,000 for Austrian kronen.

The Austrian rate has stood steady throughout this collapse of the mark. It is to all intents stabilized as a result of the action of the principal powers in coming to Austria's rescue. The other two exchanges, German and Polish, for which there has been no regular support nor any real justification for support, are still seeking depths which were probably never sounded even three months ago and which now seem to be unfathomable.

FINANCIAL LONDON AND NEW BRITISH MINISTRY

McKenna in Exchequer Well Received, Despite His Financial Ideas.

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London, June 3—The confidence of financial London in the Baldwin ministry helped last week's markets. The City has not always agreed with McKenna's views on financial and economic questions and McKenna has not always agreed with the government's financial policy. Nevertheless, his prospective appointment as Finance Minister is favorably regarded.

He will have the advantage of going to the Treasury equipped with a very practical knowledge of every-day business and finance which he did not possess when he last occupied the chancellorship. There is probably more real business capacity, although less political astuteness, in the present government than in any other that this country has ever had. But these are qualities which appeal strongly to financial London and to the business world in general.

STOCKS WILDLY EXCITED AT NEW FALL IN MARK

Some Advances of 50,000 to 115,000 Points on Berlin Boerse.

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BERLIN, June 3.—The boom on the Boerse has been greatly accentuated. As the Boerse was closed on the day when the mark first broke heavily, the mark decline of that day and the ensuing day operated simultaneously on the Boerse, and the effect was an almost unprecedented volume of buying orders. The greater part of these orders, in fact, it was found impossible to execute.

Most of the high-priced stocks jumped 50,000 points; many of them made still greater advances. Mannesmann Tubes led the market with a rise of 115,000 points during the day. The largest buying was in metal and mining shares, also in companies producing brown coal and in shipping enterprises. Hamburg-American shares went up 76,000 points to 266,000.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's index number for dividend paying stocks on May 25 worked out 2,892,250, as against 376,685 at the beginning of 1923. The index for the end of last week, which is not yet published, will be much higher.

PROTEST SEIZING PLANES.

French Are Angered by German Action—Claim Treaty Right.

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PARIS, June 3.—The seizing by the Germans of two French commercial airplanes and their pilots will be the subject of a diplomatic controversy which the French Ambassador at Berlin will be instructed to open immediately, it was stated here tonight.

The French, who have the backing of the Treaty of Versailles and are able to point to the British and Dutch, who by a simple declaration enabled their aviators to circulate freely over Germany, are tonight in a fever of indignation over the means which the Germans are taking to get back at them for trying to collect debts.

The Franco-Rumanian company, to which the seized planes belong, is said to be planning a new route over Switzerland and Austria, with a junction at Prague for the north and south.

NEW LOAN ISSUES GO WELL.

Success of Argentine Bonds at London Encourages Market.

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LONDON, June 3.—The Argentine Government's issue of £2,500,000 in 5 per cent. bonds at 86½ under the auspices of the Barings and the Morgans was immediately oversubscribed on Friday. The West Australian Government is about to make an issue of £3,000,000 in 4½ per cents at 95. This also should go well.

The technical position of the investment markets is believed to be quite healthy. There has been sufficent cause and sufficient reaction, in the judgment of financial houses, to give an impetus to the fresh upward movement which is now developing.

BERLIN IS GIVING UP HOPE FOR THE MARK

Last Week's Collapse in the Price Not Even Arrested by Reichsbank.

GERMANS WERE SELLERS

Reichsbank Admits Further Attempt at Stabilizing Would Use Up All Germany's Gold.

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BERLIN, June 3.—The crash in mark exchange at the close of last week is taken in all financial quarters here as sealing the failure and abandonment of the Government's "stabilization" policy. On the other hand, surprise was expressed that after Thursday's violent decline, the Reichsbank did not at least temporarily intervene. Such intervention may come in the next few days; but if so, it is likely to be pursued merely with the purpose of moderating the decline or producing a slight reaction.

As to what caused the week's new break in the mark, no doubt is entertained in financial Berlin. It was exclusively due to selling of marks by Germans for high exchange foreign currencies. This is proved by the fact that recently the Berlin Boerse has invariably opened with higher quotations for the dollar than the New York parity of the preceding day. On Thursday and Friday of last week the Boerse actually closed with a very much higher rate than that which was simultaneously quoted from New York.

"Stabilizing" Policy Attacked.

The Boersen Courier fiercely attacks what it calls the defective policy of the banks and of Reichsbank President Havenstein. It demands his resignation. According to statements made by Havenstein and Schroeder to the commission which is investigating last month's collapse in the mark, the Reichsbank's policy is no longer to exhaust its resources in a vain attempt at stabilizing, but to reserve them in order to intervene when the collapse of the mark becomes critical. Otherwise, it was pointed out at the hearing, the Reichsbank would soon exhaust its gold reserve as a result of repeated borrowings on the security of its gold deposits in foreign banks.

Violent Rise of German Prices.

The fall in the mark has been instantly reflected in the movement of prices, which have gone rapidly upward. The official index of wholesale prices as of May 25 shows the average to be 9,034 times that of 1914, whereas on May 15 it was only 7,105 times the pre-war average. Potash prices have been raised 16 per cent., coal prices 53 per cent. and hematite pig iron has now gone to 1,035,000 marks per metric ton. It was 744,000 three weeks ago.

The German Government has freed from export duties all goods produced in the Ruhr which are sold now for delivery after the removal of the French embargo. The customs gold supplement has been raised to 1,189,900 per cent., as against 991,900 a week ago.

PART REPUDIATION OF GERMAN LOANS SEEN

Offer to Redeem at 160% Premium—Represents Only Fraction of Gold Premium.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 3.—The German Government has decided to repay in paper money, on a basis of 260 per cent. of nominal par value, all parcels of the 5 per cent. war loan which do not exceed 5,000 marks nominal. The reason for this redemption is that the cost of administration of such small separate loan holdings is out of proportion to the value involved.

The terms offered are interesting, because they embody the first formal recognition of the fact that the loans are practically repudiated. Even at the offered premium of 160 per cent., investors who originally loaned the full value of the bonds in marks at or near parity will get back only one seven-thousandth of their investment measured in gold.

The Government's floating debt as of May 20 is stated at 10,761,000,000,000, comparing with 1,822,000,000,000 at the end of 1922. The budget for 1923, as sanctioned by the Reichstag, shows a deficit of 12,400,000,000,000 marks. Owing to the continuing rise of prices, however, the real deficit will be much larger.

BERLIN TO SEND MORE GOLD

Another 53,000,000 Marks Coming to Provide for Belgian Note.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Frankfurter Zeitung reports, apparently with authority, that the Reichsbank is sending another 53,000,000 gold marks to New York to meet the last batch of Belgian Treasury bills of 52,080,000 gold marks, due June 15. The point seems to be that if the bank were not to ship gold it would be obliged to borrow high-currency bills. The Reichsbank now has about 315,000,000 marks on deposit in foreign central banks, of which 203,000,000 are still free from hypothecation.

Last week's Reichsbank return, as of May 23, chiefly interested Berlin because of the smallness in the borrowing on Treasury bills, the increase in such discounts being only 109,000,000,000, as against the increase of 474,000,000,000 in note circulation and 276,000,000,000 in discounts of commercial bills. The reduced borrowing on Treasury bills, however, was only due to the large inflow of taxes during the week.

Recovery in German Rubber Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 3.—The report on the rubber industry in Germany, just published, shows great recovery. Imports of rubber and balata are stated to have reached 83,433 tons, as against 28,400 in 1913. The net exports of rubber goods also show 71,200 tons more than in 1913.

Foreign Trade of Greece.

The revised statement of the foreign trade of Greece in 1922 shows an increase over the previous year in exports of 1,514,000,000 drachmas and an increase of 1,358,000,000 in imports. The excess of imports over exports was therefore 161,000,000 smaller.

EUROPE NOT LOOKING FOR RENEWED "BOOM"

Believes Return of Recent Great Activity Depends on European Conditions.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—There is some considerable difference of opinion here regarding the future of American trade. London knows by experience that when a trade boom is arrested it does not necessarily mean that continuous reaction must follow. Having this in mind, many experienced business men prefer to regard the present setback in American domestic trade as a normal and wholesome reaction to be followed by maintenance of production upon a reduced but still comparatively high level.

Given some kind of early settlement of Europe's most pressing financial problems, the general judgment is that this view will probably prove to be correct. On the other hand, London does not incline to the belief that American trade will actually "boom" again in the near future unless there is a very considerable improvement in the affairs of the outside world.

To London it is evident from the fact that the United States Government, unlike other Governments, participating in the Austrian loan, has refrained from giving its guarantee to this issue, still wishes to remain outside of active participation in European affairs. But in the view of financial London, this is an attitude which must be abandoned in the not distant future. Any change in that direction would be a most important consideration for American trade; which, as this market sees it, may easily languish under a policy of aloofness, but which may as easily expand with a wider participation in world affairs.

RUSSIAN SITUATION AS GERMANY NOW VIEWS IT

The Soviet Concessions and the Experiment With a New Gold Currency.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 2.—Reports to Berlin financial houses from good observers in Russia agree that conditions are growing better, but only because and to the extent that private initiative has been restored. There is much foreign activity. The Soviet decree authorizes local governments to grant concessions to private persons without the sanction of Moscow, and this applies to foreigners, although in that case Moscow's confirmation is required.

The State bank's new gold account, based on "tchervontsi" notes, seems to be functioning well. These notes maintain their full gold exchange value. Recently exporters of paper in Finland accepted a small amount of these tchervontsi notes, this being the first time in many years that any Russian currency has been accepted in foreign markets in payment of exports to Russia.

The State bank has lately reported a steady and considerable increase in its gold reserve, but without giving any information as to the source of the increase. The Moscow newspaper Izvestia states, however, that the bank is getting from the Government two-thirds of the native gold production of Russia, the Government retaining the claim to tchervontsi notes issued against such gold.

The paper-ruble account of the bank is largely a fictitious item, its main operations being the financing of State-owned trusts. In fact, the whole gold value of the paper ruble commercial bills now held would not exceed a thousand dollars. It is now announced from Russia that a new bank for foreign trade will be founded at Petrograd; also a new Volga bank in Kazan, East Russia.

It is now stated also that the Government has decided to denationalize the entire internal water transport system. Meantime, German capitalists have got another large forestry concession along the Moscow-Rybinsk Railroad, granted with the obligation imposed on the concessionaires to restore the railroad. They are said also to have gained an agricultural concession of 40,000 acres in the vicinity of Moscow.

A FRENCH 'IMPORT SURPLUS'

Volume of Foreign Trade Increasing, but Imports Grow More Rapidly.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 3.—Figures of French foreign trade for April show that imports reached 2,560,000,000 francs and exports 2,508,000,000, leaving an import surplus of 52,000,000 francs. Imports and exports both exceed last year, but in April, 1922, there was an export surplus of 219,357,000. It should be noted that the valuation of exports is to be calculated, from this month onward, upon a different basis than was formerly the case. Henceforward their value will as nearly as possible approach the actual prices of commodities, both in export and in import trade.

During the first four months of 1923, imports reached in value 9,534,000,000 francs and exports 9,007,000,000. This would leave an import surplus for the period of 527,000,000 francs, as compared with 206,000,000 in the same months of 1922 and 564,000,000 in 1913. In quantity, the imports of the four months amounted to 16,253,000 tons, which compares with 15,787,000 in the same period of 1922 and with 14,198,000 in 1913. Exports for the four months reached 7,021,000 tons, comparing with 6,440,000 in 1922 and 6,700,000 in 1913.

It will be seen that while the tonnage of exports has increased substantially over the prewar figure, the increase in imports has been even larger.

THE RECOVERY IN STERLING.

London Believes It Means Completion of Arrangement for Debt Payment.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—The upward turn of sterling at the end of the week, with a distinctly firmer tone to the market on Saturday, caused active discussion in the market as to what was the reason for the turn. The conclusion generally reached was that the British Government has now completed its arrangements for making the payment due to the United States Treasury this month.

But financial circles were also inclined to attach much to reports from New York that some of the foreign gold lately received in larger quantities than heretofore by New York has been shipped on direct account of these payments to the Treasury.

It Is Either a Safe Bond—Or It Isn't —There Is No Middle Course

THE Columbia Mortgage Company has always insisted that Columbia Bonds must represent within themselves their own infallible bulwark of safety.

The value of a first mortgage bond depends upon the value of the security for the mortgage, of which the bond is a part. If the value of the mortgaged property and its earnings are sufficient to safeguard and pay off the mortgage, the bond is a sound investment. If the value of the mortgaged property and its earnings are *not* sufficient to guarantee the bond, then the bond is *not* a sound investment.

There is no middle course. Within itself a first mortgage bond is either safe or it isn't. You should not rely on a subsequent endorser for payment. That is not sound finance, as your banker will tell you.

To assure the investor of such a perfect wall of safety as surrounds each issue of Columbia Bonds calls for the judgment of men of long experience in the fields of building, real estate and engineering, and in mortgages, appraisals, law, insurance, business and finance.

Herein lies the strength of the Columbia Mortgage Company, for its organization is composed of specialists who have devoted many years of their lives to the study of the various factors of mortgage banking. This group of experts must analyze and pass upon every element involved in a property before we will invest OUR OWN MONEY and take a mortgage.

We have no hesitancy in saying that our greatest element of strength lies in the group of men who make up the Columbia executive staff, the men who determine the value of properties which form the basis of security for Columbia First Mortgage Bonds.

JUNE AND JULY INVESTORS
Important Notice

For those whose deposited funds have earned interest which is not payable until July first, we have worked out a plan by means of which Columbia 6½% or 6% bonds can be purchased at once, without loss of the interest earned to date.

We are also offering June and July investors an opportunity to acquire Columbia Bonds yielding the current maximum interest (these are at present available in limited quantities) by making small advance payments.

Either of these plans is worth your immediate attention if you expect to have funds available within the next thirty days or so. If you will fill out the coupon in this advertisement and forward it at once, full information will be sent to you by return mail.

We are offering at this time 6½% Bonds on completed buildings in the Park Avenue Section of New York

COLUMBIA MORTGAGE COMPANY
Columbia Mortgage Company Building
4 East 43rd Street, New York City
Telephone, Vanderbilt 0340

OPEN EVENINGS
The offices of the Columbia Mortgage Company are open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings until 9:30

BUY COLUMBIA BONDS — OF FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE

COLUMBIA MORTGAGE COMPANY, 4-30
4 East 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—Please send by return mail complete particulars of
Indicate by Check
☐ Your offer to apply interest now accrued on my deposited funds against the purchase of Columbia Bonds.
☐ Your offer to accept small advance payments on lots June or July purchases.
I expect to have funds available about (date)_____
Name_____
Address_____
City and State_____

$1,000,000

City of Winnipeg, Manitoba
CANADA
5% Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1923 Due June 1, 1943

Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and December 1) payable in gold in Montreal, Winnipeg, Toronto or New York at the option of the holder. Coupon bonds of $1,000 each which may be registered as to principal only.

WINNIPEG, with a population of 199,300 is the most important city of mid-western Canada. Its excellent transportation facilities and geographical position have made Winnipeg the natural distributing centre for the vast surrounding territory. According to latest reports the assessed valuation of the City for purposes of taxation is $241,490,990 and the net bonded debt after deducting the general sinking fund and revenue producing debts amounts to $5,421,661.

These bonds are direct obligations of the entire city payable principal and interest from taxes against all the taxable property therein.

Price 97½ and interest, yielding over 5.20%
(for payment in United States funds)

The National City Company **Wood, Gundy & Co.**
Incorporated

The above statements are derived from sources which we regard as reliable. We do not guarantee but believe them to be correct.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

		Due	Yield
$50,000	Greenb'gh, N.Y., U.F.S.D. No. 2 4½s	Jan. 1, 1934-43	4.10%
300,000	Gloucester County, N. J., 4½s	Dec. 15, 1922-37	4.20
45,000	Perinton, N. Y., U.F.S.D. No. 9 4½s	Dec. 1, 1922-32	4.25
265,000	Perinton, N. Y., U.F.S.D. No. 9 4½s	Dec. 1, 1933-56	4.20
15,000	Larchmont, N. Y., 4.40s	June15, 1933-12	4.20
40,000	Larchmont, N. Y., 4.40s	June15, 1933-47	4.15
300,000	Akron, Ohio, 5s	Oct. 1, 1924-32	4.40
50,000	Canton, Ohio, 6s	Sept. 1, 1930	4.50
90,000	Charlotte, N. C., 4¾s	Feb. 1, 1925-49	4.60
30,000	Charlotte, N. C., 4¾s	Feb. 1, 1953-58	4.50
35,000	Charleston, S. C., 6s	Aug. 1, 1929-31	4.65
100,000	Jacksonville, Fla., 5s	May 1, 1933	4.60
100,000	Jacksonville, Fla., 5s	May 1, 1938	4.60
40,000	Craven County, N. C., 5s	May 1, 1926-33	4.80
100,000	Craven County, N. C., 5s	May 1, 1934-43	4.75

We shall be pleased to send you a circular describing any of the above

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

Our 1923 Booklet on STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Revised to date, is now ready for distribution.

Everyone interested in these stocks should send for a copy, which we will be pleased to furnish without charge.

Private Wires to CHICAGO MONTREAL TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Am. Light & Traction
Central Petroleum
Stocks

MacQuoid & Coady
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad St., N. Y. Broad 7654
UPTOWN BRANCH
Boston Hall, Bway and 86th St.

The Foundation Company

Common Stock

We have prepared a booklet on this Company and the outlook for its Stock, which we shall be pleased to send on request.

Kelley, Drayton & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone Broad 6291
Uptown Office: 59 East 42nd Street

Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co.

Three-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes

Due June 1, 1926

Price 99 & Interest to Yield 6.35%

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway 843 Land Title Bldg.
New York Philadelphia
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Our June Investment List Comprises Offerings

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Municipal Railroad and Corporation Securities

Yielding from 4.95% to 8%.

Write for Circular T-1

MILLER & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Toronto Montreal
Richmond and Baltimore
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$100,000

Vinita, Oklahoma

5½% Water Bonds

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York City.

Due August 11, 1947 optional 1932

Vinita, incorporated as a town in the old Indian territory in 1898, is the county seat of Craig County, one of the best agricultural counties in the state. It serves as a trading and shipping point for this prosperous farming district.

Price to Yield 5%

RICHARDS, PARISH & LAMSON
111 Broadway New York
Cleveland Chicago
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PARSLY BROS. & CO.
BANKERS
MEMBERS PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Investment Securities

1421 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

PRIVATE WIRES TO NEW YORK

FRENCH MARKET IS DISCUSSING HARVEST

Week's Fall in the Franc Due Partly to Unfavorable Crop Weather.

SHORTAGE NOT IMMINENT

Revenue From the Ruhr Now Exceeds Expenditure—Financial Paris Approves Holding Out.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 3.—The Bourse, after having been dull and inactive during the greater part of last week, became firmer toward the close, mostly on the advance of the foreign exchanges, sterling having moved from 69.70 francs a week ago to 71.25 at the close of last week. The only explanation given on the market for this movement of the exchanges is anxiety caused by persistent bad weather, from which some damage to the harvest has been inferred.

The truth of the matter is, however, that the crops which up to last week gave promise of being excellent are not yet in danger, and, if the weather improves soon, the result should not be worse than was at first expected. Continuance of last week's weather would no doubt have serious consequences. In any case, even though weather conditions should be favorable hereafter, the harvest will be later than had been thought probable and it will therefore be necessary to import more grain than had been expected.

Food Imports and French Exchange.

But only a part of this will have to be bought in foreign countries; for the harvests in Algeria and Tunisia, French colonies, are exceedingly good, and the moving of the African grain to market will begin in July. All told, the total value of grain in ports required up to the beginning of the new season does not now seem likely to exceed $20,000,000. This sum does not run beyond the capacity of the market and, since the general balance of French foreign trade certainly shows a surplus—particularly if account is taken of the money spent by foreign tourists—it does not now seem as though there need be any uneasiness about the effect on the franc of foreign purchases of wheat.

Speculators, however, have noticed that the rise in the franc has for some time past met with serious resistance. They have also remarked in preceding years that the rate for the franc reached its lowest figure at the present time of the year. From this they appear to infer that conditions will be the same this year, and that they can sell francs against a fall without risk, counting on the movement in that direction which usually asserts itself at the end of Summer.

The Ruhr Outlook.

It is possible also that the Ruhr situation is still causing some uneasiness abroad. In France, opinion on that matter does not change, the country being clearly behind Poincaré. The judgment was again widely expressed in financial circles last week that Germany's new proposals will be no more acceptable than the first ones. The reason for this feeling is first that there has been no discussion at Berlin as to the raising of the total sum to be offered by Germany; second, that nothing is said of the positive guarantees which are wanted here and which should be represented by applying portions of the State revenue to that purpose, its collection being supervised by Germany's creditors. The mere signature of the industrialists is not looked upon as a practicable solution.

Meantime the occupation of the Ruhr is now costing France nothing, the revenue from the province exceeding expenditure. It is hoped that this productiveness will continue, even if Germany's resistance were to be prolonged. With this belief entertained, the feeling persists that it will be possible to wait until the German Government decides to reach a compromise.

Last week's advances of 400,000,000 francs by the Bank of France to the State and the increase of 354,000,000 in the note circulation reflected merely the effects of the month-end settlements.

CAPITOL BANK OUTING.

Officers and Employes Are Guests of Vice President Durst.

Employes, officers and directors of the Capitol National Bank, which will celebrate its first anniversary today, were guests yesterday of Joseph Durst, Vice President, and Mrs Durst at an outing at the Durst home at Dunwoodie Heights, near Mount Vernon. About 100 were present. In the evening a buffet luncheon was served. The same group will be guests of Max Radt, President of the institution, at a dinner tonight at the Garment Centre Capitol Club.

The Capitol National Bank, which has its main office at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and a branch office at Canal and Orchard Streets, reports growth in deposits from $2,791,222 July 1, last year, to $11,894,997 on June 1 of this year, an average gain of a little less than $1,000,000 a month.

RISING PRICES CHECKED IN ENGLAND'S MARKETS

London Believes Fall in Prices Here Has Reacted on Europe.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—The rising tendency of commodity prices in this market, which had been in evidence since the beginning of the year, evidently received a distinct check last month. Yesterday's Economist index number of average prices on May 31 stands at 4,412, which compares with 4,440 at the end of April and 4,382 at the end of March. The percentage increase of present prices over prewar prices is 72, as against an increase of 75.1 shown at the end of April.

The conclusion generally reached in financial circles is that the decline of commodity prices in the United States is now to some extent finding reflection here. On the other hand, the halt in foreign trade occasioned by the paralysis of the Ruhr and the demoralization of the foreign exchange is held in business circles to account at least partly for the easier tendency of prices.

WEEK'S DECLINE IN PRICES.

"Index Number" 160, Against 163 Week Before and 168 in April.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—Professor Irving Fisher's copyrighted weekly index number of commodity prices, based on 100 as the average for 1913, is 160 for the past week, as compared with 163 last week and the week before, with 164 three weks ago, and with 168 for the week ended April 7.

The highest of the present year to date was the 168 of April 7, the lowest, 156 in the first and second weeks of January. The highest point reached since the war was 247 in May, 1920, the lowest, 138 in January, 1922.

The average for May as a whole was 163.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Demand.

	LONDON. High.	Low.	Last.	PARIS. High.	Low.	Last.
May 28	4.63¾	4.63¼	4.63¼	6.63¼	6.62½	6.63¼
May 29	4.63¼	4.62	4.62	6.60½	6.59	6.60
May 30—Holiday.						
May 31	4.63¼	4.62¼	4.62¼	6.58	6.47	6.47
June 1	4.63	4.62¾	4.63	6.50½	6.45	6.48½
June 2	4.63	4.62¾	4.62¾	6.48½	6.47½	6.47½
Week's range—						
High	4.63	Friday		6.63¼	Monday	
Low	4.62	Tuesday		6.45	Friday	
Year to date—						
High	4.72½	Feb. 21		7.44	Jan. 2	
Low	4.59½	May 9		5.76¼	Jan. 31	

	ITALY. High.	Low.	Last.	SPAIN. High.	Low.	Last.
May 28	4.81	4.79	4.79	15.33	15.21	15.21
May 29	4.78	4.77½	4.77½	15.21	15.20	15.20
May 30—Holiday.						
May 31	4.74	4.70½	4.71	15.21	15.20	15.20
June 1	4.70	4.65	4.69½	15.20	15.19	15.19
June 2	4.68	4.66¾	4.68	15.21	15.20	15.20
Week's range—						
High	4.81	Monday		15.23	Monday	
Low	4.65	Friday		15.19	Friday	
Year to date—						
High	5.24	Jan. 2		15.32	Jan. 26	
Low	4.65	June 1		15.18	May 9	

	HOLLAND. High.	Low.	Last.	GERMANY. High	Low.	Last.
May 28—	39.14	39.10	39.10	.0017	.0016¼	.0016¼
May 29—	39.14	39.10	39.10	.0016¾	.0016¾	.0016¾
May 30—Holiday.						
May 31—	39.20	39.15	39.15	.0014¾	.0014¼	.0014¾
June 1—	39.18	39.15	39.18	.0013¾	.0013¼	.0013¾
June 2—	39.17	39.16	39.17	.0012¾	.0012¾	.0012¾
Week's range—						
High	39.20	Thursday		.0017	Monday	
Low	39.10	Monday		.0013¾	Friday	
Year to date—						
High	39.70	Jan. 4		.0148	Jan. 2	
Low	38.99	May 10		.0012¾	June 1	

Week's range—	High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.		Low.	
Switzerland—						
	18.04	18.02	18.95	Jan. 3	17.95	May 9
Belgium—						
	5.70	5.57½	6.62½	Jan. 2	5.12	Feb. 1
Austria—						
	.0014½	.0014½	.0014¾	Jan. 15	.0014	Jan. 27
Denmark—						
	18.50	18.43	20.61	Jan. 2	18.33	Feb. 2
Sweden—						
	26.66	26.55	27.02	Jan. 3	26.38	Feb. 2
Norway—						
	19.92	19.38	19.04	Jan. 3	15.85	May 24
Greece—						
	5.00	2.10	5.00	June 1	1.08	Mar. 2
Czechoslovakia—						
	2.99½	2.98½	3.00	Jan. 2	2.78	Jan. 22
Jugoslavia—						
	1.35	1.05½	1.35	June 2	.70	Jan. 20
Hungary—						
	.0195	.0190	.04½	Jan. 3	.0165	Apr. 28
Finland—						
	2.78½	2.77½	2.80	Mar. 5	2.48	Jan. 5
Rumania—						
	.53	.50½	.50½	Jan. 3	.38	Jan. 29
Poland—						
	.0018¾	.0018	.0058	Jan. 3	.0018	June 1

	CHINA.					
Hongkong—						
	54.875	58.75	56.50	Mar. 29	52.88	Feb. 3
Peking—						
	77.875	76.125	81.25	Mar. 13	76.00	Jan. 2
Shanghai—						
	74.50	72.88	76.75	Mar. 20	70.75	Jan. 2

	JAPAN.					
Kobe—						
	49.19	48.88	49.19	May 31	48.25	Feb. 3
Yokohama—						
	49.19	48.88	49.19	May 31	48.25	Feb. 3

	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.					
Manila—						
	49.625	49.625	50.75	Mar. 6	49.625	May 18

	INDIA.					
Bombay—						
	31.00	30.96	33.25	Jan. 24	29.88	May 10
Calcutta—						
	31.00	30.96	33.25	Jan. 24	30.88	May 10

	SOUTH AMERICA.					
Buenos Aires—						
	35.40	35.00	37.95	Jan. 2	35.00	May. 29
Rio Janeiro—						
	10.30	10.25	11.80	Jan. 2	10.25	May 24

	RUSSIA. 100 Rubles. Bid.	Asked.	500 Rubles. Bid.	Asked.
May 28	.07	.12	.02¼	.02¾
May 29	.07	.12	.02¼	.02¾
May 30	Holiday			
May 31	.07	.12	.02¼	.02¾
June 1	.07	.12	.02¼	.02¾
June 2	.07	.12	.02¼	.02¾
Week's range—				
High	.12		Monday	.02¾
Low	.07		Monday	.02¾
Year to date—				
*High	.15	Jan. 5	.03¼	Feb. 23
†Low	.05	Jan. 2	.01½	Jan. 2

*Asked. †Bid.

AUSTRIANS TO ASK INDUSTRIAL LOAN

Vienna Banker to Confer With Financiers Here on Fund for Exploitation.

NEW OFFERINGS TODAY

Two Farm Loan Bond Issues of $1,000,000 Each Are Marketed at 103.

American capital for exploitation of the resources of Austria will be sought soon, according to information reaching New York. If negotiations which are to be undertaken this month are successful, it is likely a new loan of large size will be offered in this market. No figures are as yet obtainable as to the amount that will be sought, but it is expected that it will run into the millions. The loan will mark the first private or commercial loan by this country's investors to Austria of any size since the pre-war days.

A group of Austrian industrialists has embarked upon a program for the development of the resources of the Veitsche Magnesite Company and also of several smaller companies. New York bankers have not yet been approached with concrete figures, but following the success of the European countries in obtaining the support of American investors to the new Government reconstruction loan for Austria, informal suggestions have been made with a view to sounding out American financiers. In this connection Sigmund Bosel, President of the Union Bank of Vienna, will leave Vienna tomorrow for New York to confer with New York bankers.

New financing operations in the New York market call for the offering today of $4,450,000 bonds. Dillon, Read & Co., and the Northern Trust Company, of Chicago, are offering $1,000,000 of Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank 5 per cent. farm loan bonds, dated May 1, 1923, and due May 1, 1953, and also $1,000,000 of North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Durham 5 per cent. farm loan bonds, also due in 1953. The bonds in both cases are offered at 103 to net about 4¾ per cent. to the optional date and 5 per cent. thereafter.

A new issue of $1,000,000 of 5 per cent. gold bonds of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, is offered at 97½ to yield more than 5.20 per cent., by the National City Company and Wood, Gundy & Co. The bonds are dated June 1, last, and mature in 1943.

The American Bond and Mortgage Company is offering $700,000 6½ per cent. first mortgage bonds on a fourteen-story building to be erected at 251-259 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Offering is made by P. F. Cusick & Co. of $450,000 City of Omaha street improvement 4¼ per cent. bonds due in 1943 at a price to yield 4.35 per cent.

R. M. Grant & Co. are offering $200,000 City of Albemarle, N. C., 5½ per cent. gold bonds due in 1926 to 1945 at prices to yield 5.35 per cent.

An issue of $100,000 City of Muskogee, Okla., 5 per cent. park bonds is offered by Brandon, Gordon & Waddell at 104 to yield 4.70 per cent. The bonds are due in 1945.

A block of new common stock of the Underwood Typewriter Company is offered on a when, as and if issued basis at $45 a share, through Lehman Brothers, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Hallgarten & Co.

The Underwood Typewriter Company has called a meeting of stockholders for June 12 to vote on a change in par value of the common stock from $100 per share to $25 per share, as recommended recently by the Directors. Authorization will be asked for the issue of an additional amount of $1,000,000 of common stock. With approval by stockholders, the company's capitalization will include $5,700,000 preferred stock and $10,000,000 of outstanding common. The preferred is of $100 par and pays 7 per cent. According to John T. Underwood, President of the company, it is planned to put the new common stock on a $3 annual basis.

In his letter to the bankers, Mr. Underwood said the Underwood company, since its organization in 1910, had more than doubled its gross sales and had in no one year failed to earn a substantial profit. Sales for the first four months of 1923, he said, were 20 per cent. above the corresponding period of last year and earnings on the preferred and common stocks in the same period amounted to approximately $970,000 after all charges, depreciation and taxes.

Exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation

$1,000,000
Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank
5% Farm Loan Bonds
Dated May 1, 1923 Due May 1, 1953
Interest payable May 1 and November 1
Redeemable as a whole or in part by lot on May 1, 1933, or any interest date thereafter at par and interest.

$1,000,000
The North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Durham
5% Farm Loan Bonds
Dated March 1, 1923 Due March 1, 1953
Interest payable March 1 and September 1
Redeemable as a whole or in part by lot on March 1, 1933, or any interest date thereafter at par and interest.

Principal and interest payable at the Bank of issue or at the Fiscal Agencies in New York City.
Coupon and fully registered bonds interchangeable. Denominations $1,000 and $10,000

The Act of Congress known as the Farm Loan Act, under which the above bonds are issued, provides that Joint Stock Land Bank bonds "shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and as such they and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation" and that they shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and may be accepted as security for all public deposits. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered February 28, 1921, fully sustains the constitutionality of this Act and the tax exemption features of these Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds.

Price 103 and accrued interest

To net about 4¾% to optional date and 5% thereafter to redemption.

Further information is contained in circulars which may be had upon request.

Dillon, Read & Co. **The Northern Trust Company** Chicago

The information contained in this advertisement has been obtained from sources which we consider reliable. While not guaranteed, it is accepted by us as accurate.

Fill out and mail this coupon today!
New York Title & Mortgage Company
135 Broadway, New York
Send me your booklet T-61
Name
Address

We Absolutely Guarantee Your Investment

WE have capital funds of more than $8,000,000 to guarantee to investors in our 5½% Guaranteed First Mortgages and Certificates that their interest and principal will be paid.

Security and a good return: these are the qualities which make *our* mortgages the ideal investment. From $100 up.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
Capital Funds over $7,700,000
135 Broadway, New York 205 Montague Street, Brooklyn
Bridge Plaza No., Long Island City
White Plains 375 Fulton Street, Jamaica Staten Island

SECURE AS THE BEDROCK OF NEW YORK

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$500,000
Guilford County, N.C.
5% Board of Education Bonds
Dated May 1, 1923 Denomination $1000
Maturing 1924 to 1953, inclusive
Principal and semi-annual interest [May 1st and November 1st] payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(School Taxing District)

Assessed valuation	$55,987,701
Total debt, including this issue	570,500
Population [1920 Census]	40,930

(Note that total debt is less than ⅓ of assessed valuation)

The District against which taxes are levied for the payment of these Bonds embraces all of Guilford County except Greensboro City and High Point Township.

Legality subject to approval of Messrs. Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt, Attorneys, New York.

PRICES:
1924-1929 Maturities, to yield 4.80%
1930-1939 Maturities, to yield 4.75%
1940-1953 Maturities, to yield 4.70%

A.C. ALLYN AND COMPANY
Incorporated
One Wall Street NEW YORK Tel. Whitehall 3438
Chicago Milwaukee Minneapolis Boston

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$450,000
City of Omaha, Nebraska
Street Improvement 4¼% Bonds
Due May 1, 1943
Price to yield 4.35%

P. F. CUSICK & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
74 Broadway, New York
Telephone Bowling Green 3060
Scranton Office: 219 North Washington Avenue

SPECIAL OFFERING
Exempt from Federal Income Taxes.
City of Corpus Christi Texas. State Aid
Seawall and Breakwater Construction 5% Bonds
Payable from City taxes in Corpus Christi and State taxes collected in seven Counties having

COMBINED

Est. True Valuation	$129,000,000
Assessed Valuation	53,863,934
Total Outstanding Ind'ness	3,629,000
Sinking Fund (for this issue)	109,875
Number of Acres	4,707,299
Population	70,000

Maturities: Apr. 10, 1924 to 1946, incl.
Legality approved by Messrs. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Messrs. Caldwell & Raymond, of New York.

Price to Yield 5.25%

Reeves County, Texas
Road District, No. 1
5½% Coupon Bonds
Dated Apr. 10, 1921. Due Apr. 10, 1961. Optional 1941.
District contains the City of Pecos (County Seat)

Est. Actual Valuation	$5,000,000
Assessed Valuation	3,231,345
Number of Acres	640,000

Price to Yield 5.40%
Special Concession to Dealers
J. L. ARLITT & CO.
66 Wall St., New York
Tel. Han. 3958-9
Main Office, Austin, Texas.

COMISION MONETARIA
Vera Cruz Branch
P. O. Box 290 Cable Address "Comitaria"
A Government Banking Institution of Mexico

Foreign Collections promptly effected through unexcelled facilities for custom house service.

Banking transactions of all kinds conservatively handled at favorable rates.

References: The Equitable Trust Company of New York

Investment Bankers

are offered security issues of Electric Power and Light Companies having unbroken records of substantial earnings over long periods of time.

Correspondence Invited.

Electric Bond and Share Company
(Paid-up Capital and Surplus, $42,000,000)
71 Broadway New York

We own and offer
$600,000
State of North Dakota
5½% Real Estate Series Coupon Gold Bonds
Due January 1, 1948
Principal and semi-annual interest payable in Gold at Empire Trust Co., New York City.

These bonds are direct general obligations of the State for which the full faith, credit and taxing power is pledged and are additionally secured by equivalent amount of first mortgages on improved farms, assigned in trust to State Treasurer and his successor in office as collateral security for state bonds issued against them.

North Dakota has a maximum funded debt of less than 1½% of assessed valuation and a net debt, after deducting assets consisting of secured first mortgages, of less than ¼ of one per cent.

These bonds Exempt from all Federal Income taxes are legal investments for Savings Banks & Trust Funds in New York, Connecticut, and other states.

Legal opinion of Charles B. Wood, Esquire, Chicago.

Price to yield 4.60%

Bonds are ready for immediate delivery.

Clark Williams & Co. 160 Broadway New York City
C. W. Whitis & Co. 85 Cedar St. New York City

W. A. Harriman & Co.
INCORPORATED
39 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Chicago
Buffalo Pittsburgh Syracuse

BLAIR & CO.
Incorporated
24 Broad St., New York
Chicago Boston Philadelphia
Cleveland Buffalo San Francisco St. Louis

BONDS
For Investment
McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
135 Broadway Phone Rector 9860

STANDARD OIL
Our Weekly Summary Sent upon Request
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL NOTICES. FINANCIAL NOTICES.

June 1, 1923.

TO MINORITY HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 6% Ten Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of
NATIONAL CONDUIT & CABLE COMPANY, Inc.

You are hereby invited to join with the Stockholders' Protective Committee to work out a reorganization, to save a reasonable value for your bonds and if possible some equity for the stock.

This Stockholders' Committee made an offer in January, 1923, to the Bondholders' Committee which would have given securities and cash of a face value of $1,105 per bond, being principal and interest in full to January 1, 1923. These securities while having a face value of $1,105, would in the opinion of the Stockholders' Committee have had a present cash value of something over $900.

You are now asked to sell your bonds for $700 per bond.

The last printed report shows net quick assets of over $2,000,000 on January 1st, 1923.

The plant, according to this report, has a book value of over $4,000,000. In order to realize only $700 per bond this plant would have to be sold at about $1,000,000, which would appear to be an extremely low price.

On the basis of this statement if the plant sold for from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, the bonds would pay from $800 to about $950 per 1,000.

We ask the minority Bondholders to join with us in taking steps to see that a reasonable bid is made for the plant if it is put on sale so that their interests will be protected and if possible some equity obtained for the Stockholders.

The plan under consideration by the Stockholders' Protective Committee provides:

(a) Acquisition at foreclosure sale of the plant by a new company to be capitalized substantially as follows:

$2,000,000	7% First Mortgage Bonds
2,000,000	7% Preferred Stock
200,000 shares	Common Stock

(b) An exchange by the present minority bondholders of their present bonds with coupons attached for new 7% first mortgage bonds of equal amount, and an underwriting of any bonds not taken by the minority bondholders.

(c) An issue of 7% preferred stock to provide working capital and an underwriting of the issue.

(d) An issue of new common stock share for share to the present common stockholders on the payment of $2 per share, cash subscription, and an underwriting of any common stock not taken by the present stockholders.

This business is normally a profitable business. From its organization until 1917 it grew from an original investment of $3,000 to a cash sale price of $3,500,000.

Even under the adverse conditions of the 1920 business depression the default on the bonds was merely technical. At the time of receivership the company reported over $500,000 cash and only nominal liabilities.

We invite a committee or individual bondholders to confer with the Chairman of our Committee.

CHARLES E. MESTON, Chairman of Stockholders' Protective Committee,
27 West 44th Street, New York City.
Telephone Murray Hill 5300.

RICHARDS & AFFELD, Counsel,
141 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND SEES REAL HALT IN TRADE

Production Has Decreased, Along With Falling Off in New Orders.

RESERVE BANK'S VIEW

Believes Manufacturers Are Following Cautious Policy to Avoid Accumulation of Unsold Stocks.

Business men, reports the Boston Reserve Bank in its monthly bulletin, "have been somewhat surprised at the sudden falling off of the volume of new business in several industries during recent weeks. New orders are scarce in certain lines. This condition is not a seasonal one in the strict sense of the term, although it may have been aggravated by the late Spring. Not all industries have experienced it, inasmuch as a number still report that their new business is exceptionally good. Nevertheless, adverse reports have come from so many industrial districts in the north eastern section of the country, including the larger part of New England, that this condition cannot be thought of as one which affects only a few isolated industries.

"New England production statistics for April, while showing a large volume of output, give concrete evidence of the recent change in conditions, and although May production results are not definitely known, there is little doubt that they will be lower than those of April in many lines.

"Another significant factor in the present situation is the condition of retail trade. Complaints have been heard for several weeks from merchants in practically all sections of New England that trade has not been what it should be. This condition has frequently been attributed to the weather, which was undoubtedly in large measure responsible for it. Some consumers, however, have postponed certain seasonal purchases so definitely that they will not be made during the current selling season, and to that extent there has been an almost permanent loss to trade.

"The current setback has shown that manufacturers are determined to curtail their production schedules practically as fast as the falling off in new business warrants. They are determined not to build up stocks, if that is possible, and at the same time retain their organizations.

"Many competent observers cannot foresee more than a temporary setback to business, while stocks of merchandise are comparatively low, credit abundant and cheap, and labor well employed at high wages, with consequently a large purchasing power. It should be remembered, on the other hand, that consumption is always subject to the influence of commodity prices, and under ordinary conditions, it is believed that the productive capacity of this country in many industries is somewhat in excess of the normal consumptive capacity plus the export trade.

"From present appearance, manufacturers intend to cut their cloth to meet their orders, rather than to maintain production and build up stocks with the possibility of later having to reduce production, with resulting increased unemployment."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. have issued a comprehensive analysis of F. W. Woolworth common stock.

A. M. Sakowski, Ph. D., recently associate editor of the Kimber publications and previously with the Equitable Trust Company, has become associated with Paine, Webber & Co. as statistician.

Robert F. Farley announces that John B. Smith has become associated with him, and that business will be continued under the title of Farley & Godvin, Inc., representing out-of-town newspapers in the financial district.

Rolling, Kalbfleisch & Co. have prepared a special list of municipal and joint stock land bank bonds.

Clinton Gilbert, 2 Wall Street, has just prepared a comparative tabulation of all New York City bank, trust, title and surety companies.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
WHEAT—						
May 28	1.16¼	1.15	1.14⅝	1.13	1.13¼	1.11⅝
May 29	1.15¼	1.12¼	1.14½	1.12½	1.13¼	1.11⅝
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	1.13⅝	1.11½	1.14⅝	1.13¼	1.13⅝	1.12
June 1	.....	.....	1.13⅞	1.09⅝	1.13¼	1.09¼
June 2	.....	.....	1.16½	1.06¼	1.16¼	1.06¼
Week's range	1.16¼	1.11½	1.14⅝	1.06¼	1.13⅝	1.06¼
	May		July		Dec.	
CORN—	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 28	.77	.75½	.77¼	.75¼	.74	
May 29	.77¼	.76⅝	.77⅝	.76⅝	.75⅞	.75
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	.82½	.77⅝	.79	.77½	.77	.75⅝
June 1	.....	.....	.78⅝	.77⅝	.76⅝	.75⅝
June 2	.....	.....	.79⅝	.77½	.75⅝	.74⅝
Week's range	.82½	.75½	.79⅝	.75⅝	.77	.74
					Dec.	
					High.	Low.
June 1					.67⅝	.65⅝
June 2					.66⅝	.64⅝
Week's range					.67⅝	.64⅝
	May		July		Sept.	
OATS—	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 28	.40⅝	.40½	.41	.40	.39¼	.38¼
May 29	.41¼	.40⅝	.41⅝	.40½	.39	.38¼
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	.42¼	.40	.41¼	.40⅝	.39⅝	.38⅞
June 1	.....	.....	.41⅛	.40⅛	.39	.38¼
June 2	.....	.....	.40⅝	.39⅝	.38½	.38
Week's range	.42¼	.40	.41¼	.39⅝	.39½	.38¼
					Dec.	
					High.	Low.
June 1					.39¼	.39¼
June 2					.39⅝	.39⅝
Week's range					.39⅝	.39⅝
	May		July		Sept.	
RYE—	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 28	.76⅝	.69⅝	.73¼	.72	.74½	.74¼
May 29	.70	.68⅝	.73⅝	.72	.75	.73⅝
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	.70¼	.69¼	.72⅝	.72	.74½	.73⅝
June 1	.....	.....	.72⅝	.69¼	.74	.70⅝
June 2	.....	.....	.69⅝	.68½	.71	.70
Week's range	.70⅝	.69¼	.73½	.68½	.75½	.70

PROVISIONS.

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
LARD—						
May 28	11.37	11.20	11.05	11.00	11.27	11.17
May 29	11.05	10.97	11.27	11.20	10.97	10.90
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	11.07	11.02	11.16	11.10	11.37	11.35
June 1	.....	.....	11.20	11.10	11.45	11.32
June 2	.....	.....	11.27	11.20	11.50	11.42
Week's range	11.37	10.97	11.27	11.00	11.50	10.90
					Sept.	
RIBS—					High.	Low.
May 28					9.35	9.27
May 29					9.00	8.92
May 31					.....	.....
May 30	Holiday.					
June 1					9.30	9.27
June 2					.....	.....
Week's range					9.30	8.92

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	July High.	July Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
May 28	27.43	27.13	24.98	24.68
May 29	27.46	27.23	24.95	24.68
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31	27.41	27.07	24.80	24.58
June 1	27.04	25.93	24.37	23.25
June 2	25.95	25.89	23.37	23.15
Week's range	27.43	25.89	24.98	23.15
	Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 28	24.48	24.22	24.20	23.98
May 29	24.48	24.20	24.18	23.85
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31	24.30	24.05	24.00	23.75
June 1	24.05	22.95	23.73	22.62
June 2	22.94	22.33	22.63	22.10
Week's range	24.48	22.33	24.20	22.10

SPOT COTTON.

	New Liverpool	New Orleans	New York
May 28	15.63d	28.25c	28.75c
May 29	15.71d	28.50c	28.90c
May 30	Holiday.		
May 31	15.92d	28.56c	28.90c
June 1	15.36d	28.10c	27.35c
June 2	.....	27.30c	27.40c
Week's range			
High	15.92d	28.56c	28.90c
Low	15.71d	27.30c	27.40c
Total sales			
	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	Mar. 7
High	16.76d	31.25c	31.40c
	May 11	May 11	May 11
Low	14.02d	24.75c	25.30c

COMMODITY PRICES.

Cash Staples Continue Lower—Grains and Cotton Show Greatest Weakness.

Cash prices again showed a tendency to move off from preceding levels in last week's markets, ten of the subjoined list of eighteen showing declines, five were unchanged, and three improved over finals of a week ago. Grains and cotton were conspicuous for the weakness shown, new lows for the year being recorded in wheat and flour, while oats showed depreciation. Publication of the Government crop report sent cotton off 125 points on the week to 27.40 cents; sugar, lard, family beef, lead, copper and tin being the others to recede. Improvement was reported in corn, coffee and butter, while firmness prevailed in sugar, pork, iron, steel and printcloths.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before, and a year ago:

	June 2 1923.	May 26 1923.	June 3 1922.
FOODSTUFFS:			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.45	$1.42	$1.20½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.80½	.82½	.73½
Oats, No. 2 white	.54	.55	.40½
Flour, Minn. pat.	6.75	6.90	8.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.11⅞	.11⅞	.11
Sugar, granulated	.09⅝	.09⅝	.056
Butter, creamery, extra	.42	.39½	.39
Eggs, fresh gathered, firsts, per dozen	.25½@.26½	.28	.23
Lard, tierces, W.	11.70	11.80	12.00
Pork, mess	27.00	27.00	29.50
Beef, family	19.00	20.00	17.00
METALS:			
Iron, No. 2X, Philadelphia	33.50	33.50	28.50
Steel billets, Pittsburgh	45.00	45.00	35.00
Lead	7.40	7.50	5.75
Copper	14.75	15.12½	13.75
Tin	41.62½	42.20	32.00
TEXTILES:			
Cotton mid. upland	27.40	28.65	21.15
Printcloths	.07¼	.07¼	.06⅝

Range of prices for year to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$1.54	Feb. 15	$1.43	June 2
Corn	1.02½	Apr. 14	.88	Jan. 3
Oats	.57¼	Feb. 15	.52	Jan. 2
Flour	7.60	Jan. 2	6.75	June 2
Coffee	.13⅝	Feb. 15	.11⅝	Jan. 2
Sugar	.10¼	Apr. 25	.08	Jan. 27
Butter	.54	Jan. 11	.38⅝	May 26
Eggs	.48	Jan. 2	.24½	Mar. 23
Lard	13.15	Mar. 16	11.15	May 11
Pork	28.50	Jan. 2	27.00	May 16
Beef	21.00	Apr. 12	17.50	Jan. 26
Iron	35.75	Apr. 7	29.00	Jan. 2
Steel	45.00	Mar. 19	36.50	Jan. 2
Lead	8.75	Mar. 5	7.37½	Jan. 2
Copper	17.25	Mar. 19	14.02½	Jan. 12
Tin	51.50	Mar. 13	38.75	Jan. 17
Cotton	31.30	Mar. 17	25.30	May 11
Printcloths	.08¼	Mar. 3	.07¼	May 16

Range of prices for 1922:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$1.61½	Apr. 22	$1.12	Sep. 14
Corn	.84½	Dec. 18	.81⅝	Jan. 3
Oats	.46⅝	Oct. 17	.44	Aug. 7
Flour	9.50	Feb. 27	6.60	Aug. 26
Coffee	.11¼	Aug. 22	.06¼	Jan. 24
Sugar	.07¼	Nov. 27	.04⅝	Jan. 27
Butter	.55	Dec. 19	.34½	May 26
Eggs	.43	Jan. 2	.24½	Mar. 23
Lard	13.15	Mar. 16	11.15	May 11
Pork	28.50	Jan. 2	27.00	May 16
Beef	21.00	Apr. 12	17.50	Jan. 26
Iron	35.75	Apr. 7	29.00	Jan. 2
Steel	45.00	Mar. 19	36.50	Jan. 2
Lead	8.75	Mar. 5	7.37½	Jan. 2
Copper	17.25	Mar. 19	14.02½	Jan. 12
Tin	51.50	Mar. 13	38.75	Jan. 17
Cotton	31.30	Mar. 17	25.30	May 11
Printcloths	.08¼	Mar. 3	.07¼	May 16

Highest and lowest prices for the principal commodities in the war period, Jan. 1, 1914, to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$3.50½	May 15, '17	.90½	June 30, '14
Corn	2.45	July 31, '17	.63⅝	Oct. 14, '21
Oats	1.00	May 12, '20	.41½	Apr. 18, '14
Flour	17.40	May 12, '17	4.15	June 25, '14
Coffee	.25½	June 22, '19	.05⅝	Mar. 12, '21
Sugar	.22½	July 12, '20	.03⅝	Apr. 8, '14
Lard	36.50	June 16, '19	7.90	July 12, '15
Pork	50.00	June 29, '19	15.50	Sep. 1, '15
Beef	42.60	Apr. 16, '19	14.00	July 9, '15
Iron	65.00	July 18, '17	14.37½	Mar. 26, '15
Steel	100.00	May 15, '17	19.00	June 24, '14
Copper	24.50	Dec. 12, '16	11.75	Mar. 31, '21
Tin	112.00	May 7, '20	26.25	Aug. 2, '21
Cotton	.43⅝	July 23, '20	.07	Dec. 11, '14
Printcloths	.16⅝	Apr. 21, '20	.02⅝	Jan. 3, '15

WEEK'S MONEY MARKET.

Call Money.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
Last week	5½	May 31	4½	May 28
Same week, 1922	5½	June 1	4	May 29
Year to date	6	Feb. 13	3½	Jan. 3
Same date, last year	6	Jan. 16	3	Jan. 9

Time Money.

Last week	5	May 28	5	May 28
Same week, last year	4½	May 29	4	May 31
Year to date	5½	Apr. 2	4½	Jan. 17
Same date last year	5½	Jan. 3	4	May 15

Commercial Paper.

Last week	5½	May 28	5	May 28
Same week, 1922	4⅝	May 29	4½	May 29
Year to date	5½	Apr. 2	4⅝	Jan. 17
Same date last year	5¼	Jan. 3	4	May 15

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.	Liberty and Bonds.	Others wise Secured and Unsecured.
Boston	4½	4½	4½
New York	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	4½	4½	4½

LONDON MONEY AND SECURITIES.

	Discount Rate.	Gold.	Cons.	Brit. 4½s.
May 26	2½@2	80s	56½	98⅝
May 29	2½@2	80s 02d	56⅝	98¼
May 30	2½@2	80s 01d	59	98½
May 31	2 @1½	80s 02d	59⅛	98¼
June 1	2 @1½	80s 01d	59⅛	98¼
June 2	2 @1½	80s 01d	59⅛	98¼

PARIS MONEY AND SECURITIES.

	Francs. Rentes.	Francs. on London.	Ex. on N. Y.
May 26	57f 85c	69f 76c	15f 08c
May 29	57f 80c	70f 06c	15f 13½c
May 30	57f 83c	70f 09c	15f 16c
May 31	57f 75c	70f 22c	15f 21½c
June 1	57f 80c	71f 25c	15f 36½c
June 2	57f 85c	71f 25c	15f 36½c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange week ended June 2, 1923:

STOCKS (SHARES).

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Monday	1,045,900	1,194,710	Holiday
Tuesday	685,011	Holiday	463,950
Wednesday	Holiday	1,378,640	560,280
Thursday	666,100	1,353,010	536,985
Friday	974,931	1,672,385	639,537
Saturday	402,500	822,915	335,550
Total wk.	3,746,442	6,222,609	2,505,202
Yr. to date	113,281,712	117,442,385	76,437,148

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

Monday	$11,188,850	$12,457,450	Holiday
Tuesday	9,751,700	Holiday	11,289,600
Wednesday	Holiday	15,109,350	13,069,800
Thursday	7,295,250	19,551,250	25,422,000
Friday	8,785,100	12,902,450	12,098,000
Saturday	4,505,400	7,374,600	5,292,700
Total wk.	$43,221,300	$67,294,500	$62,174,600
Year to date	$1,340,272,210	$2,035,068,525	$1,272,795,480

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	June 2, '23.	June 3, '22.	Changes.
Corpns'	$23,324,300	$31,067,000	—$7,742,700
U. S. Ctfs.	11,920,400	26,668,000	—14,747,700
Foreign	7,466,000	9,105,500	—2,029,500
State	.....	22,000	— 22,000
City	11,000	42,000	— 31,000
Total all	$43,221,800	$67,294,500	—$24,072,900

CANADIAN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Prem. U. S. Dollar in Money.	Disc. Can. in New York per	
		$1,000	$1,000
May 28	$23.12		$23.12
May 29	23.75		23.75
May 30	Holiday		
May 31	25.00		25.00
June 1	24.04		24.04
June 2	23.12		23.12
Week's range			
High	$25.00	Thursday	$25.00	Thursday
Low	23.12	Monday	23.12	Monday
Year to date				
High	$27.37	Mar. 16	$25.37	Mar. 16
Low	4.37½	Jan. 9	4.37½	Jan. 8

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 2, 1923.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$43,221,300	$1,340,272,210	Average price 40 bonds	78.02	77.72	79.43	76.63
Same period a year ago	67,294,500	2,035,068,525	Same period a year ago	80.18	80.04	80.58	80.04

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS

(Figures after decimal represent 32ds of 1 per cent.)

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
101.30	100.11	614½	Lib 3½s, 1932-47	100.30	100.17	100.17	— .13
101.25	100.10	893½	Lib 3½s,1932-47,reg	100.25	100.10	100.10	— .9
98.20	97.5	2	Lib 1st cv4¼,1932-47	98.12	98.11	98.12	
98.22	98.12	4	Lib 2d 4s, 1927-42	98.10	98.10	98.10	— .10
98.6	98.22	839½	Lib 1st cv4¼s,'32-47	98.21	98.6	98.8	— .9
98.26	98.20	2	Lib 1st conv 4¼s, 1932-47, reg	98.6	97.28	98.6	— .13
99.2	98.24	3517½	Lib 2d cv 4¼s,'27-42	99.18	98.4	98.10	— .3
98.28	98.21	35½	Lib 2d conv 4¼s, 1927-42, reg	98.11	98.5	98.11	
99.6	97.25	2206½	Lib 3d 4¼s, 1928	98.31	98.16	98.25+	.1
99.4	97.17	44½	Lib 3d 4¼s, '28, reg	98.26	98.9	98.24	— .5
99.6	96.27	4318½	Lib 4th 4¼s,'33-38	98.24	98.8	98.13	— .4
99.00	96.28	48	Lib 4th 4¼s, 1933-38, reg	98.16	98.1	98.10	— .6
101.1	98.1	758½	Treas 4¼s, '47-52	99.29	99.14	99.21	— .3
100.00	98.20	4	Treas 4¼s, reg	99.24	99.24	99.24	
106½	103½	1	U. S. 4s, C, 1925	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼

Total sales $11,020,300

FOREIGN ISSUES

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
102¼	100	155	ARGEN 7s, temp ctfs '27	102¼	102	102¼	— ¼
83	77½	28	Argentine 5s, 1945	80⅝	78½	78⅝	— 1⅝
53⅝	44⅝	50	CHIN GOVT RYS 5s, '51	46½	45	45	— 1½
109½	107½	6	City of Bergen 8s, 1945	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
113¼	109⅞	12	City of Berne 8s, 1945	110	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
83	69	78	City of Bordeaux 8s	84	82	83½	+ ⅝
116	107⅞	12	City of Christiania 8s '45	110	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
93⅝	86¼	33	City of Copen 5½s, 1944	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
82⅝	65	190	City of Grt Praguelite,'52	83⅝	81⅝	82¼	+ ¼
83	69	86	City of Lyons 6s, 1934	82	80½	81⅝	+ ⅝
83	69	115	City of Marseilles 6s, '34	81⅝	80¼	81⅝	+ ⅝
91⅛	85	17	City of Montevideo 7s, '52	91	90	90	— 1
99¼	93	1	City of Porto Alegre6s,'61	97	97	97	+ ½
97	90	26	City of Rio de Jan 8s, '46	94½	93⅝	94	— ½
97	90¼	26	City of Rio de Jan 8s, '47	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ¼
99⅝	95½	14	City Sao Paulo 8s,'52,rects	99½	99⅝	99½	+ ⅛
85	78½	47	City of Soissons 6s, 1936	82½	81½	82¼	+ ¼
114	110	6	City of Zurich 8s, 1945	110½	110	110	— ¼
96	75	822	Czechoslovak Rep 8s, 1951	96	95¼	95⅝	+ ¼
109½	107	12	DANISH M s f 8s A,'46	108	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
109¼	107	6	Danish Mun s f 8s, B,'46	108¼	107⅝	107⅝	+ ½
90	75	115	Dept of Seine 7s, 1942	89	88	89	+ ¼
91	84	12	Dom Rep 5½s, '42, ctfs	87½	87	87½	
101	99¼	31	Dom of Canada 5s, 1926	100¼	100	100	
102¼	100	81	Dom of Canada 5½s, 1929	101¼	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
101	99½	39	Dom of Canada 5s, 1931	100⅝	100	100¼	— ⅛
99⅝	97½	84	Dom of Can 5s, '52, ctfs	99	98⅝	99	
97½	92¼	147	Dutch East Indies 6s, '47	97¼	96⅝	97	
96½	92½	370	Dutch East Indies 6s,'62	96⅝	95⅞	96¼	+ ⅛
92½	87½	300	Dutch E I 4½s,'53,tr rcts	92⅞	92	92¼	+ ⅛
93	83¼	65	FRAMERICAN I D 7½s, 1942, temp ctfs	92⅞	91⅝	92	
101	98¼	375¼	French Govt 8s, 1945	100¼	99⅞	100¼	+ ⅛
96⅝	85	264	French Govt 7½s, 1941	96	95½	95⅝	+ ¼
92	87	53	HOL'D-A'm s f 6s, '47 int rects	89¼	88¼	89¼	+ ¼
93⅝	92⅝	37	KING OF BELG 6s, 1925	97	96⅝	97	+ ¼
103½	98	176¼	King of Belg 7½s, 1945	103¼	101⅝	102⅝	+ 1
102⅝	92	48	King of Belg 8s, 1941	102	100¼	101⅝	+ 1⅛
110	107⅝	70	King of Denmark 4s, '45	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
99	96	121	King of Denmark 6s, '42	99⅝	97⅞	98½	+ ¼
97	92¼	69	King of Italy 6½s, 1925	97	96¼	96½	
101⅝	97¼	172	King of Neth 6s, 1972	100⅝	99⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
112¼	109	54	King of Norway 5s, 1940	111	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅛
100	97	47	King of Nor 6s, '52, ctfs	98⅝	98	98¼	— ¼
77¼	65¼	1,067	King of Serb, Croats and Slovenes 6s,'62	71	68¼	71¼	+ 6⅛
106	103½	67	King of Sweden 5s,'39,cfs	106⅝	105¼	106⅝	+ ⅛
93½	92	189½	ORIENT DEV deb 6s, 1953, ctfs	93	92½	92⅝	— ¼
42	32½	8	MEX IRRIG 4½s, 1943	41¼	40	40	— ¼
78	63¼	226	PARIS-L-M R R 6s, '58	76½	76	76¼	— ¼
94	89⅝	146	REP BOLIV 8s, '47, cfs	91¼	91	91½	+ ½
97	94	63	Rep of Chile 7s, 1942	96⅝	95⅝	96	— ¼
102⅝	101	40	Duquesne Light 8s, 1949	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	— ⅛
104¼	102½	46	Rep of Chile 8s, 1941	103½	103	103⅝	+ ⅛
104	102½	15	Rep of Chile 8s, 1946	104	103½	104	
93	90	43	Rep of Col 6½s, '27	92	91½	92	
98	93	19	Rep of Cuba 5s, 1944	98	97½	98	+ ⅛
88	81½	1	Rep of Cuba 4½s, 1949	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
93¼	87	10	Rep of Cuba 5s, 1949	91	90¼	91	
99⅝	96¼	124	Rep of Cuba 5½s,'53,ctfs	99⅝	99¼	99½	
96	93⅝	29	Rep of Haiti 6s, A, '53	94	94	94⅝	
107	103	29	Rep of Uruguay 8s, 1946	104⅞	103½	104⅝	+ ¼
100	93	140	Rio Grande do Sul 8s, '46	98½	95½	98	+ 2
102⅝	100	32	STATE QU'LAND 6s, '47	101¼	100⅝	101¼	+ ¼
109½	105½	8	State of Queensl'd 7s, '41	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
100¼	95½	41	State of Sao Paulo 8s,'36	100	99⅝	100	+ ¼
119¼	115	31	Swiss Confed s f 8s, 1940	119⅝	119¼	119¼	— ¼
116	113½	120¼	U K OF GT BRITAIN & I cv 5½s, 1929	114¼	113⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
104½	102⅝	110	U K of Gt B & I 5½s,'37	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
101⅝	94½	12	U S of Brazil 7½s, '52	101¼	100⅝	101½	+ ⅝
104	96⅝	24	U S of Brazil 7½s,1952	101	101	101	
99	91⅝	206¼	U S of Brazil 8s, 1941	96¼	95⅝	96	— ⅛
87	80	80¼	U S of B C Ry 21 7s, '52	82⅝	82¼	82¼	
98¼	89	21	U S of Mexico 5s, '45	87⅝	87⅝	87	— ⅛
58¼	49	15	U S of Mex 5s,'45 (large)	57¼	57	57	— ⅛
41⅝	33	61	U S of Mexico 4s, 1954	39	37½	37½	— ⅝
93	81¼	3	Un S S Copen 6s, 1937	90	89¼	90	

Total sales $7,466,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

100⅝	96⅝	1	4s, 1959	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
107⅝	104½	2	4½s, Nov, 1957	104½	104⅝	104⅝	+ ¼
101	99¼	1	4½s, 1960	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
107¼	104⅞	7	4½s, 1963	105½	105¼	105½	+ ¼

Total sales $11,000

CORPORATION ISSUES

99½	95½	1	AJAX RUB 8s, cfs, '36	96½	96½	96½	
96	92½	1	Alabama Gt South 5s,'43	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— 1⅛
8	5	1	Alaska G M cv 6s, A, '23	5	5	5	
104⅝	97¼	135	Am Ag Chem 7½s, 1941	99⅝	98⅝	99	+ 2
100⅛	96	6	Am Ag Chem 5s, 1928	96½	96¼	96½	+ ¼
97⅝	95	20	Am Chain s f 6s, 1933	96½	95	95¼	+ ¼
89½	59	3	Am Cotton Oil 5s, 1931	66½	63½	63½	— 2½
90½	86	10	Am Repub deb 6s, 1937	90½	90	90½	— ⅛
92⅝	86⅝	167	Am Smelt & Ref 5s, 1947	90½	89⅞	90⅝	+ ⅛
102	99⅝	213	Am Sm & Ref 6s, '47, cfs	102	101	101	— ¼
104	100¼	156	Am Sug R 6s,tem cfs,'37	102¼	101⅝	102¼	+ ¼
92⅝	91	82	Am T & T col 4s, 1929	92¼	91⅝	92¼	+ ⅛
90	86	3	Am T & T gold 4s, 1929	87⅝	87⅝	87½	+ ⅛
103¼	100	1	Am T & T cv 4½s, 1933	100	100	100	— ⅛
99⅝	93	95½	Am T & T col 5s, 1946	98	97¼	97⅝	— ¼
117¼	113⅝	23	Am T & T cv 6s, 1925	114½	114¼	114¼	— ⅛

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NO CANCELLATIONS IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Activities That Call for No Fresh Buying Movement Reassure Pittsburgh.

WEATHER HELPFUL FACTOR

Cool April and May Keep Production Up to the Peak Customary Only in March.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 3.—A better feeling underneath the surface has come to the steel market this week. There is no material change in general conditions affecting steel, hence no positive developments of importance, but there is a negative development which makes a decided impression on observers, and that is, that with the very conservative feeling that has prevailed in business circles generally for several weeks past, there are no cancellations of orders in steel, and no requests for postponement of deliveries that amount to anything.

The condition as to absence of cancellations and postponements is what was to be expected, but the trade is reassured by the practical experience. This means that the steel making industry will be allowed to run freely on its momentum, acquired by the large volume of orders and contracts on books. Such momentum can carry the industry a long time, without the starting of fresh buying movement, for even in a relatively quiet steel market the mills book quite a volume of business.

Operations of the steel mills are at substantially the same rate as for a month or more past. The next change in the rate of steel production will probably be a decrease due to hot weather. The cool weather took mill operations out of their usual course in April and May of this year, as there was increased production, when normally March is the high month for production.

Railroads Good Customers.

Consumption of steel now is as heavy as at any time recently, and perhaps heavier, with possibly the exception of the oil industry supply and that also needed in the automobile trade. The building industry is undoubtedly consuming more steel than at any previous time since the present building boom started. There are heavier operations at the car and locomotive shops, which have been well filled with orders for a year past, but have been gradually working up to more efficient operations. The railroads are laying rails at a rapid pace, using rails bought last September. These purchases run up to July 1, and of late the railroads have been placing good-sized orders for delivery in the second half of the year.

As to the condition in the oil fields, there is simply a decrease in operations, and by no means a cessation of activity. The principal point is that there is little wildcatting, with the usual offsetting results. Demand for storage tanks has fallen off, and the pipe mills are called upon for less oil country goods, but the demand for deliveries of merchant pipe are rather hard pressed. There is a forced decrease in the production on account of difficulty in operating finishing departments. Few if any pipe mills are working up as much crude steel now as they expected.

Delivery premiums in steel products disappeared completely in the past week when it became possible to buy hoops and galvanized sheets for moderately early delivery at the regular basis prices. Premiums had previously disappeared on shapes, plates, bars and black sheets. The disappearance of delivery premiums does not represent any deficiency in steel requirements, and is merely the natural results of the heavy deliveries the mills have been able to make on old orders. At this time in 1922 there was much duplication of orders through distributors and manufacturing consumers not receiving good deliveries on their old purchases. Some of the mills had not delivered all the steel they had promised for February.

Regular prices for finished steel products are held very firmly for late delivery, and purchases can be made at these prices for as early deliveries as steel mills are normally expected to be able to make. Shipment in a week cannot be expected, and would be altogether abnormal. Any one who requires delivery in two or three weeks should buy from a jobber. A further easing off in the tone of the Connellsville coke market has been noted this week, and pig iron prices in the Pittsburgh-valley market have sagged off further in the past week. The market is showing a better undertone, as with the recent declines prices are nearer an equalization, while with the passage of time consumers are nearer the point at which they will have to make additional purchases.

RESERVE BANK'S VIEW OF STEEL TRADES POSITION

Orders for Future Delivery as Against Production on Old Orders.

"General hesitation among buyers," the Cleveland Reserve Bank writes of the steel trade in its monthly review, "in making further commitments of material for future delivery and use, which recently has developed in various lines of commercial enterprise, has now become more marked in iron and steel. While current consumption continues at the highest peak with no signs of diminution actually to be seen, buyers are disposed, temporarily at least, to stand on the tonnage they now have on order with producers, except where strictly new business against which material has not been covered is forcing them to enter the market.

"Long deferred deliveries by the mills are an important factor contributing to the holding back of new tonnage while the general business psychology remains in its present state. Where prospective undertakings have been set aside, this has been largely due to the fact that material could not be had before an extended date, and the factor of cost has not been the moving cause.

"The exception to this is in the case of the increased postponement of new building projects, and here the advance in steel has been a relatively minor influence. Fundamentally, iron and steel conditions can be regarded only as exceedingly sound and favorable, though it is clear that some of the edge is off the market, and as a result of the present conservatism in buying premiums for early shipment are more difficult to obtain.

"It is the remarkable absorptive power of the present situation that marks its strength, and is keeping production swinging along at the greatest rate, by a considerable margin, in the history of the country. Actually, efforts are still being made to drive output a few points higher, and some additional capacity is being put into commission, although such extensions necessarily are restricted at this stage by labor shortages and other operating considerations.

"The pressure for material upon mills and furnaces against previously acquired obligations is as sharp as ever, and for this reason producers find no cause for immediate concern in the recent recession of new business. On the contrary, many of them are welcoming an opportunity to put themselves in a more flexible position. The present month gives promise of maintaining, if not increasing slightly, the record-breaking production performance of the plants in April."

TRADE IN THE WEST IS HOLDING ITS OWN

Large Volume of Business Under Way in Spite of Let-Up in Buying.

GAINS IN MANY DIRECTIONS

Grain Traders Alone Anxious About Conditions That Feature Their Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Business men and financiers who were pessimistic recently owing to a moderate let-up in business are taking a more hopeful view of the situation. A large volume of business is under way in all lines. While new buying of steel is not so large as recently, consumption is heavy and mills are operating up to capacity and catching up with old orders, deliveries being larger and values steadier.

Coal is moving in fair volume with values irregular. Building operations have decreased from the peak, but are heavy. A strike in the building trades has been averted by an advance of 20 per cent. in the wages of members of nine unions to $1.25 per hour.

Dry goods sales by jobbers in May were 15 per cent. over last year's, and retailers increased their sales 10 per cent., warmer weather being a big factor. Mail order sales for May increased 44¼ per cent., and for five months gained 46 per cent. over last year. Slowing down among shoe manufacturers is reported, although buying of medium priced shoes continues large and exceeds last year's.

A healthy situation exists in all lines, with a more even distribution of labor and less disposition to bid against each other for help. Money is plentiful at 5½ per cent. on time, with the demand mainly from seasonable interests. The failure of the largest cash house in the security trade is however having a bad effect on the investment market, as the firm had 9,000 customers and losses are felt by many investors.

Corn a Centre of Interest.

The usual after-planting marketing of corn has enlarged receipts at primary markets within a week, but it is not expected to reach large proportions and is forecast to be of short duration. This is the view of grain traders based on light country stocks, the recent decline in prices and to the absorption of the offerings by interior feeders, which prevents much corn from getting to primary markets; feeders pay higher prices proportionately.

Primary receipts last week, 11,330,000 bushels, increased 23.7 per cent. over the previous weeks, 44 per cent. over last year and were 33 per cent. above the five-year average. Wheat receipts increased 1,038,000 bushels and corn 1,435,000, but the latter was 5,810,000 bushels less than last year, while wheat decreased 1,435,000 bushels. Western railways have a small surplus of box cars and have commenced their usual storage operations in the Southwest preparatory to handling the new wheat crop, which should commence to move in volume in about thirty days.

Railroads are doing the heaviest business known for this season, with gains of 4 to 23 per cent. over last year. The Illinois Central leads and the Northwestern is close up, showing a gain for the month of practically 22 per cent. and handling 178,000 cars, or nearly 24,000 cars more than last year. The loss in the grain movement is offset by increases in other commodities. Western roads have the best supply of cars, and are handling their business with less delay than at any time in six months.

Grain markets are feeling the effects of too much regulation, too small a demand from foreigners and the limited volume of speculative trading. Practically all the big speculators have about withdrawn from the market. The trade had it that Livermore, who had made an effort to advance wheat prices based on unfavorable crop reports, sold numerous millions of bushels of long wheat on Friday, while Howell, a local speculator and heavily short, with others, covered immense lines.

Effect of the War on Futures.

Howell said he did not propose to trade in a market where the government required a showdown on his part, referring to a call for a statement of open trades of 1,000,000 bushels or more from all speculators. From all appearances, the big traders whose operations are largely responsible for a considerable percentage of the daily fluctuations, and who at times are the mainstay to market values, will not be as much of a factor in the market from now on.

So that it will require an increase of around 300 traders, as a commission man puts it, to take the place of some of the big ones who have dropped out. What effect this change in market operations is to have on the future course of values is a most important problem.

With hedging sales, which will start shortly and increase in the after-harvest movement of wheat, traders say it will be necessary to have an increased buying power to absorb the offerings and sustain values. Prices are at the lowest in more than five months.

Corn has recently been over-bought, and has changed to an over-sold condition, the readjustment of which has been an important factor in affording support on the decline. That corn values should decline in the face of the smallest receipts at this time in years, good cash premiums and decreasing stocks, coupled with reports of extensive replanting operations and the most irregular starts for the crop in recent years is one of the peculiar features. The corn market has a way of declining when conditions are bullish, and reversing itself when they are bearish.

As compared with a week ago, wheat closed with net losses of 2¼@3¼ cents, while corn was 1¼@2¼ higher, oats off ⅛@⅝, and rye 4⅝@4¾ lower.

FOREST FIRES CONTROLLED.

Rockefeller Preserve Saved — Rain Checks Adirondack Blazes.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., June 3.—Forest fires which have threatened timber land in this vicinity for several days were regarded to night as being under control, according to District Forest Ranger James H. Hopkins.

Indications pointed to rain, setting at rest fears of further fires breaking out in the tinder-dry forests.

Fire which yesterday threatened timberland on the William Rockefeller preserve at Quebec Brook, was extinguished early this morning. It had burnt over more than 300 acres, but failed to reach the more valuable timber property.

No new fires were reported today.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., June 3.—Forest fires in the central section of the Adirondack Mountains were checked today by heavy rains. Campers and tourists, however, have been warned that there is still grave danger from carelessness with matches. Camp fires and lighted cigarettes are also banned.

Columbia Veterans' Camp Opens.

Columbia University announced yesterday that Camp Blue Field at Blauvelt, N. Y., the summer camp of the Come Back Club, the Columbia University organization of disabled service men who are in training at the University, had opened informally Saturday with a dance and entertainment which 300 couples attended. Dancing continued until 1 A. M.

Cape May Strawberries at 10 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 3.—Strawberries were bringing 35 cents a quart in local markets on Friday. On account of the heat wave last night farmers were selling berries at 10 cents a quart yesterday, the lowest price in ten years.

"SAFETY HOUR" CHORUS.

Collier Asks Factories to Blow Sirens as Pupils Start Home.

All factories having whistles or sirens were asked by Special Deputy Police Commissioner Barron Collier yesterday to join the "Safety Hour" chorus each day at 2:59 P. M. by sounding their whistles for one minute on each school day until June 29, as a safety reminder to both school children and automobile drivers.

Observance of "Safety Hour" began on May 25. Since that time many factories have blown their whistles, automobiles have tooted their horns and a din has been raised about 3 o'clock each afternoon. But Mr. Collier says it is not loud enough.

There are only a few more school days left this year," he said, "and we want to finish the school year with the last possible number of accidents. Last year 477 children were killed in the streets, and many more were seriously injured. The greater part of these accidents occurred during what we now term 'Safety Hour.' Our records show that the most dangerous time of the day begins when schools are dismissed and the children leave for home.

NEW WESTPHALIAN COIN

BERLIN, June 2.—Westphalia has gone waiting a 10,000-mark coin, of a low-value metal, for which numismatists are already paying high as 100,000 paper marks. Like the Westphalian 10,000-mark piece, the appearance of a gold coin, the reverse bears an image of Saint Henry, rich von Stein, w[illegible] ister late in the eighteenth century, much for Westphalia's industrial, ing and agricultural development. The other side is ornamented with the horse of the Westphalian coat of arms.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JUNE 2 1923

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds	Foreign Bonds
Monday	55,615	100,785	237,752	472,000	185,000
Tuesday	52,440	120,150	209,945	362,000	78,000
Wednesday	Holiday.				
Thursday	68,590	145,630	226,855	280,000	57,000
Friday	72,465	120,430	218,183	356,000	56,000
Saturday	43,085	63,825	185,825	141,000	20,000
Total	293,215	640,570	1,053,555	$1,719,000	$398,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6	3½	1,600	Acme Coal	5	4½	5	
35¼	15	18,000	Acme Packing	20	16	17	+.01
109	99¼	100	A. Cotton Fabric 7% cum stock pf, w i	101	101	101	
1⅞	.55	500	Am Drug Stores, Cl A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
48	32½	700	Am Gas & El, new, w i	33⅞	32⅝	33⅝	+.⅛
46⅝	40¼	700	Am Gas & Elec pf	41¼	41	41¼	+.¼
22¼	12½	200	Am Hawaiian SS	17½	16½	16½	-1¼
19⅝	14¼	600	Am Leather	19⅛	18	19	-.⅛
140	111	30	Am Light & Trac	118	118	118	+1½
71⅝	65¼	16,800	Am Locomotive Co	71⅝	67¼	69	+1½
196¾	128	50	Am Stores	194¾	194¾	194¾	+16
28	22¾	4,000	Am Stores, new, w i	27	24¾	24¾	-1½
3¼	2	100	Am Writing Paper	2¾	2¾	2¾	+.⅛
40¾	35½	400	Archer Dan Midl'd Co	36¾	35½	35½	-1⅛
99¾	90	750	Armour of Del 7% std pf	91¾	91	91	
2¼	1¼	100	Atlantic Fruit, w i	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
122	110	120	Borden Co	116	115⅝	115⅝	-.⅛
16½	14	2,800	Bridgeport Machinery	16¼	15¾	16	-.⅛
23½	19¼	2,500	British-Am Tob, reg	23¼	22¾	23¼	+.⅛
24¼	20¼	12,000	Brit-Am Tob, coupon	23¾	22⅞	23¼	+.⅛
18¼	11⅛	200	British Int Corp, Ser B	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+.⅛
10⅞	7⅞	300	Brooklyn City R R	10	9⅞	10	
33	21	100	Bucyrus Co	33	33	33	
1⅜	1	7,700	Buddy Buds, Inc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-.⅛
8	.75	2,100	Car Light & Power	1	.75	1	+.⅛
109⅞	105	200	Campbell Soup 5% pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	
95	72	60	Celluloid Co	91	90	90	-1
110½	106¼	35	Celluloid Co pf	109	108¼	108¼	-.⅛
2⅝	1⅛	900	Central Teresa Sugar	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+.⅛
15	10	1,400	Centrif C I, Pipe, w i	13¼	13	13¼	+.⅛
62⅞	46	1,700	Chesb C Mfg, Cl A, w i	53¼	50¼	53¼	+.⅛
6⅝	2⅝	11,400	Chicago Nipple	5⅛	2⅝	2⅝	-1⅛
4	2¼	1,700	Chicago Nipple, B	2⅝	2	2⅝	+.⅛
5¼	1⅛	8,100	Chicago Steel Wheel	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞	-.⅛
9¼	4	25,000	Chicago Steel Wheel pf	4¼	4	4¼	+.⅛
38	21	30	Colorado Power	21¼	21¼	21¼	-1½
8	3¼	7,700	Cox S Cash Stores	5	4⅛	5	+.⅛
38	35	100	Curtiss Aero pf, ex d	36	36	36	
3¼	1	300	Curtiss Aero	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+.⅛
14½	12¼	1,900	Douglas Pectin Corp, w i	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	-.⅛
13⅝	8¼	2,500	Dubilier Cond & Radio	10¼	9¼	10	-.⅛
7⅞	4¼	800	Du Pont Motors, Inc	5⅛	5	5⅛	
84	57⅞	8,125	Durant Motor	53¼	49⅞	51¼	-.⅛
20¼	9¼	210	Durant Motor of Ind	12¼	12	12	-1½
85¼	24	50	Edmund & Jones	35⅞	35	35⅞	+5
30¼	24	2,400	Eaton Axle & Spg, w i	27	26¼	26	-.⅛
99	97	20	Elec Bond & Share pf	97	97	97	
33	20	1,200	Fay (Tarzan) Inc	23	20	23	
7	3⅝	4,000	Federal Tel	5	4⅞	5	
460	400	30	Ford Motor Co of Can	440	440	440	+10
292	259	80	Gillette Safety Razor	317	313	313	-3
75⅝	58⅝	2,000	Glen Alden Coal	71	69	71	+.⅛
15¼	8⅞	2,350	Goodyear Tire & Rub	14⅛	14	14⅛	-.⅛
14¼	14¼	105	Haines Knitting Mills	14¼	14¼	14¼	
102	92¼	400	M A Hanna 7% pf, w i	94	94¼	94	
3⅛	1⅛	4,300	Hayden Chemical	1⅞	1	1⅞	+.⅛
13¼	9¼	3,200	Hudson & Manhat R R	10⅞	10	10¼	-2¼
17⅞	13	2,500	Hudson Co pf	16¼	14¼	15⅞	+2¼
23	17	5,700	Hyton Co	23¼	21¼	23¼	+2¼
21⅝	16¼	400	Imp Tob of Gt B & I	17	16¼	17	+.⅛
8⅞	5	900	International Carbon	8	7	7⅞	-.⅛
6⅞	4¼	1,800	Intercontinental Rubber	5	4⅞	5	-.⅛
96¾	90	200	Kuppen 7% cum pf	90	90	90	-1
2¼	1⅛	2,400	Leader Fred	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	-.⅛
25	18	700	Lehigh Power Sec	23	22¼	23	+.⅛
90	78	100	Lehigh Val Coal Sales	83	78¼	90	
		100	Lucey Class A	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+1¼
42	40¼	200	McCrory Stores, com. new, when issued	42	40¼	40¼	
182	162	80	McCrory Stores com	168	165	168	-4
2⅝	.87	2,400	Mexican Mining	1⅛	.85	1⅛	-.06
12⅞	8⅛	100	Mesaba Iron	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
31	12	500	Midvale Co, The, w i	16	15¼	15¼	-⅛
27⅞	22¼	10	Miss River Power	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	-2
42⅞	41	200	Munsingwear, w i	42	41	41	
70¼	50¼	3,200	Nat Supply Co of Del	60¼	56¼	57¼	-⅛
30	23	70	Northern Ontario L & P	30	30	30	
1⅛	1	100	Nor Am Pulp & Paper	1	1	1	
112	105⅝	450	N Y Tel 6½% pf	110	109⅝	109⅝	+.⅛
15	1	800	Oselda Corp	2⅞	1	2⅞	+1⅛
15¼	11½	1,000	Patterson Bros Tob, A, when issued	14	11⅛	12⅞	
80	38⅞	700	Peerless Truck & Mfg	46	41¼	41⅛	-1⅛
31¼	20	40	Phila Elec pf	29	29	29	
1	.50	4,600	Prima Radio Co	.84	.74	.80	
11	9	200	Pyrene Mfg	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+.⅛
4⅞	3⅛	8,700	Radio Co	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅞	2⅞	5,400	Radio Co pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20¼	13½	6,200	Rec Motors	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	-3¼
2	1	1,500	Repetti Candy	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-.⅛
108⅝	102¼	200	S W Bell Tel 7% pf	103¼	103	103¼	
50	18	28,600	Southern Coal & Iron	34	25	29	+.02
25⅝	14⅝	2,100	Stutz Motor Car	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+.⅛
109	103	40	Swift & Co	105	103	104	
21	18	210	Swift International	18¼	18¼	18¼	
8¼	6⅞	600	Technical Products	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12⅞	9	400	Timken Det Ax, new, w i	11	10⅞	10⅞	-.⅛
4¼	3¼	1,900	Tobacco Prod Exp	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-.⅛
90	49¼	575	Todd Shipyards	56	51½	52⅞	-6⅞
7⅞	4¼	3,200	United Prof Shar, new	6	5⅞	6⅞	+.⅛
6	5	3,400	United Retail Candy	5⅞	5	5⅞	+.⅛
58	33¼	600	United Shoe Machinery	35⅞	33⅞	34⅞	-13⅞
1⅞	1	13,600	U S Light & Heat	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-.⅛
3⅛	.96	400	U S Metal Cap & Seal	.55	.55	.55	
20¼	12⅞	700	Universal P & Rad, w i	14	12	14	+1⅛
1⅛	.25	100	U S Metal Cap & Seal	.55	.55	.55	
20⅞	16	400	Wanner Mall Cast, w i	17	20⅞	20⅞	+4⅞
22⅞	17¼	100	Waring Hat Mfg	17¼	17½	17¼	-⅛
1⅞	1⅛	1,600	Wayne Coal	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-.⅛
6⅞	4¼	18,300	Western Tead Mfg, Inc	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+.⅛
11⅞	7	200	Willys Corp 1st pf	7	7	7	
182⅞	100	1,500	Yellow Taxi of N Y	133	131	133	+3

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
190	182	20	Equitable	190	186	186	-4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	14⅝	2,725	Anglo-Am Oil	16⅛	15½	15⅝	-⅞
7⅞	2½	1,300	Atlantic Lobos	3⅛	2⅝	3	+.⅛
94½	80	85	Buckeye Pipe Line	86	84¼	84¼	-⅛
150	135	40	Borne-Scrymser Co	135	135	135	-1
100	38¼	100	Continental Oil	40	40	40	-1
23	17⅞	10	Crescent Pipe Line	18¼	18¼	18¼	
117	95	75	Eureka Pipe Line	105	105	105	+2
78	57½	500	Galena-Signal Oil	63½	63	64¼	-½
44¼	30¼	700	Humble Oil	35¼	31	35	+3¼
171	162	455	Illinois Pipe Line	170	162	162	-6
182⅞	100	1,500	Yellow Taxi of N Y	133	131	133	+3
103	93	575	Indiana Pipe Line	98	93	98	-5
34¼	15	31,600	Internat Petroleum	18¼	16¼	16⅞	-1¼
168	135	945	Magnolia Petroleum	148	140	140	-2
29	25	200	National Transit	25½	25	25	-⅛
118	115	155	New York Transit	124	115	115	-8
109¼	102	70	Northern Pipe Line	110	105	105½	-4½
85¼	62	510	Ohio Oil	69	66¼	66¼	-2¾
25	16	300	Penn-Mex Fuel	18	16¼	16¼	-⅞
325	101½	770	Prairie Pipe Line	106⅝	105	105	-1
700	197	725	Prairie Oil & G	214	199	199	-14
196	130	336	South Penn Oil	155	148	148	+1
212½	180	20	Solar Ref	190	190	190	
88¼	66¼	2,500	S W Pa Pipe Line	81	81	81	
116	96	175	South Pipe Line	97	96	97	-1
59⅞	54¼	67,000	Stand Oil of Indiana	61⅞	58¼	59¼	-1⅞
57¼	41	310	Stand Oil of Kan	44¼	44	44	-2¼
133	85¼	2,700	Stand Oil of Ky, new	93¼	90	90	-2¼
285	186	900	Stand Oil of New York	225	220	220	-4
49⅝	35¼	15,900	Stand Oil of N J	40¼	38¼	39¼	-1¼
317	274	20	Stand Oil of Ohio	285	285	285	+8
55¼	43¼	9,600	Vacuum Oil, new, w i	44¼	44¼	44¼	-4

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10	5⅞	2,200	Arkansas Nat Gas	7⅞	6⅞	7	-⅛
11⅞	10⅞	6,000	Barrington, Class A	11⅞	11	11	-⅛
.30	.15	6,000	Big Indian O & G	.18	.18	.18	
7⅞	3⅞	8,200	Carib Syndicate	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
9⅞	6	200	Cardinal Pete	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
160	147	1,000	Cities Service	153½	152	153	-4⅞
70	66⅞	1,300	Cities Service pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	-⅛
19¼	14⅞	7,300	Cities Service bkrs shs	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	-⅛
1½	.50	100	Columbian Synd	.50	.50	.50	
7⅞	2⅞	7,500	Creole Syndicate	5	4⅞	5	-⅛
1⅛	1	600	Darby Pete	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35	6	24,000	Empire Petro	10	8⅞	10	-⅛
15⅛	14¼	1,000	Equity Petrol pf	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
87	57	80,600	Federal Oil	73	57	57	-19
37⅞	33⅞	300	General Pete	34¼	34	34¼	-1⅞
7⅞	4⅞	18,400	Gilliland Oil	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	-⅛
2⅞	.80	14,300	Glen Rock Oil	.94	.80	.80	-.14
3⅞	1⅛	300	Granada Oil	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	-⅛
6⅞	6	4,600	Gulf Oil of Pa	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-2⅞
78	67	41,000	Hudson Oil	69	67	68	-.02
39¼	29⅞	200	Humphreys Oil	31¼	30¼	30¼	-1⅞
1⅞	.83	3,700	Inter-State Royalties	1⅛	.97	1⅛	
4	.15	81,000	Keystone Sandy	.22	.15	.16	-.04
4	1⅛	100	Kirby Petroleum	2⅞	1⅞	2⅞	+.⅛
2⅞	1⅛	700	Lafayette Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
.04	.01	2,000	Lance Creek Royal	.02	.02	.02	
2¼	.75	300	Livingston Petroleum	.90	.75	.90	
1⅛	.62	200	Lowry Oil	.70	.70	.70	-.30
56	45	100	Mammoth, Cl A, w i	50	50	50	
25⅞	9¼	18,900	Marscalbo Oil	23⅞	22	23⅞	+1⅛
4¼	1⅞	13,500	Marland Oil of Mex	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	-⅞
27⅞	20	23,100	Mexico Oil	25¼	20	24	+.07
3	.60	1,100	Mex Panuco	.75	.60	.60	-.15
.30	.03	22,000	Midwest Texas	.08	.03	.03	-.03
1⅛	1⅛	1,400	Mountain & Gulf Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅞	14⅞	3,600	Mountain Producers	16¼	16	16	-⅛
18⅞	10⅞	24,700	Mutual Oil v t c	12⅞	11⅞	12	-⅞
5⅞	2	2,400	New Bradford Oil, w i	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-⅞
21¼	12⅞	1,300	Noble Oil	13¼	13¼	13¼	+2⅞
22	.16	1,000	Northwest

FOUR PAPER MILLS REPORTED MERGING

Plan to Unite Laurentide, Belgo-Canadian, St. Maurice and Wayagamack Plants.

TOTAL CAPITAL $75,000,000

Canadian Combination Would Have an Output of 1,090 Tons of Newsprint Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., June 2.—Four big paper mills in the St. Maurice Valley are to be merged, according to reliable information. There has been a good deal of gossip in the matter, but the situation is now more clarified.

It is now understood that interests behind the Laurentide Company and the Union Bag and Paper Company, which controls the St. Maurice Paper Company, have already been in consultation and that several proposals looking to the merger of the two companies have been brought about. Negotiations may be continued independently of any final plan that may be developed for a grand merger of the four mills, namely, the Laurentide, the St. Maurice, the Belgo-Canadian and the Wayagamack.

This latter combination, it has been estimated, would call for capitalization in the neighborhood of $75,000,000.

Such a merger would mean a combined newsprint production of practically one thousand tons a day, which is a larger total by far than any other existing company in Canada, today and a close second to the production of the International Paper Company, the largest on the continent, which runs about 1,300 tons when at maximum capacity.

The total tonnage production of all grades of paper and pulp among the five mills would run somewhat as follows: Newsprint, 970; board, 40; krat paper, 100; kraft pulp, 180. Total, 1,110.

These totals take into consideration the action of pressing plans of executives among the mills interested. For instance, the St. Maurice Paper Company produces now 115 tons of newsprint daily, but has a surplus capacity of around wood and sulphite pulp sufficient for 115 tons of newsprint daily. The company plans, it is understood, to install two new newsprint machines to enable it to take care of its surplus pulp and thus bring its total production up to 230 tons of newsprint daily. This surplus pulp is not being sold outside as a result of the very strong demand for both products. In addition the company produces 60 tons of kraft pulp.

The Belgo Paper Company, whose name is being changed to the Belgo-Canadian Paper Company, is now producing about 320 tons of newsprint, but this will be increased to 380 by the addition of a new machine.

The Laurentide is producing about 380 tons daily, with 40 tons of board, making a total of about 400 tons. Wayagamack produces 120 tons of wrapping paper and has surplus pulp of about the same amount.

The production figures of the four mills mentioned in merger talk expressed in tons would thus run as follows:

Laurentide, 400; Belgo, 380 St. Maurice, 290; Wayagamack, 240; total, 1,110.

As compared with this total, the largest producer in Canada today is Spanish River, with about 700 tons daily, while Abitibi has a capacity of 500 tons. This latter company is heard, but is not generally credited, of the combination of these two mills, both of which are located in Ontario and whose combined production would run about 1,200 tons a day.

Price Brothers' plant has a present capacity of a little over 300 tons a day, but the new development will increase this to 500 by the first of January next and to 700 within a year from that date and possibly to 900 one year later.

Though we have been mentioned with the St. Maurice River Valley that are not being considered seriously at all events, as possible members of the proposed merger. These are the Brown Brothers Corporation at La Tuque, the International Paper Mills at Three Rivers and the St. Lawrence Paper Mills at the same location. It is inconceivable that the first two would be likely to consider a proposal to amalgamate with the others, but the last mentioned is at least a possibility.

The plans in connection with the Belgo Paper Company include a new bond issue of $8,000,000 first mortgage, 20-year, 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds and the retirement of the outstanding 6 per cent. bonds of $1,500,000 made last year. There will be $4,000,000 of preferred stock issued and $8,500,000 of common stock.

CALLS EVOLUTION A FACT.

Botanist Ridicules Efforts to Revive Controversy.

In a lecture on evolution, delivered at the New York Botanical Garden, Dr. C. Stuart Gager, Director Brooklyn Botanical Garden, referred to the recent legislative agitation against the teaching of evolution and also the attempts in various States to pass legislation prohibiting the teaching of evolution, especially as applied to the origin of man. This agitation, he said, came as a surprise to the entire scientific world, as it disclosed a deeper and more widespread ignorance of what evolution is and its relation to religious thought and life, than was generally supposed to exist at the present time; and it also disclosed a widespread ignorance of scientific methods of thought and work and of the ideals and aims of scientific workers. He characterized the situation as a late attempt to revive a controversy that, to all air-minded people, capable of judging a question on the basis of evidence presented, was settled in the early 60's, following the appearance of Darwin's epoch-making book, "The Origin of Species."

The lecturer showed the necessity on the part of everyone who would discuss such questions of understanding the scientific method by which general principles are formulated and tested. He further called attention to the difference between a hypothesis and a guess, between a hypothesis and a theory, and between theory and fact.

"Evolution, he said, "was presented as a fact, substantiated by all the evidence obtained by trained scientific observers, and applies to the entire material world, non-living and living, inorganic and organic, including man. As to the fact of evolution, a process still taking place, the overwhelming majority of scientific men, he stated, are in entire agreement; while, as to the methods by which evolution proceeds, whether of chemical elements, of planets and stars, or of plants and animals, there is not at present sufficient evidence available to make agreement possible, and so there are various theories entertained provisionally by different scientists. The scientist is at all times ready to revise or even to abandon a theory or hypothesis in the light of new discoveries that make such a revision or abandonment the logical course.

"Darwinism, Dr. Gager described as one of various theories that have been formulated to account for the great variety of plants and animals that now exist, and that have existed in the past. Darwinism is not synonymous with evolution. As a brief definition, the lecturer said that evolution teaches that the present condition of the universe has come to be by a series of gradual changes operating in accordance with natural laws throughout unimaginable periods of time. The present condition of the universe is what it is because it was something else a moment ago—that is, existing facts must be regarded as the effects of pre-existing facts considered as causes of what followed them.

The lecturer stated that evolution has no logical connection with religion, but might have a very close connection with a, or a system of theology.

"It is important," he said, "to distinguish between religion and theology, and particularly important to be intellectually honest in our thinking, even though the conclusions to which we may be forced by the facts are contrary to some of our most cherished notions—religious or otherwise.

"It is truth we should seek "be conclusions"—not the bolstering up of our prejudices, or what we thought we knew."

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Twenty-Five Times as Much Made Here as Ten Years Ago.

To meet an ever-increasing demand, artificial silk production in the United States has grown so rapidly that twenty-five times as much of this silk is manufactured today as ten years ago and half as much of it is used as of natural silk. It has come to be recognized as a raw material and is a class with other vegetable and animal fibres. The early difficulties encountered in the weaving and dyeing of this material have been overcome and it is now playing a very important part in the textile industry.

"The idea of making silk by some synthetic process was considered more than 100 years ago," states a writer in Drug and Chemical Markets, "and innumerable efforts were made to produce a fibre which more or less resembled silk. Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, a Frenchman, was the first to produce a synthetic fibre which could be used in the textile industry. Chardonnet had spent many years in the study of the life, habits and secretions of the silk-worm. His investigations were most thorough and included the chemical analysis of the work in the various stages of its growth. Even the trunks of the trees on the leaves of which the silkworm feeds were carefully studied.

"Having learned exactly the constituents of the silk fibre, chemically speaking, Chardonnet, in 1884, produced his first fibre, using pulp obtained from grinding the trunk and limbs of the mulberry tree, but it was not until five years later that he exhibited his product publicly. Two years later, in 1891, Chardonnet organized a company and began the manufacturing of "artificial silk" in a small town in northeastern France. At present four processes are in use. The principle in all cases is essentially the same, that of forcing a viscous solution through minute capillaries and hardening the resulting filament by drying or chemical means.

"Chardonnet, originally used wood pulp obtained from the mulberry tree, but now pure cellulose from cotton fibres is used. The first steps in the process are the same as in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The cotton is nitrated, forming gun cotton or nitrocellulose, which is dissolved in alcohol and ether, forming a viscid liquid known as 'collodion.' The fibre is obtained by forcing the collodion through minute openings into filaments which pass through warm air, drying the thread. The filament is denitrated, and after bleaching is washed, dried and spun as a filament of pure cellulose.

"In the compensation process, the material which is forced through the spinneret is cellulose in an ammoniacal copper oxid solution. The filament is delivered into a solution of caustic soda to liberate the ammonia and copper or glucose may be added to precipitate the copper as cuprous oxid.

"The process by which the greatest amount of artificial silk is made, known as the viscose process, was first disclosed in 1903 by Stearn, an Englishman, though Cross, Beran and Beadle had discovered the principle used in the process ten years earlier. In this process, a very pure grade of sulphite spruce wood pulp is used as the raw material. After being mercerized with a solution of caustic soda, the pulp is treated with carbon bisulphid, which converts it into a water-soluble compound, which, when forced into an alkaline solution, is decomposed, leaving behind a filament of pure cellulose. The spinning is much the same in all processes and is mainly a mechanical operation.

"Cellulose acetate, which soon is expected to be commercially in other artificial silks, is prepared by the treatment of cellulose with glacial acetic acid. A solution in chloroform is forced through the spinneret into some solution which dissolves out the "wet" without attacking the cellulose acetate, such as petroleum hydro-carbons, camphor oil and turpentine. Or the filament may be forced through the capillaries into rooms heated above the boiling point of the solvent when the cellulose acetate solidifies into a thread and may be directly wound off, the solvent being recovered and utilized again.

"These chemical processes and the mechanical operations used in the manufacture of artificial thread have been developed to produce threads ranging in quality from heavy silk monofils, known as horsehair, to the fine pliable threads which rival natural silk in softness, luster and touch. These threads can be made unbroken in length for thousands of yards or they can be made of short staple fibres, giving the threads the characteristics of cotton or wool. They can be made rough and dull or smooth and lustrous. In fact, the possibilities for variation are infinite and have only just begun to be investigated."

FLAX STRAW FOR PAPER.

Canada Endeavors to Make It a Commercial Success.

Canada's enormous quantity of straw is now being utilized in numerous remunerative ways. For many years the problem of how to utilize the wastage of straw from the Western linseed flax oil crophas been the subject of investigation and study. Realizing the potential value of this enormous waste, the Canadian Pacific Railway made a careful investigation of its utilization and has succeeded in putting it to productive usage.

The straw was known to have a certain value for its fibre, being similar in this respect, though of inferior grade, to the straw cultivated for the production of fibre flax, but after leaving the threshing machine the fibre value of this linseed flax straw was destroyed, even for production of commercial tow, owing to the manner in which the straw was broken up in the threshing operation. In consequence of this difficulty, early investigations were along the lines of utilizing the waste straw as a pulping material for the manufacture of paper. The investigations conducted in this connection were entirely successful, and the resulting product was all exceptionally high grade of paper suitable for high-class writing paper and similar purposes. This research was carried to a semi-commercial scale, but the cost of production of the pulp was too high for practical purposes.

Further investigations have been inaugurated by the Honorary Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in efforts to produce pulp from which a cheap grade of newprint could be manufactured. These results have not so far been disclosed.

"Today the utilisation of these vast quantities of waste straw is nearer to accomplishment than ever before," states the Canadian Pacific Railway. "Modern Canadian-invented and perfected machinery has made possible the recovery of the linseed without destruction of the straw through a new form of threshing machine. This at once removed the old obstacle to the utilization of the fibre content of the straw and sets free and available an enormous new supply of raw material for the manufacture of the lower grades of linen products, which is certain to mean an important industrial development in Western Canada in the not distant future.

"Meantime a successful effort has been made in Manitoba near Winnipeg in the use of this waste flax straw by the production of an insulating material, which has been proved to be an efficient non-conductor of heat and cold, and is being used in Western construction work as linings between the walls and under the roofs, to keep out the cold, and appears to have demonstrated effectively its success in these relations. It has been used in public buildings as well as in industrial plants—ice, cold-storage and others—and is becoming general in its use in private dwellings.

"While this is only a beginning, it was created a situation more satisfactory for the future marketing of flax straw, and now the use for tow purposes for upholstering has developed a desire on the part of industries south of the International Boundary to purchase the straw and a large tonnage contract was entered into late in the past year; a tow mill is to be erected in Manitoba to take care of this new market.

"This is an interesting Western commercial development, befitting of mention as an example of the desire to utilize waste products. The West has already realized that everything must be used commercially to bring about satisfactory financial returns, and continuous investigations into markets and costs of production that are proceeding along various lines will lead ultimately to a greater value being obtained from Canadian Western raw materials than perhaps has hitherto been the case."

STATE'S OYSTER FISHERIES.

Conservation Commission Overcoming Decline in Industry.

What the State Conservation Commission is doing to improve the State's oyster fisheries was discussed by Russell Suter of the Conservation Commission in a five-minute radio talk broadcasted from WEI, Schenectady. According to Mr. Suter, there are 76,000 acres of land under the waters about Long Island that are used for the production of oysters.

"Oysters," said Mr. Suter, "are the greatest American sea crop and our annual harvest of these shellfish amounts to four-fifths of the world's production. Oyster culture, though usually classed as a fishery, is really more of a farming operation. Seed oysters are planted on suitable growing grounds, transplanted later to maturing grounds, and then taken up and marketed—the whole process consuming at least four years.

"From Cape Cod to the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Coast is fringed with sunken valleys, into which the waters pour the wastes of our civilization, representing the fertility of half the continent. In the warm waters of these shallow sounds and bays these waste-bearing waters become alive with myriads of microscopic plants and animals, which in turn, directly or indirectly support larger marine animals, such as oysters. To this condition the productivity of the greater farms of our Atlantic seaboard is due.

"As is true with any other crop, oyster farming is dependent for its existence on the seed supply. The eggs of the oyster and the microscopic infant oysters float in the water at the mercy of the winds, waves and current; then they attache themselves to some submerged object and when grown to finger-nail size are collected by the oystermen for seed.

"Some eggs are not fertilized and fail to develop; some are washed ashore and starved; some are eaten by fish and some are killed by poisonous pollution; some are smothered by sediment or attach in places where they cannot mature; some are crowded so that only a few survive; even after the seed are transplanted, winter storms may cover them, or star fish, drills or other enemies destroy them. If but one egg out of a million reaches the market as an adult oyster, the supply can be maintained, yet in the last ten years the industry has steadily declined for lack of seed. If but a minute percentage of the eggs can be preserved, the industry can be saved, otherwise it may be destroyed.

"New York State, through the Conservation Commission, has taken up this problem. It found that the same trouble had been experienced in Europe ever since the time of the Romans and had finally been overcome in France by the use of special collectors, on which the young oysters can set and from which they can readily be removed. In America we now catch our set on oyster shells spread on the bottom of favorable waters. The commission found that by the use of collectors more set can be caught, a greater proportion of these young oysters will survive, and the oysters thus obtained will be of superior quality. These advantages give profit of more than compensating for the somewhat higher cost of the collectors and labor, so that there is reason to believe that by some such method the prosperity of the industry can, in a measure at least, be restored.

"The commission, by actually rearing oysters from the artificially fertilized egg to the setting stage, has accomplished a feat which has long been considered impossible. In the future it may be that seed oysters can be reared in a hatchery much as trout are now propagated.

"Oysters from waters polluted with disease germs may carry such germs to the consumer. The Conservation Commission is charged with the duty of seeing that no oysters from such beds are sold. If the degree of pollution is but slight, the oyster can by a process developed by the commission be freed from dangerous bacteria. Such oysters are themselves in good health; they do not suffer from the disease; they carry the germs only as a ship carries passengers. By a simple process, using only sea water and electric current, they can with ease and certainty be freed from these "passengers" without the least detriment to their flavor or edibility. By this process the supply of oysters is increased and they become a safer and better food."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 25.

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7½	6⅞	10	M & St L con 5s, '34	7	7⅛	7	+4½
40	36	17	M & St L 1st & ref 4s, '62	37	36½	36½	— ½
100	98	3	M, S'SP & S S M con 4s, '26	98	98	98	..
104	101¼	12	M, St P & S S M con 4s, '38	103⅝	103	103⅝	+ ⅝
105¾	100	25	M, St P & S S M ref 4s, '48	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅜
80¾	72	26	M, K & T 1st 4s, '1990	74¾	73½	73	— ¼
43⅝	38¼	254	M, K & T 2d 4s, '90	42	39¾	41	— ⅝
57½	52¾	12	M, K & T 4s, B, '62	54	52¾	53¾	+ 1
94⅝	88	158	M, K & T 5s, O, '62	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
83	81¼	1116	M, K & T 4s, 5s, '67	82½	81¼	82½	..
94	92⅞	94	Mo Pac con 6s, '1949	94	94	94	..
88⅞	83	3	Mo Pac 1st ref 5s, '1965	83½	83½	83½	— ⅝
83¾	56	63	Mo Pac gen 4s, '1975	63½	61¾	62½	— ⅝
75½	72⅞	1	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s, '38	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	..
104¼	100¼	1	Mobile & Ohio ext 6s, '27	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ 4
94¾	90	1	M & O Mont Div 5s, '49	93	93	93	+ 5
83¾	81¼	6	Mohawk & Malone 4s, '91	82	81¼	82	— ⅛
96⅝	93	29	Montana Pow 5s, '1943	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅜
91	88⅛	8	Mont Tram 1st ref 5s, '42	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛	+ ⅛
81⅞	77	33	Morris & Co 1st s f 4½s, '39	80⅞	79⅞	80⅞	+ ⅞
79¼	70½	1	Morris & Co 4½s, reg	79½	79½	79½	..
79¾	74⅝	200	Morris & Essex 3½s, 2000	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	..
95½	91½	1	Mortgage Bond 5s, '1952	93	93	93	+ 2½
96	88¾	4	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s, '47	96	95	95	— 1
101	99⅞	5	NASH, CHAT & ST L 1st 5s, '23	100	100	100	— ⅛
82⅝	26	27	Nat Rys of Mex pr l 4½s, '57, July '14 coupon on	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— 1⅛
29½	28	5	Nat R R of Mex con 4s 2 July '14 coupon off	29½	28	28	+ 1
44⅝	44⅝	1	Nat R R of Mex pr l 4½s, 2 July '14, coupon off	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	..
44	36½	10	Nat R R of Mex pr l 4½s, 2 July '14 coupon on	44	44	44	+ ⅛
101⅛	96½	30	National Tube 5s, 1952	100	99	99	— 1
100	96⅝	70	New Eng T&T 1st 5s, '52	98	96⅝	98	+ 1
79⅝	72¼	7	New Orl Term 4s, '53	76½	75½	75½	+ 1⅛
81½	77	7	N O & E Belt 4½s, '1935	78½	78½	78½	+ 1⅛
84	77⅝	20	N O, T & A 1st 5s, '30	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	..
101⅛	100	9	N O, T & M 6s, A, 1925	101	101	101	..
104	100	12	N Y Air Br 1st 6s, '23	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
86⅝	84¼	22	N Y C ref & imp 4½s, 2013	86	85	85	— 1
77½	71½	11	N Y C 4s, '1997	75½	75	75	— ⅛
105⅝	101¼	446	N Y C deb 6s, '1935	105	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅜
91¼	86½	46	N Y C deb 4s, '1934	90½	89⅞	90⅛	— ⅜
99⅝	97⅝	496	N Y C ref & imp 5s, '2013	99⅛	98⅝	99	— ⅛
82⅝	79½	39	N Y C L S 4s, '1936	82⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅝
77	71¼	5	N Y C L S col 5½s, '28	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ⅝
78	68½	15	N Y C L S col 5½s, '36	73	72	72	+ ½
71½	69¾	7	Do registered 4s	71	71	71	— 1
100¼	96	79	N Y C & St L 6s, A, '31	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	..
88⅛	83⅝	1	N Y C & St L deb 4s, '31	88	88	88	+ 1
90⅝	85⅝	14	N Y C & St L 1st 4s, '37	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅝
88⅝	84½	11	N Y Conn RR gld 4½s, '48	87½	87½	87½	— ⅝
80	74½	10	N Y Dock 1st 5s, '61	80	77	78½	+ 2½
112	106⅝	89	N Y G E L H & P 6s, '41	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝	— 1⅛
100	95½	19	N Y G E L H & P 5s, '48	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛	— ⅛
83⅝	79⅝	81	Do 4s, '49	82½	81⅝	82	— ⅛
103¼	100	1	N Y L E & W 1st 7s, '30	103	103	103	— ⅛
73⅝	61⅝	71	N Y, NHAH cv deb 6s, '48	64	63⅛	64	— ⅛
43½	38	1	N Y, N H & H deb 4s, '57	38	38	38	..
81⅝	64	78	N Y, N H & H 7s, 1925	65	63	63	+ ⅝
71⅝	60¼	344	N Y, NHAH 7s, 1927	63	61	63	+ 2
47	40	1	N Y, NH&H cv 6½s, '54	40	40	40	..
51¼	41½	2	N Y, N H & T non-conv deb 4s, 1955	46	46	46	+ 5
51½	43	20	N Y, N H & H non-conv deb 4s, 1955	45	43	45	+ 2
65	65	5	N Y, O & W gen 4s, '55	65½	65	65½	+ 1⅛
70⅝	64½	26	N Y, O & W ref 4s, 1992	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝	+ 1⅛
99	97	1	N Y & Jer 5s, '1932	97	97	97	+ 1⅛
38½	30	11	N Y Rys ref 4s, '42	36	35½	36	— 1
37½	30	3	N Y Rys ref 4s, '42, ctfs	36	36	36	— 1
6	4	165	N Y Rys adj 5s, 1942	4½	4	4	— ⅝
8¼	7	1	Do ctfs dep	7	7	7	— 1
91	89⅝	5	N Y & Rich Gas refdg 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+ 1⅛
90	61	6	N Y State Rys 4½s, 1962	64	64	64	+ 1⅛
98	93	5	NY Steam Corp 1st 5s, '47	95	94	95	— ⅛
49	43	1	N Y S & W 1st ref 5s, '37	43	43	43	— 2
60	51	2	N Y, S & W 1st ref 5s, '37	54	54	54	— ⅛
107	102½	62	N Y Tel ref 6s, 1941	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
106⅝	103¼	57	N Y Tel s f deb 6s, 1949	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
94¼	90⅝	22	N Y Ty Mtge 4½s, 1962	91	90⅝	91	— ⅛
50⅝	39⅝	22	N Y, W & B 4½s, 1946	41⅝	40⅝	41	— ⅛
101	97⅞	3	Niag Falls Pow 5s, 1932	99	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
105¼	101½	4	Niag Falls Pow 6s, 1932	102⅝	102½	102½	— ⅛
71	67½	5	Niag Lock & O P 1st 5s, '54	69	69	69	— 1
108¼	105	2	Norf & W con 4s, '96	106	106	106	..
95¼	85½	28	Norf & W con 4s, 1996	85⅝	83	85⅝	— ⅛
87	82½	1	Norf & W div 4s, 1944	87	87	87	+ ⅛
83⅝	82½	3	N & W Pocah C&C 4s, '41	83	83	83	— ⅛
117⅝	107⅛	40	Norf & W cv 6s, 1929	110	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅛
96	92	27	N Am Edis s f 6s, A, '52	95½	95	95	— ⅛
83	79¼	1	Northern Ohio 6s, 1945	79½	79½	79½	— 2½
102½	99	53	Nor Pac 4s, ref, A, 2047	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	— ⅛
88⅝	81	9	Nor Pac 4s, 1997	83½	82⅝	82⅝	+ 1⅛
87	81⅝	76	Nor Pac 4s, 1997	85⅝	84⅝	85	— ⅛
100	92½	1	Nor Pac ref & imp 6s, C, '47	98	98	98	— 1
104⅝	92½	204	Nor Pac 3s, 2047	94⅝	93⅝	94⅝	+ 1⅛
109⅛	106	54	N Pac ref & imp 6s, 2047	108½	108	108⅝	— ⅛
102	98½	11	Nor St Pow ref 6s, '41	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
93	87½	58	Nor St P 1st & ref 6s, '41	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝	+ 1
108	107⅝	23	N W Bell Tel 7s, 1941	108	107⅝	108	+ ⅛
71	66	23	OGDEN & L CH 4s, '48	70	67⅛	70	+ 4
108	102¼	7	Ohio Pub Ser 7½s, A, '46	105	104	105	— ⅛
106¼	100	23	Ohio Pub Ser 7s, A, '47	105	104½	104½	— ⅛
96⅝	92⅝	32	Ont Pow 1st s f 5s, 1943	95⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
100	96⅝	10	Ore & Cal 1st 5s, 1927	99⅝	99⅝	99½	— ⅛
89	84⅝	10	Ore Ry & Nav 4s, 1946	87	87	87	..
104⅝	99½	14	Ore Sh L con gtd 4s '46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
96⅝	90⅝	53	Ore Sh L con 5s, 1929	92⅝	91½	92⅝	+ ⅛
104¼	100	1	Ore Sh L 1st con 5s, '46	102½	102½	102½	+ 1½
83	75½	34	Ore Wash 1st 4s, 1961	80	79	79⅝	— ⅛
101	94	9	Otis Steel s f 8s, 1941	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
95	81¼	20	Otis Steel 7½s, 1947	94	93½	93½	— ⅛
79⅝	76	5	PAC COAST 1st 5s, '46	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	..
95¼	89	55	Pac Gas & El 4½s, '57	93	92⅝	93	+ 1⅛
94	89⅝	1	Pac Pow & Lt 1st 5s, 1930	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— 1⅛
93⅝	88	45	Pac Tel & Tel 5s, 1937	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
96⅝	95⅝	9	Pac Tel & Tel 5s, 1937	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅛
91	90⅝	1	Paducah & Ill s f 4½s, '55	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— 1⅛
104	100	12	Penn-Am 2d 6s, 1930	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
95	90⅝	3	Penn Co gold 4s, 1931	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ 1⅛
83⅝	81⅝	1	Penn Co gold 3½s, B, '41	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	..
87	84½	5	Penn Co gold 4s, E, '52	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	..
91	87½	1	Penn Co 4s, 1948	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
98⅝	97⅝	7	Penn con 4½s, 1960	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
92⅝	88	145	Penn gen 4½s, 1965	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— 1
101⅝	95⅛	96	Penn gen 5s, 1968	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— 1
111¼	106⅝	86	Penn 6½s, 1936	109⅝	109	109⅝	— ⅛
110¼	106⅝	68	Penn gold 7s, 1930	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
78	70⅝	2	Peo & East 1st 4s, 1940	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	..
72½	67	13	Pere Marq 1st 4s, 1956	80	80	80⅝	— 1
94	89⅝	11	Pere Marq 1st 5s, 1956	93⅝	93	93	— ⅛
49⅝	45¼	12	Philippine Ry 4s, 1937	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
101⅝	99½	22	Phila Co ref 6s, '44	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
82⅝	73⅝	237	Pierce-Arrow s f 8s, '43	78	76⅛	77⅛	+ 1⅛
56	54¼	34	Pierce Oil s f 8s, 1931	56	55	56	— ⅛
105	105	1	Pitts Creek 6s, '23	105	105	105	— ⅛
97⅝	94	5	P C C & St L gtd 4½s, B, '42	96	96	96	+ 1
99¼	93⅝	14	P C C & St L g 5s, A, '70	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	..
100	97⅛	5	Pitts Sh & L E 1st 5s, '40	100	100	100	..
94⅝	90⅝	1	Pocah Con Col 1st 5s, '57	93	93	93	+ ⅛
107⅛	103⅝	8	Port Ry, L & P 7½s, '46	104	104	104	+ ⅛
96½	94	7	Port Ry L & P 6s, B, '47	94⅝	94	94⅝	— ⅛
86	83	7	Port Ry, L & P cv 6s, '43	84	83⅝	83⅝	+ 1⅛
105¼	103¼	12	Portl R Am Tob 5s, '31	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
108¼	106½	26	Prod & Ref 8s, 1931	107½	106⅝	107	— ⅛

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84⅝	83½	46	Pub Ser 5s, 1959	84½	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
124⅝	109	100⅝	Punta A Sug ism 7s, '41	116⅝	113⅝	114	— 3
74⅝	70⅝	184	RAP TRAN SEC s f 6s, A, 1968	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛	..
86	82⅝	42	Reading gen 4s, 1997	87½	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅛
89⅝	77⅛	21	Reading gen 4s, '97, c of d	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
98	97	1	Read Jer Cen 4s, 1951	97	97	97	— 1⅛
86⅝	80⅝	3	Rem Arms 6s, 37, gtd	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
94⅝	90	38	Rep I & S s f 6s, '45	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
96⅝	90	1	Rep I & S c f 6s, 1940	93½	93½	93½	..
96⅝	90⅝	1	Rich Dock 1st 5s, '36	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	..
69⅝	61⅝	4	Rio G W col tr 4s, 1949	62½	62½	62½	(ed.)
76⅝	73	4	Rio G W 1st 4s, 1939	76½	73	76⅝	+ 2⅝
87⅝	84	1	Rio Gr Junct 1st 5s, '52	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
91	86½	4	Robins A & P 7s, 1942	86½	86½	86½	..
81	76⅝	47	R I Ark & L 4½s, 1934	77½	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
95	88⅝	7	Roc-Brown gas ref 7s, '43	89⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ 1⅛
75⅝	71⅝	1	ST J & GD I 1st 4s, '47	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
90⅝	84⅝	1	St L, I M & S gen 5s, '31	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
80⅝	75⅝	1	St L, I M & S ext 4s, '33	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ 1
82	78	29	StL, I M & S R G 4s, '33	78⅝	78	78	— 1
96	93⅝	1	St L & Mer Bdge 5s, '35	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅛
89	85⅝	3	St L, S W 1st g 4s, '89	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
96⅝	96⅝	1	St L &

CHANGE IN BANKRUPTCY LAW

Meeting of Lawyers, Trade Organizations and Merchants Called for June 30.

CREDIT MEN FAVOR REFORM.

Would Bar Counsel for Creditors From Representing Trustees and Receivers.

Many lawyers, representatives of trade organizations, and merchants, will attend a hearing in the Federal Court Building at 10 o'clock on June 30 to consider changes in court rules governing the administration of bankruptcy. A suggestion made recently in a report by the Committee on Bankruptcy of the New York Credit Men's Association that a rule be adopted preventing receivers and trustees from retaining as counsel the attorneys for petitioning creditors in bankruptcy proceedings, will be considered at the meeting and other suggestions made by various interests for the betterment of bankruptcy practice will also be discussed.

Formal notice of the hearing, issued by Alexander Gilchrist Jr., clerk of the Federal Court, contains an invitation to everybody to attend and present his views. Notices of the meeting are being forwarded to a number of commercial credit and legal organizations including the following: The Merchant's Association of New York, American Bankers Association, Alphabet Association, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, New York Credit Men's Association, Wholesale Shoe League, New York Bar Association, New York County Lawyers' Association, Associated Dress Industries of America, Silk Association, Fifth Avenue Association, Merchant's Protective Association, American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, National Association of Worsted and Woolen Spinning, American Clothing Manufacturers, Inc., National Association of Clothiers Credit Bureau Association, Woolen and Dress Goods Merchants Association, Wholesale Men's Association, Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York, Wholesale Coal Trade Association, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Paper Trade Association, Rubber Association of America, Tobacco Merchants Association of the United States, Toy Manufacturers of the United States, Fur Merchants Benefit Association, Associated Dress Industries of America and many others.

The Federal Judges, it is said, are greatly interested in the meeting and will assist in every way to solve problems incidental to the administration of bankruptcy, which has been so much criticised.

AUCTION AT FLUSHING.

Lots of McCreery Estate to Be Sold Next Saturday.

Flushing, L. I., will be the first to benefit from the plans for extending the rapid transit system that will accommodate the growth of population for the next twenty-five years. This comprehensive plan, which was outlined in its entirety recently by the Transit Board of the Public Service Commission, will not be undertaken at once, but will be proceeded with gradually and extensively.

This fact has caused widespread interest to be manifested in the coming sale of the Rachel McCreery estate, in Flushing, to be held on the premises next Saturday, June 9, by J. Clarence Davies, Inc. The placing of this property on the auction block, after an ownership of nearly a half century, will provide the public an opportunity to obtain, at their own price, plots suitable for early improvement and should do much to relieve the overcrowded and congested condition of residential buildings in other parts of Greater New York.

The Rachel McCreery estate is well located from the standpoint of the builder and investor. It lies directly in the heart of a built-up section in which there is not an available house for rent. Builders years ago saw the future possibilities of the Murray Hill section of Flushing as a place of residence and that their judgment was sound has been amply justified by subsequent events.

The property, as divided, consists of 226 lots and plots, located just north of Broadway, and fronting on Boerum, Bayside, Central and Chestnut Avenues. While the bulk of the offering to be sold is restricted to home building, a portion of it is available for business, under the zoning resolution.

Woman Jumps $500 Shoplifting Bail

Charlotte Le Mann, 25 years old, of 244 West Sixty-fourth Street, who according to the police, has a record as a shoplifter and robber of church poor boxes, failed to appear before Magistrate Jean Norris in Jefferson Market Court yesterday to answer to a charge of stealing $22 worth of wearing apparel from Macy's on Saturday. She forfeited her bail bond of $500.

TO CUT MILL OUTPUT TO MATCH BUILDING

Manufacturers Begin to Trim Material Production as Bankers Curtail Loans.

CANNOT CARRY RESERVES

Brick Men Growing Indifferent as to Settlement of Strikes if Construction Slows Up.

Building material manufacturers have begun to trim their 1923 production schedules to fit the manipulation of building material demand resulting from curtailed loans to building operations, says the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

The building industry well understands the basic cause of the high cost of construction and of the late housing shortage. The investing public that is in the building market today had no inside knowledge of conditions immediately following the letting down of war-time restrictions on building projects, that within a few months created a shortage of building materials throughout the country that has not been corrected to this day.

While the efficient building artisans were still doing war duty abroad or were retained in their shipyard or other allocated war work here, a "Build Now" propaganda was launched by a department of the Federal Government. This "Build Now" movement was started when coal was alloted to building material producers up to only 40 per cent. of their normal requirements and freight car stringency made it impossible to get this fuel to the mills on anything like schedule time.

A period when credit was "frozen" prevented the psychological expansion of building material plant capacity that was justified by the building construction boom that was soon to sweep the country, and plant capacity did not actually get out of a wading until well after the 1919-20 stampede was in full swing.

In cement, lumber and steel departments decided plant expansion took place in 1921 and 1922, notably with the adoption of oil burners in the Hudson, Hackensack and Raritan River brick manufacturing district. But after the plants had been expanded to meet the nation's growing demand for building material there came the sudden awakening that there was not enough common labor at hand to operate the plants to the capacity provided for.

Meantime the building material manufacturers were overwhelmed with orders and with demands for higher wages. The demand for basic building materials, equipment and appliances is today far beyond the capacity of the American manufacturers to supply. There seemed to be a necessity for a temporary curtailment of this demand, in some way, whereupon it was decided that the best way was to curtail loans on building operations until the building material and labor supply could be more evenly balanced.

It must not be forgotten that the scarcity of labor at the building operation is not the only deterrent and cause of high construction cost. The scarcity of labor at the manufacturing plants is preventing that which will quickest cut down construction costs to the building investor; namely, a reserve stock of materials at the mill, yard, plant or quarry, a condition that has not existed since 1916.

William K. Hammond, dean of the Hudson River brick manufacturers and former President of the National Common Brick Manufacturers Association, says that it, as reported, the present government plan to curtail loans to speculative building operations is going to shut down building work in New York to negligible quantities, by October, there is no longer a strong market in prospect for the spring and autumn and, without a prospective market, who, he asks, will stack their sheds full of brick at high manufacturing costs ruling today, only to wait for a sick market at some indefinite time?

C. J. Curtin, President of the Farnam Cheshire Lime Company, supplying New York with a large part of its building lime, reported at the week-end that lime production was already being scheduled upon the basis of a waning demand this year in New York. A. W. Tuthill, New York salesmanager for the Sayre & Fisher Company, whose works at Sayreville, N. J., are still closed down by strike, said that without a market prospect sufficient to warrant paying the cost of production of today, it would be folly to proceed on anything like the early 1923 schedule and that there was a growing indifference among brick manufacturers as to whether the strike situation was settled quickly or not. The present market conditions.

There is no such thing in New York City as a building material jobber. The dealer yards are too restricted by the crowded and expensive land areas to enable them to carry several brick, for example, to supply one fair-sized job requiring a million brick and at the same time take care of customer requirements. The dealer expects the manufacturer to carry the entire city's building material supply. His job is to keep it moving to the building operations when it arrives in town.

There is not more than two weeks' normal market reserve in building bands in New York at any time. At present, with the wholesale brick market entirely without a brick supply Friday, there is less than 10 days supply of basic materials on hand. There is less than three weeks' reserve in the eastern part of the country.

Dealers therefore looked with alarm at a situation where manipulation of demand would be doubtless met with manipulation of supply. Natural relief in high cost of building materials, instead of being a possibility this year, will be definitely deferred until well into the next.

To Build Bronx Garage.

Siegfried Karlebach bought from the King Terra Holding Corporation a plot 100 by 126, at the southwest corner of Kingsbridge Road and Bailey Avenue, for immediate improvement with a garage. The west side of Bailey Avenue at this point is the only location within a radius of two and a half miles of Kingsbridge Road and Sedgwick Avenue on which garages may be built, this location having been resoned by amendment to the existing zoning resolution of the Board of Aldermen. The property faces on the Velodrome site recently purchased by the Detroit-Cadillac Motor Company.

The property was held at $50,000. William F. Kurz was the broker.

To Auction Old Queens Holding.

After 126 years of ownership in the same family, the heirs of John J. Moore have ordered the Jere Johnson Jr. Company, Fred B. Snow auctioneer, to sell at public auction the remaining unsold portion of the Moore estate, consisting of sixty-six residential and business lots in the Broadway and Shell Road section of Elmhurst, Borough of Queens.

The sale will be held next Saturday, June 9, on the premises, at 2:30 P. M., rain or shine. The lots to be sold form part of the property granted in 1787 to the Rev. J. Moore by the Town of Newtown.

STATE INDUSTRIES ACTIVE.

Survey Indicates Business is in Healthy Condition.

Detailed analysis of the conditions of industry in New York State, just completed by the National Association of Manufacturers and made public yesterday, indicates that business is in a healthy condition and that prospects for fall are equally bright.

The survey disclosed that there is an increase of employment, many factories finding difficulty in keeping their forces complete; wages have increased; sales are keeping up with prediction and passing it in some instances, and there has been an almost total absence of labor disturbances.

An analysis was made of replies to questionnaires sent to all the members of the association.

A GREAT NECK PROJECT.

The large waterfront property situated at Kings Point, Great Neck, has been sold, according to report. This property, long known as the Mitchell Point property, has been in the hands of that family for over eighty years and is regarded as one of the finest of waterfront properties in Great Neck. Four years ago it was sold to William H. Isom of New York.

The new owners plan to develop it into a new high-class residential park, in plots ranging from 5/8 acres upward.

Homes Under Way on Gravesend Track.

William B. Harmon & Co., Inc., report that there is an active demand for both business and home sites on the Kings Club district property, formerly the old Gravesend race track. The plots are located as follows: Northwest corner of Avenue S and Kings Highway to Benjamin Fortnoy, northwest corner of Avenue S and East Fourteenth Street to William Gluck, southeast corner of Kings Highway and East Fifth Street to Robert L. Brown, southwest corner of Kings Highway and East Fifth Street to Robert M. Kimel, northwest corner of Avenue T and West Fourth Street to Adolph Braun, northwest corner of Avenue T and East Fifth Street to I. and J. Dorfman, northwest corner of Kings Highway and Avenue S to Leo Gilpin, southeast corner of Kings Highway and East Second Street to Frank Moran, plots on Kings Highway, near East Fifth Street, to Louis F. Roberts.

Today's Radio Program

June 4, 1923.
Eastern Daylight-Saving Time.
Numerals after names of stations show wave lengths in meters.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.
4:00 P. M.—Myra Hauber, soprano; Felix Fox, violin.
4:30-5:30 P. M.—Janet Stevenson, soprano; Lois Brown, pianist.
7:30 P. M.—"Stories for Little Children," by Ethel Martin.
7:45 P. M.—Schubert Male Quartet.
8:15-9:15 P. M.—Speech by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes direct from the gymnasium at Columbia University.
9:15 P. M.—Frederick Jagel, tenor.
9:40 P. M.—Original Montana Six Orchestra.

WJZ, NEW YORK—455.
3:00 P. M.—Fashion talk.
3:15 P. M.—Educational lessons.
4:00 P. M.—Baseball scores every fifteen minutes from this time on.
4:05 P. M.—Marie Rothman, soprano.
4:45 P. M.—Marie Rothman, soprano.
5:15 P. M.—Story reading.
5:45 P. M.—Farm and home reports.
6:00 P. M.—Bedtime story.
6:15 P. M.—Adventures of Prince Pollywog.
7:30 P. M.—Silver Jubilee talk.
7:39 P. M.—Address by Max Graf.
7:45 P. M.—Current events.
8:00 P. M.—Elsa Riefflin, soprano.
8:15 P. M.—Fashion talk.
8:30 P. M.—Elsa Riefflin, soprano.
8:45 P. M.—"Small Boat Sailing," by Herbert Brown.
9:00 P. M.—Concert.
10:00 P. M.—"A Goose-Shooting Incident," by Hy. S. Watson.
10:15 P. M.—Lillian Birmingham, contralto.
10:45 P. M.—Lillian Birmingham, contralto.
10:55-11:00 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast.

WJY, NEW YORK—405.
5:00 P. M.—Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.

WHN, RIDGEWOOD—360.
9:30-10:00 A. M.—Hints to the housewife.
10:30 A. M.—Weather forecast.
10:40 A. M.—Long Island farm service.
12:00-1:00 P. M.—Lunch hour music.
2:15 P. M.—Frank Crum, organist.
3:45-5:30 P. M.—School children's radio forum; radio talk; code practice; trade news; agriogram; music.
7:30-8:30 P. M.—Stage and screen talk.

WOR, NEWARK—405.
2:30-3:15 P. M.—Frank De Fabritiis, violin; Jessie Marshall, soprano.
3:15 P. M.—American history reading.
3:30 P. M.—Jessie Marshall, soprano.
4:30 P. M.—Talk, by Maude Hall.
6:15 P. M.—"Garden Hints."
6:40 P. M.—"Radio Cartooning," by Bill Steinkoff.
6:50 P. M.—Lecture by B. Howe.
7:05 P. M.—Ruth Kemper, Cecilia Negin, pianists.
7:25 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:00 P. M.—Police Band.
8:30 P. M.—Talk by Mae Murray.
8:45 P. M.—Police Band.
9:10 P. M.—Horoscopes by Belle Bart.
9:15 P. M.—Medley.
10:15 P. M.—Apollo Orchestra.

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—337.
2:00 P. M.—Time signals.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores; fairy tales.
7:40 P. M.—"Business Conditions."
7:55 P. M.—News of the day.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; concert.
8:20 P. M.—Laughs from Life.
8:30 P. M.—Medley.
9:30 P. M.—Bedtime story.
8:55 P. M.—Benjamin Franklin program.
11 P. M.—Baseball scores.
11:00 P. M.—Time signals.

WDAR, PHILADELPHIA—395.
12:00-12:55 P. M.—Organ recital; Arcadia Orchestra.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
2:00-3:00 P. M.—Musical Features.
3:30-4:30 P. M.—Tea time topics.
7:30-8:00 P. M.—Dreamland Express.
8:00 P. M.—Address.
11:00 P. M.—Musical program.

WNAC, BOSTON—375.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
1:00 P. M.—Weather reports.
4:00 P. M.—Copley Plaza Orchestra.
6:30 P. M.—Children's stories.

WGI, MEDFORD, MASS.—360.
5:00 P. M.—"Twilight Tales."
5:30 P. M.—New England weather forecast closing report on farmers' produce market; live stock markets and butter and egg reports; agriograms; closing stock market reports.
6:00 P. M.—Late news; sports.
6:15 P. M.—Code practice.
6:30 P. M.—Boston police reports; Amrad bulletin board; wool market news; "Just Boy."

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—396.
11:00 A. M.—Organ Recital.
11:30 A. M.—Weather forecast.
12:00 M.—Tea Room Orchestra.
12:55 P. M.—Time signal.
4:45 P. M.—Grand organ; trumpets.
7:30 P. M.—Sports results; police reports.
7:45 P. M.—Band concert.
8:45 P. M.—Chaillas, banjoist; Marie Link, soprano.
9:55 P. M.—Organ recital.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals.
11:02 P. M.—Weather forecast.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—509.
1:00-2:00 P. M.—Concert.
5:00-5:45 P. M.—Orchestra; baseball scores.
7:00 P. M.—Uncle Wip's bedtime stories and roll-call; baseball scores.

WCAE, PITTSBURGH—461.
8:45 P. M.—Foxy Grandpa bedtime story; "Eyes," by Dr. Fred Mungeezer.
9:30 P. M.—Novelty Entertainers.
11:30 P. M.—News.

WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.
10:15 A. M.—Department of Agriculture live stock report.
1:00-2:00 P. M.—Meyer Davis concert orchestra; Department of Agriculture produce market reports.
3:00 P. M.—Talk "Historic Frankford"; Mrs. Howard A. Sutton, soprano; Anmon Berkheiser, harp; Loretta Kerk, pianist.
3:45 P. M.—John Owens, tenor; Adele Starr, reader; Loretta Kerk, pianist.
8:30 P. M.—Meyer Davis, Concert Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Children's stories.

WHAZ, TROY, N. Y. 394.
10:00 P. M.—John J. Fogarty, baritone; Lucy Millhouse, violinist; James A. Ball, pianist; "What Shall We Do With Our Boys During Vacation?" by Prof. John E. Healey Jr.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.
12:30 P. M.—Stock market quotations.
12:45 P. M.—Weather report.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
2:00 P. M.—Music and needlework talk, "The Fascinating Art of Block Printing."
6:00 P. M.—Produce and stock market report and questions; news bulletins; baseball results.
6:40 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—WGY Instrumental Quartet. Address, "Prohibition—An International Menace," James A. Hamilton.

WGR, BUFFALO—319.
11:45 A. M.—Weather reports.
12:15 P. M.—Weather and market reports; Agriograms.
2:00 P. M.—Music.
3:25 P. M.—Chicago Board of Trade closing prices.
8:00 P. M.—Music.
8:25 P. M.—Closing prices New York Stock Exchange.
9:00 P. M.—Music.
9:00 P. M.—Weather, market reports; Agriograms.
6:25 P. M.—Closing prices of New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.
9:00 P. M.—Day's news digest; dance music by the Colonial Eight.

WAA, ARLINGTON, VA.—425.
10:45-11:00 A. M.—Live stock receipts.
11:05-11:20 A. M.—Weather reports.
11:25-11:40 A. M.—Fruit and vegetable shipments.
1:25-1:40 P. M.—Live stock, estimated receipts.
3:45-3:20 P. M.—Fruit and vegetable markets.
4:25-4:40 P. M.—Live stock reports.
4:45-5:00 P. M.—Weather forecasts.
5:05-5:40 P. M.—Hay, feed and crop reports.
11:00-11:20 P. M.—Weather reports.

KYW, CHICAGO—345.
7:30 P. M.—Bedtime story.

WHAM, ROCHESTER—360.
8:55 P. M.—Weather forecast.
4:00-4:30 P. M.—Eastman Orchestra.
5:15-5:45 P. M.—Organ and orchestra.
6:00-6:50 P. M.—Eastman Orchestra.
8:30 P. M.—Bedtime story; baseball results.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—309.
10:00 A. M.—Music.
12:30 P. M.—Music; weather forecast; river bulletin; report prices.
3:15 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:15 P. M.—KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; current events.
7:15 P. M.—Fashion talk; "The Years at the Spring," by Elinor Steel.
7:45 P. M.—Talk by the Dreamtime Lady.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; market reports.
8:15 P. M.—Sport talk.
8:30 P. M.—KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra; Juliet Bardwell, soprano; Emmabell Weinman, contralto.

WWJ, DETROIT—516.
6:00 P. M.—Markets and baseball scores.
6:30 P. M.—Detroit News Orchestra; Town Criers; Anne Campbell, poet; Ruth Stimmiller, soprano; Maria Hemmellbra, soprano.

WCX, DETROIT—517.
5:15 P. M.—Baseball scores; music.
5:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
5:55 P. M.—Baseball scores; music.
7:15 P. M.—Final baseball scores.
9:00 P. M.—Emma Syvter, pianist; Rev. Garrett, speaker; Jeanette McCormick, reader.

WOC, DAVENPORT, IOWA—484.
7:45 P. M.—Chimes concert.
8:30 P. M.—Sandman's visit.
8:50 P. M.—Baseball scores.

WDAF, KANSAS CITY—411.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Market reports.
9:00-10:30 P. M.—Concert program.
1:45-3:00 A. M.—"Nighthawk" frolic; Plantation Orchestra.

WLW, CINCINNATI—309.
9:00 P. M.—Mount Auburn School Orchestra.

KSD, ST. LOUIS—546.
10:00 P. M.—Opera "Wang," chorus of 80, orchestra of 60.

WMC, MEMPHIS, TENN.—500.
10:00 P. M.—Washington Syncopators.

WHAS, LOUISVILLE, KY.—400.
6:55 P. M.—Baseball scores; official central standard time announced at 7 o'clock.

WSB, ATLANTA—429.
7:15-8:00 P. M.—Ruth McAdams, lyric soprano; bedtime story.
9:00-10:00 P. M.—Musical program.
11:45 P. M.—Radio concert.

WGM, ATLANTA—429.
8:00-8:15 P. M.—Market reports.
8:15-8:30 P. M.—Warner's Serenade Aces.
11:30 P. M.-12:30 A. M.—Vocal selections.

WFAA, DALLAS, TEXAS—476.
10:30-11:30 P. M.—Musical program.

CFCA, TORONTO, ONT.—400.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—Orchestra concert; R. Saunders, cello; Manley Sherris, baritone.

CKAC, MONTREAL—430.
9:00 P. M.—Bedtime story.
9:30-10:30 P. M.—Concert program.

WBAP, FORT WORTH, TEXAS—476.
5:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
11:30 P. M.-12:30 P. M.—Orchestra concert.

KHJ, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—395.
11:00 P. M.-1:00 A. M.—Concert.

RESORTS

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CAMP CADAHO for boys, Camp Juanita for girls, on Gardner Lake, Conn., 18 miles from New London. For information, Mile Light, Wallingford, Pa., or Louis Warncke, 927 Bloomfield St., Hoboken.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL RICHMAN and SAMUEL B. LEVI, trading as RICHMAN & LEVI and also as RICHMAN & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 4th, 1923, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 626 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's neckwear, men's, women's and children's knitwear, bathing suits, sweaters, office furniture, safe, typewriter, fixtures, etc.
MAURICE P. HARTMAN, Receiver.
DAVID HAAR, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. STARK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 4, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,624 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of watches, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, rings, watch parts, safe, furniture, fixtures, etc.
MORRIS ISRAEL, Receiver.

C. EDWARD BENOIT, WILLIAM GALLAND, Attorneys for Receiver, 297 4th Av., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of John F. Driscoll, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, June 12th, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 472 Columbus Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tires, auto accessories, fixtures, etc.
GEORGE L. W. WEBSTER, Trustee.
ROBERT P. STEPHENSON, Referee in Bankruptcy, 52 Broadway.
TOBIAS A. KEPPLER, Attorney for Trustee, 25 W. 43rd St., New York.
Inspection June 9th and 11th.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALVATORE TRANCHINA, trading as RAM GAZRILES, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 4th, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 89 East Houston St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, olive oils and products, canned goods, fixtures, etc.
BENJAMIN SOLOMON, Receiver.
154 Nassau St.

MASTER'S SALES.

MASTER'S SALE
C. H. WILLS AND COMPANY

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a Final Decree entered in the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, on May 10, 1923, in a certain Cause pending in said Court, entitled "Michigan Malleable Iron Company, Plaintiff, v. C. H. Wills and Company, Defendant, in Equity No. 819" (hereinafter referred to as the Final Decree), I, William S. Sayres Jr., in and by said Final Decree appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the front entrance to the main office building of C. H. Wills and Company, in the Village of Marysville, St. Clair County, Michigan, on June 6, 1923, at twelve o'clock noon (Central Standard Time, being one o'clock in the afternoon, Eastern Standard Time), the property in said Final Decree and hereinafter described to be sold, to-wit: All property of every character and description of said C. H. Wills and Company (in said Final Decree and hereinafter called C. H. Wills and Company), including all property of every kind and description acquired or held by the Receiver in said cause, except (a) cash, (b) accounts and bills receivable accruing during Receivership, and (c) drafts secured by bills of lading covering cars in transit, in the hands of the Receiver upon the date of sale.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale, is as follows:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the Village of Marysville, County of St. Clair, and State of Michigan described as follows:

Parcel 1.

All that tract or parcel of land containing 144.6983 acres, with the manufacturing buildings thereon, lying and being in the Village of Marysville (partly in Port Huron Township and partly in St. Clair Township), St. Clair County, Michigan, bounded North by Huron Boulevard and property of Marysville Land Company, East by St. Clair River, South by the property of Marysville Land Company and Athol Mfg. Company and West by Marysville Land Company and the Port Huron & Detroit R. R., which is more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Huron Boulevard with the center line of the River Road (State Trunk Line No. 27), thence S 24° 41' 45" W 188.16 feet; thence S 67° 39' 50" E 384.81 feet, crossing the eastern half of said River Road and the shore line of St. Clair River and following approximately the South Line of the present Huron Boulevard Dock to a point in said river on the proposed harbor line; thence along the proposed harbor line S 18° 02' 52" W 210.22 feet; thence along said harbor line S 26° 56' 50" W 2689.04 feet; thence, still following said proposed harbor line S 42° 32' 10" W 230.84 feet; thence N 50° 13' 52" W 1850.40 feet crossing the shore line of St. Clair River, the aforesaid River Road and the Lake Shore Railway, to a point in the Western edge of a side-track running to the factory of Athol Mfg. Company; thence S 87° 50' 30" E 92.46 feet to Point "A" which is 87 feet easterly from Point "B" in the center of the present main track of the Port Huron & Detroit R. R. which Point "B" is 215.40 feet northeasterly measured along the center of said main track from the intersection of the center line of Michigan Avenue with the center line of said main track, which intersection is more definitely indicated on the plat of Subdivision "H," Village of Marysville, recorded in Liber 29 of Plats page 1 in the office of the Register of Deeds, St. Clair County, Michigan; thence running from Point "A" N 29° 46' 39" E 2886.31 feet along a line 87 feet easterly from the center of the present main track of the Port Huron & Detroit R. R.; thence N 28° 11' 26" E 383.76 feet, continuing 87 feet easterly from said main track, to the center of Huron Boulevard; thence along the center of Huron Boulevard S 67° 39' 30" E 1519 feet to the beginning point; excepting therefrom a pile dock, approximately 70 feet by 100 feet located on the shore of St. Clair River, the northern line of which dock is approximately 1500 feet south from the center line of Huron Boulevard and the easement of said dock to place, repair and repass over so much of said land as lies between said dock and the River Road; and excepting also all residential buildings, with appurtenant outbuildings, on said land excepting also the building now occupied by Marysville Lodge No. 403, F. & A. M., at the Southwest corner of Huron Boulevard and the River Road; excepting also the building now occupied by W. C. Rhadigan for mercantile purposes; excepting also the buildings now occupied by O. T. Kidd and the D. U. Ry. as a lunch room, ticket office and waiting room; excepting also the building now occupied as an office by Marysville Land Company; excepting also the buildings now occupied by Village of Marysville as a fire hall and jail; excepting also a building now used jointly as a barber shop, shoe repair shop and Western Union Telegraph office; excepting also a garage building now occupied by Star Oil Company; and excepting also a building now occupied by Marysville Chamber of Commerce; but not excepting the land on which said dock and said buildings now stand; the above described land being subject to the rights of the public in and to the highways known as River Road (State Trunk Line No. 27) and Huron Boulevard; also subject to the rights (if any) of Michigan State Telephone Company and Detroit Edison Company to maintain and repair its poles and wires in said highways; also subject to the rights of Detroit United Railway to operate its electric cars over its present tracks; also subject to the right of Marysville Land Company to maintain and repair a sewer now located through the northwest corner of said land; and also subject to the right of Athol Mfg. Company to use a siding now located through the southwest corner of said land.

Parcel 2.

Also all that tract or parcel of land containing 6.83 acres with the manufacturing building thereon, lying and being in the Village of Marysville, Port Huron Township, St. Clair County, Michigan, bounded North by Huron Boulevard, East by property of Marysville Land Company and the Port Huron and Detroit R. R., South by property of Huron Farms Company and Marysville Land Company, and West by property of Marysville Land Company, which is more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point 60 feet South of the center line of Huron Boulevard and 83 feet west of the center line of the present main track of the Port Huron & Detroit R. R., thence S 28° 11' W 809.59 feet; thence S 29° 46' W 345.64 feet; thence N 2° 01' 30" W 241.94 feet; thence N 61° 31' 56" W 159.57 feet to a point which is the intersection of the eastern line of Indiana Avenue (projected) with the northern line of 15th Street (projected) as those streets are shown on the plat of Subdivision "J," Village of Marysville, recorded in Liber 29 of Plats, page 2, in the office of the Register of Deeds, St. Clair County, Michigan; thence S 87° 59' 30" W 300 feet to the intersection of the northern line of 15th Street (projected) with the eastern line of Virginia Avenue (projected) as those streets are shown on said plat; thence N 2° 01' 30" W 610.24 feet along the eastern line of Virginia Avenue (projected) to the southern line of Huron Boulevard; thence S 67° 39' 50" E 861.65 feet to the beginning point; said property being subject, however, to the right of Marysville Land Company to maintain and repair a sewer now located on the southeast corner of said parcel and the right of Detroit Edison Company (if any) to maintain and repair a high voltage transmission line along the eastern portion of said parcel.

All the right, title and interest of C. H. Wills and Company (in said to be sold, the property of every kind and description, including all tangible property (except (a) cash, (b) accounts and bills receivable accruing during Receivership, and (c) drafts secured by bills of lading covering cars in transit, in the hands of the Receiver upon the date of sale) personal and mixed, wheresoever situated, whether now owned or acquired before the transfer of possession under this decree, but including all machinery, tools, equipment, materials, supplies, inventories, automobiles and motor cars and trucks, whether finished or in process of manufacture, parts, office furniture, drawings, books, vouchers and other papers and records.

All the right, title and interest of C. H. Wills and Company in and to any bonds, obligations, promissory notes, accounts receivable, choses in action, wherever situated; also all the right, title and interest of C. H. Wills and Company in and to all patents, licenses, trademarks, trade names and good will, and of, in and to all other property, real, personal and mixed, tangible and intangible, of every kind, character and description whatsoever, wheresoever situated; and all the right, title and interest of the Receiver of, in and to all the property of every kind, character and description acquired by it prior to the transfer of possession under this decree, excepting as hereinbefore excluded and reserved.

For a more particular description of the property to be sold, and of the terms of sale, intending purchasers are hereby referred to said Final Decree and to the record in said cause, and to the statements of the Receiver to be filed with the Clerk of said United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, as in said Final Decree directed.

As more fully provided by said Final Decree, to which reference is hereby made:

I. Said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension.

II. The Special Master may adjourn or postpone said sale, and may without further notice or advertisement proceed with the sale on any day to which the same may have been so adjourned.

III. The purchaser of such property shall also take the same, subject to the performance by him, or his successors or assigns, of all pending contracts in respect thereof, theretofore lawfully made by the Receiver, in so far as they are executory and unperformed upon the date of sale, and shall succeed to all the rights of the Receiver thereunder. The purchaser shall also reimburse the Receiver for all material and parts on hand at the date of sale, furnished under contracts and commitments of the Receiver; and shall also reimburse the Receiver for the undischarged amount of wages and labor due at the date of sale.

IV. The Special Master may accept no bid from any one offering a bid, who shall not at least twenty-four hours prior to any offering by the Special Master for sale under said Final Decree, deposit with the Special Master and deliver to him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) in cash or certified check on some national bank or trust company in the City of New York, New York, or in the City of Detroit, Michigan, or elsewhere acceptable to the Special Master and made or endorsed payable to his order.

Any deposit received from an unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit received from the successful bidder or bidders will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property.

V. In case any bidder, upon the acceptance of his bid by the Special Master, shall fail to comply within the period of twenty days after the entry thereof with any order of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the moneys or claims deposited by such accepted bidder will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of a sale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property in respect of the payment of the purchase price of which the said prospective bidder shall make default, shall be sold at a less price on such resale, and to such other purposes as said Court may direct. If said Court shall not confirm any sale, the deposit made by the accepted bidder at such sale will be forthwith remitted to such bidder.

VI. The purchaser upon confirmation of the sale or sales must make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as said Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by said Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the residue of his bid in whole or in part, by turning over to the Special Master, to be cancelled or credited, notes, obligations or claims, with proper transfers thereof, entitled to share in the distribution of proceeds of sale as hereinafter set forth.

In lieu of such notes, obligations or claims, the Special Master may accept the certificate of any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, N. Y., or in the City of Detroit, Michigan, or in the City of Boston, Mass., or elsewhere acceptable to the Special Master, that it holds, subject to his order, claims of the character and to the amount therein specified, with proper transfers thereof.

The purchaser will be credited on account of the purchase price of the property by him purchased, for all notes, obligations and claims so turned over to the Special Master in part payment of the purchase price, such sums as are to be paid in respect of such claims out of the proceeds of the sale, as though the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. The purchaser will not be required to pay on account of the purchase price any amount in cash required for distribution out of the proceeds of sale made to such purchaser, upon the respective notes, obligations, and claims entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of sale until ten days after said District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, shall, on application of or on behalf of the holders of any such note, obligation or claim, enter its order or decree directing payment in accordance with such order of such cash distributive share upon such note, obligation or claim.

Said Court reserves the right to resell upon such notice as said Court may direct the property sold to any purchaser, in case such purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the unpaid balance of the purchase price within the period of twenty days after the entry of an order requiring such

Brooklyn For Sale.

BAY RIDGE—1-family brick and wen purchase, rooms, up to date; must sacrifice account large house. Mrs. Ellen Lambert, 1 Bay St., Brooklyn. Telephone 6775 Shore Road.

BAY RIDGE—1-family brick and two-car garage; nine rooms; suitable for doctor or dentist; 8th St. Telephone 6775 Shore Road.

Nassau Island For Rent.

FOR LEASE—8-room house; splendid condition; Emerson Hill, private park; Station (Island); 15 minutes from Long City; all modern; lease; rent $60; heated. Phone Rector 9340 or Templeville 125.

EIGHT-ROOM house in private park, facing Marvelwood; glorious view; roofed surround porch; gas; coal in cellar. Templeville 125.

TO LET—14-room house, corner Lafayette and Fremont, New Brighton. P. C. Hegeman, 157 East 224 St.

Long Island For Sale.

MAYVILLE—Bungalow, living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; garage in outside building; containing heating plant; lot 100x100; small fruit; garden; private; $4,000; cash. Mayville Realty Co., Mayville, L. I.

Long Island For Rent.

[illegible] 1-family house, furnished; 7 rooms, bath; lot 75x100; 1 mile from station; 1 hour from City; very low rental. Telephone, 10-12 A. M., Melrose 2018, or evenings and Sundays, Piermont 15.

New Jersey For Sale.

RIDGEFIELD PARK—$770 cash takes lovely 7-room Craftsman's home, fireplaces, parquet, steam; assessments paid; balance $7,060 like rent; near stations, schools, half-hour Manhattan; 9 cents commutation. Clara Henschel (Owner), 125 Park St. Tel. Hackensack 5740.

SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE, MADISON, N. J.

Corner plot, 200x150, excellently located; 8 rooms and bath; hot-water heat, electric lights, parquet floors, large room each; kitchen; slate roof; recently papered and painted; barn for three cars, chicken house; numerous shade and fruit trees. 267 5th Av., Room 305, New York. Telephone Madison Square 1891 or Boulevard 6850.

$500 CASH, balance $6,460, like rent, 6-room bungalow, nearly new, every improvement; 4 minutes to station, half-hour Manhattan. Clara Henschel, 125 Park St., Ridgefield Park. Tel. 2740 Hackensack.

FOR SALE, Colonial eight-room house, one year old; lot 47x180; restricted section; 40 minutes to New York; railroad service excellent; bargain for quick sale. Apply 38 Warren St., Bloomfield, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL new house, seven rooms, two baths, two sun porches; garage; steam heat; plot 60x140; copper screens throughout. 2 2223 Times Annex.

New Jersey For Rent.

FOR SALE—At South Lyme, Conn., 6 minutes' walk from Shore Line R. R. Station; beautiful bathing beach; slightly 9-room cottage, 2-car garage; about 1½ acres of land. G. M. Starkweather, 35 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

FREE list of houses for sale and rent. Write Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—New England For Sale.

GENTLEMEN'S ESTATE, fifty acres, suitable for institution; high elevation; complete equipment; overlooks city and Lake Whitney. Thomas F. Clark Company, Realtors, New Haven, Conn.

HOUSES AND ESTATES WANTED.

SMALL HOUSE, about 5 acres, in Connecticut or Westchester County, within commuting distance. Box 945, 131 West 38th.

LIST your properties for sale and to let for quick sale with SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

SUMMER HOMES

Rate, 55 Cents Per Agate Line.

Brooklyn For Rent.

BAYSIDE, Waterfront—House of 9 rooms and 3 baths and cottage of 5 rooms and 2 baths; may rent separately or by year; garage for 3 cars with 4-room apartment and bath; 2 acres directly on bay.

I. T. McKNIGHT, 22 E. 33D ST.,
Madison Square 3549. Great Neck 322, Sunday.

BELLE HARBOR—Walking distance Rockaway Park station; Ocean front apartments, Beach 127th St.; 5 rooms, all improvements, furnished; just completed; agent on premises. Telephone Belle Harbor 0626.

Staten Island For Rent.

NEW DORP BEACH—New cottages, five rooms, bath, fully furnished, facing beach; all improvements; rent $300-$500 for season. Dongan Hills, 559-R.

HOME, suitable couple or bachelor; select, quiet beach. Tottenville 1198M.

Long Island For Rent.

BAYSIDE, Waterfront—House of 9 rooms and 3 baths and cottage of 5 rooms and 2 baths; may rent separately or by year; garage for 3 cars with 4-room apartment and bath; 2 acres directly on bay.

I. T. McKNIGHT, 22 EAST 33D ST.,
Madison Square 3549. Great Neck 322, Sunday.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS—9 rooms, 3 baths, double garage; June 15 to Sept. 15; nice garden. Boulevard 6475.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS—Small furnished house for rent from July 1 to Oct. 1, $175 monthly. F 366 Times.

LONG BEACH—Furnished cottage, fronting ocean, 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage; tennis, bathing; $2,500. Byrne, 217 Front St. Telephone 948 Long Beach.

ROCKAWAY PARK—Ocean front apartments, Beach 127th St.; 5 rooms; all improvements; furnished; just completed; agent on premises. Telephone Belle Harbor 0626.

SOUTH SHORE, L. I.—Commuting distance; 2 furnished houses, every improvement, including beach; beautiful location, grounds and beach; reasonable rent to right parties. Address G. M., 175 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

WOODMERE, L. I.—Attractively furnished house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, to Sept. 25. Telephone Cedarhurst 4067.

FURNISHED bungalow, new, all improvements, beautifully furnished, near ocean; also furnished apartment. Benson, Suite 1500, 45 West 34th.

COTTAGE, 7 or two four-room apartments, quarter block from beach; two blocks station; improvements, 165 Beach 114th St.

Westchester County For Rent.

BRONXVILLE—10-room house, 2 baths, furnished; garage; rent $200 for period from June 15 to July 31. Phone Bronxville 1283.

NEW ROCHELLE—Home Park; well-furnished large, 9-room house, to Oct. 1; 4 master bedrooms and bath, servant's room and bath; enclosed porch, well screened; garden planted; 7 minutes station; 2-car garage; $225 per month. New Rochelle 2546.

RYE, N. Y., 5 minutes from station, house has 6 master's bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 4 baths, garage and garden; for 4 months price $525. Phone Rye 316.

RYE—Furnished or unfurnished seven-room house and four-room bungalow; all improvements; season or all year. 503 Milton Road.

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON—For rent from June 15 to Oct. 15, well furnished house overlooking the Hudson; 7 bedrooms, 3 baths; rent $600. Telephone J. F. Phillips, 505 Tarrytown.

New York State For Rent.

COTTAGE for rent, Thousand Islands, June 15 to Sept. 15, two miles from Alexandria Bay, electric lights, ice and garage; $400 for season or $150 per month. Mrs. Charles Schricker, Watertown, N. Y.

FURNISHED cottages for rent, all improvements, ideal location. M. A. Novick, Monticello, N. Y.

New Jersey For Rent.

ALLENHURST, N. J.—To rent, 11 rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; garage 3 cars, chauffeur's quarters; price $1,800 season. Allenhurst Realty Co., Inc., E. J. Kaiser, Pres.-Treas., Allenhurst, N. J.

HIGHLANDS, NEW JERSEY—Wonderful 9-room house, completely furnished; garage; beautiful grounds, overlooking ocean; bathing, fishing. August Quast.

TO RENT for Summer, 10-room completely furnished house; 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths; 15 minutes walk to Lackawanna and Erie stations; convenient to stores, town centre and trolley lines. Tel. Montclair 3720.

Connecticut—New England For Rent.

SHIPPAN POINT, 50 minutes from New York, 8 rooms, 3 baths, furnished, private bathing privileges; $1,600 for season. J. J. Herrick, owner.

ALSO

two houses for sale, convenient terms. Phones: Stamford, 2650; Manhattan, Bowling Green 3800.

BUNGALOW COTTAGE, furnished; fine location. Mrs. Greenwood, 45 Garden Place, Brooklyn.

Other Sections For Rent.

TO rent, furnished cottage for July and August; 6 rooms; 5 acres of private land, orchard, brook, spring water; 1 mile from village and Delaware River; $300. W. Greenwood, 238 West 75d. Endicott 7376.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

FURNISHED house on water front, June 15 to September 15; good bathing; four master's bedrooms, sleeping porch, two master's baths, maid's room and bath; reasonable rental; highest references. B 1072 Times Annex.

COTTAGE on Sound, shade, four bedrooms, garage; commuting; Christians; adults; about $600. Mings, care Breslin Hotel.

LOTS AND LAND.

Long Island.

BAYVILLE.

Now is the time to invest your money in real estate that will increase 100 per cent. in a few years. Lots 25x100, $250; corner lots 25x125, $550; also bargains in houses, cottages and bungalows for sale or rent. Hofmann, Bayville, L. I.

LONG BEACH—Corner lots, business lots, for sale. Mondell, 50 East 42d.

FARMS, GROVES and RANCHES.

All Sections For Sale.

150-ACRE salt water farm, eastern shore Maryland; on State road and railroad, two miles from town; being run as successful Summer boarding house; now open and equipped for this season; immediate possession. F 192 Times.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Manhattan—Bronx For Sale.

106TH ST. (near Madison Av.)—10-family house; baths; good condition; price $26,500, cash $6,000; good terms. John Adin, 175 East 116th. Harlem 8906.

BRONX—CORNER PROPERTY.

Walk-up, with large stores; rent $11,700; low rent; beautiful building; excellent mortgages. Harris Exchange, Times Bldg. Bryant 0310.

PERRY ST. (near Bleecker St.)—3 story and basement, front and rear building, 25x96.8; rents $1,600. Mercer, 266 West 23d St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CORNER.

100-FOOT corner, 6-story elevator; beautiful building, 12 years old; tile baths, parquet floors; rent $39,000; only $23,000 cash required above 10-year mortgage. Harris Exchange, Times Bldg. Bryant 0310.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Two buildings, 50x100 each; 2-4's, 2-5's each floor; rent over $31,000; only 6 years old; tile baths, parquet floors, beautiful appearance; excellent mortgages. Harris Exchange, Times Bldg. Bryant 0310.

CHOICE PROPOSITIONS,
LARGE PROFITS.

Below 116th St., elegant location, 3-story apartment house, 3 and 4 rooms; rents, $66,000; price, $540,000; easy terms.

Same location fine 12-story, corner apartment house, 5, 6 and 7 rooms; rents, $196,000; cash necessary, $125,000; price right and desirable terms.

We also have a number of other very desirable Broadway, West End Av. and Riverside Drive corners, which can be bought cheap on easy terms; will pay you to get particulars.

H. T. WOOD,
50 East 42d St. Tel. Vand. 0869-0870.

$7,500 CASH

buys two 4-story hot-water tenements with stores, near Lexington Av. subway station; net income after payment on long-term mortgages over $2,800. Ryan & Co., 143 West 125th.

TWO 6-story new-law Yorkville tenements, 75x100, 6 stores, 52 families; first mortgage $72,000, 10 years; rent $30,000; require $25,000 cash; bargain; act quick. Rosenberg, 15 Park Row. Barclay 5716.

TREMENDOUS opportunity; 10-year second mortgage, 6 times rental; elevator corner; small apartments; rent $42,000, profit $16,500, cash required $30,000. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d.

$7,500 CASH will buy a 6-story 2d Av. store property; rents $7,000; expenses $4,000. Journine Silverman, 1,457 Broadway. Bryant 8252.

FOR SALE—Various apartment houses at right prices. Call or write for particulars. Manhattan Realties, 505 5th Av.

APARTMENTS below 96th St.; price, $125,000; rent, $29,000; one ownership over 10 years. Leroy Coventry, 54 West 72d.

Brooklyn-Long Island For Rent.

JAMAICA, Hillcrest, 24 Ocean View Av.—Six rooms, sun parlor; all improvements. Blattner.

APARTMENT HOUSES WANTED

HAVE clients for apartment houses, all descriptions, send full particulars immediately; prompt action. Rather's Realty, 9 Delancey St.

WEST SIDE tenement wanted, improved or unimproved. Farnulo, 8 Bible House.

HOTEL PROPERTIES.

All Sections For Sale.

AT MONTREAL, P. Q. (Canada), hotel near corner St. Catherine and Peel; the best centre of Montreal; dining room; fifty bedrooms, tavern, &c.; two licenses, and all furnished; a real bargain for a few days. Gohier & Bigras, 30 St. James St.

BUILDINGS AND FACTORIES.

Manhattan—Bronx For Sale.

BROADWAY corner Lenox, early possession old lease; can lease to one tenant for long term at net rental; night trade. Slawson & Hobbs, 148 West 72d St. Telephone Endicott 7540.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

524 St., between Lenox Av. and 2d Av.—25-ft. 4-story basement bulkheads bldg.; immediate possession; principals only. W 9 Times.

RENTS $43,000—$28,000 buys 115-foot apartment-house; 10-year mortgage; easy terms. Cutler, 119 West 72d.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 810-818—Garage building, 80x50; large yard space; suitable automobile business, truckman, tradesman, storage. Fordham, 617 East Fordham Road. Tremont 2622.

Brooklyn—Long Island For Sale.

FARMINGDALE, L. I.—For sale or rent, 15,000 square feet; excellent labor situation; price $4,000 down, $18,000 on mortgage. Lawrence Sperry, Aircraft Co., Inc. Ext. Farmingdale, L. I. 125.

Brooklyn-Long Island For Rent.

ONE-STORY concrete building, 25x100, concrete floor, electric power; $100 per month; Erie Basin section. Pierrepont Davenport, 353 Jay St., Brooklyn.

FACTORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

178 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Triangle 8890.

3,000 OR 5,000 square feet for rent, in brick building, concrete floor, 5 minutes from Queensboro Bridge. Phone Astoria 4239.

Other Sections For Sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE—21,000 feet, modern, one-story brick factory; excellent light; labor plentiful; sale, lease, bargain. B 128 Times.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR RENT.

20,000 sq. ft., one-story steel and concrete building, with railroad siding; excellent trucking facilities to New York; good light; excellent labor section; immediate possession. This is an exceptional bargain. Do not fail to inspect this property.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC.,
51 Clinton St., Newark. Tel. Market 0500.

LOFTS AND FLOORS

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

3D AV., 2,472 (near 135th St., Bronx)—Loft, exceptionally light, 2,500; also 5,000 sq. ft.; use of elevator, steam heat; reasonable rent. Mott Haven 3223.

15TH, 29 WEST—Front part of light loft to rent; suitable any business; reasonable. Inquire 8th floor.

27TH, 232 WEST—Front of daylight loft; elevator, steam heat; light manufacturing.

26TH, 253-255 (W. of 7th Av. Watkins 1028)—Daylight lofts, 100% sprinkler; elevators, watchmen; store and basement. Call Supt.

50TH ST., 32 EAST—LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY LOFT; ABOUT 1,500 SQUARE FEET; RENT REASONABLE. INQUIRE MANAGER, HOTEL 50 EAST 50TH ST.

47TH, 34 WEST—Entire building or separate lofts; $2,400. Newlins. Call today.

58TH ST., 243 WEST (adjoining Broadway)—25x100 loft; modern building; elevator; rent reasonable. Apply premises.

50TH ST., 607 WEST—Loft, 28x100; sprinklers, automobile elevator; low rent. Apply to Joseph & Zeamans, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 8240.

27TH ST., 340 WEST.

Apartment on ground floor, suitable for dentist or medise or any light business; moderate rental; must be seen to be appreciated.

FOURTH AV., 818—About 1,000 sq. ft. divided into offices and stock room; completely equipped; modern building; rental $160. Room 1307. Phone Gramercy 5895.

HUDSON ST., 571—TWO LARGE, LIGHT, HEATED LOFTS; SUITABLE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING AND STORAGE; FREIGHT ELEVATOR; VERY REASONABLE. MORGAN BUILDING.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, 64—Part of loft, 9x22 ft.; $50 month; suitable for light manufacturing. Greenwich Art Studios.

SMALL SPACE, 157-159 EAST 32D ST., $1,500.

FIRST FLOOR, 815-817 WEST 47TH ST., $4,500.

BASEMENT, SAME ADDRESS, $1,800.

FOURTH FLOOR, 818-820 WEST 49TH ST., $3,600; ALL SPACE HAS SPRINKLER SERVICE AND LOW INSURANCE, AND IS IN FINE CONDITION. CALL BRYANT 3410.

216-218-220-222 WEST 18TH ST.
At Seventh Avenue.
11,100 Square Feet for Rent.
Floor Carrying Capacity 300 lbs. sq. ft.

221-223-225 WEST 17TH ST.
At Seventh Avenue.
5,500 Square Feet for Rent.
Top Floor, skylights, windows all around.
MONAHAN EXPRESS CO., Realty Dept.,
216 West 18th St. Watkins 9191.

VERY light basement space, 12,500 sq. ft., including office; up-to-date fireproof; sprinklers, heat, elevator service; sublease reasonable. Milwaukee Chair, 524 Broadway. Canal 8564.

MFG. LOFTS—OWNER, FITZROY 4842.
15 West 20th St. 54x 62
133 West 24th (also store) 22x110
125-130 Bleecker St. 25x100

TO LEASE—Ground floor of 539 East 19th St. and vacant lots and shed, 543 East 19th. Estate of John U. Brockman, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 1081.

FLOOR, Broadway, near Worth—17,000 feet; passenger and freight elevators; attractive rent. Constant Co., 1,476 Broadway. Bryant 4278.

LOFT, 5,000 square feet, located at 121-123 East 24th St.; 12-story fireproof building; sprinkler system; minimum insurance rate. Apply Superintendent, 118 East 28th.

GARAGE or storage space to let, 4,500 to 9,000 sq. ft.; one or two floors; 50c. per sq. ft.; west side, near 23d St.; immediate possession. T 56 Times.

LOFTS, all sizes, good locations and lights; with or without elevator; suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Kasper, 8,124 2d Av.

TO LEASE—Third floor loft, 32x164; 826 East 19th. Estate of John U. Brockman, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 1081.

Brooklyn-Long Island For Rent.

LOFT, 22x90; light on four sides; heat, sprinkler, power; excellent locality for labor; railroad facilities; Meserole Ave. and Jewell St., Greenpoint. Inquire Weinstein, 95 Front St., Brooklyn. 3061 Greenpoint.

LOFTS, 40x80; light on all sides; excellent locality for labor. Inquire Weinstein, 95 Front St., Brooklyn. 3061 Greenpoint.

STORES

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

8TH AV. (near 48th)—Large store to lease; possession August 1st; no broking. Phone Endicott 4151 further particulars.

29TH, 253-258 WEST (7th Av.)—Watkins 1028; store and basement; 100% sprinkler.

52D ST., 228 WEST (near Broadway)—Over 5,000 sq. ft., 7 skylights, concrete floors; many improvements. Bryant 4144.

73D, 102 WEST (near Columbus)—Excellent location; any business; immediate possession. Roeder.

73D (near Columbus)—Store, excellent location; any business. Roeder, 102 West 73d.

LEXINGTON AV. (87th)—Corner store, suitable high-class business; Park Av. trade. Seidemann, 1,517 2d Av. Lenox 3065.

134-136 WOOSTER ST.
Attractive
STORE AND BASEMENT, 80x100.
Low rent; long lease if desired.
FREDK SOUTHACK & ALWYN BALL JR.,
11 Broadway. Bowling Green 5530.

FIVE new up-to-date stores, rent $90 and $85 month, on Jamaica Av., near Van Wyck Av.; built-up neighborhood; one block from new Jamaica Hospital, Tree Corset Factory, Grebe Radio Factory. Apply Seymour Plaut, 163-13 Jamaica Av., Jamaica. Brokers protected.

WILL sell one of most valuable leases in New York; Times Square section; store 20x30; worth $1,000 monthly; 3-year lease; $625 monthly; bargain; location absolutely unequaled; balcony; immediate possession; bonus required, $2,500. H. 477 Times.

DRUG STORE FOR RENT.

Very desirable location, congested neighborhood in the Bronx; drug store has been there sixteen years. Inquire Raynes Realty Corp., 1,492 Madison Av. Telephone Lenox 1078.

STORE floor and basement (25x70), to let, substantial building; reasonable rental; immediate possession. Apply on premises, 460 Greenwich St. Telephone Canal 5404.

RADIO DEPARTMENT in sportwear shop for rent; excellent location. Winter, Penn 3756.

FOR RENT—Part of store at Penn. Railroad Station entrance. Kant-Leak Co., 244 West 34th.

Brooklyn-Long Island For Rent.

LARGE store; up to date; new front; in one of the best sections of Brooklyn; opposite Ocean Theatre; rent reasonable. Apply A. Wilck, 747 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

STORE, Long Beach, suitable for beauty parlor or barber shop; great opportunity; best location. Rosenn, Suite 1,209, 45 West 34th St.

STORES.

Other Sections For Rent.

STORES in the finest location in a prosperous city with a population of 15,000 people; stores for candy and cards, music and victrolas, or five and ten Cent stores. Further particulars inquire at 136 Main St., Beacon, N. Y.

OFFICES

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

6TH AV. (17th St., Everett Building)—Office sublet, part or whole. Room 412.

8TH AV., 334 (35d)—Light office; 110 square feet with lavatory; reasonable rent. Apply Charles Hancock, Room 309.

7TH AV., 320—Suitable space to sublet to a reasonable party; reasonable. Inquire Room 420.

5TH AV. (Grand Central Zone)—Mahogany furnished suite, telephones; reasonable. Vanderbilt 0824.

6TH AV., 140—Desirable office space to let. Inquire Room 809, Mohawk Building.

240 WEST 24TH STREET.

Opposite Penn. and L. I. R. R. Station.
DESIRABLE BANK BUILDING.

Offices and show rooms, open space, 22d and 23d; private offices 14x, 6x and 8x; telephone service.

Telephone Longacre 3788, Mr. Collins.

4TH, 15 WEST—Part large office to sublet. Apply Room 301.

40TH, 105 WEST (room 304)—Perfectly exclusive use at a furnished office; service of secretary available; also telephone; rent $40.

40TH, 110 WEST—Furnished private offices in realtor's suite; unobstructed light; phone and service; rent reasonable. Suite 2401.

43D ST. and Broadway—Offices, furnished and unfurnished, large and small spaces, with phones; also desk room. Apply 617 Knickerbocker Building, 152 West 42d.

5TH ST., 11 EAST—Offices, furnished or unfurnished, $25 (of $28) per month; telephone service. Inquire at elevator.

42D (Broadway)—Small partitioned, furnished light office; moderate rent. 902 Knickerbocker Bldg.

47TH, 19 WEST—Attractive private office to accommodate suite. Room 317.

BROADWAY, 1,185—Bright, sunny offices, partitioned, in high-class building, 250 square feet; convenient to all subway and surface lines; low insurance rental $1,400. Room 706. Telephone Madison Square 5322.

BROADWAY, 220—Private office, furnished; also desk space. Room 706. Apply mornings, Monday or Tuesday.

BROADWAY, 1,540—Office, finely equipped; private phone; reasonable. Suite 816. Bryant 4676.

BROADWAY, 1,457—Furnished private office for rent, with or without services. Kutyn.

BROADWAY, 1,552—Private offices, with stenographic service, Room 250. Fitzroy 4542.

BROADWAY, 392—Desirable office, $25 month. Haughey, 7th floor.

BROADWAY, 1,112—Two adjoining offices to sublet. Apply Room 415.

HUDSON TERMINAL—770 feet divided; A1 north light, 3 windows, excellent ventilation; immediate possession; very reasonable. EUGENE HILL.

50 Church St. Cortlandt 0982.

INTERVALE AV., 856 (Bronx)—To lease, up-to-date furnished real estate office, beautifully equipped. Inquire at above premises. Call personally.

KNICKERBOCKER Building — Will share office with party having office assistant; $35. Call before 10:30, or write Room 1337.

TIMES SQUARE—Magnificently equipped suite of offices, with very large waiting room; mahogany furnishings; switchboard and all desired stenographic service; reasonable. J. A. Litt, 1,497 Broadway. Bryant 0694.

TIMES SQ. (Grand Central Section)—Furnished, unfurnished; large or small. Constant Co., 1,476 Broadway at 42d St. Bryant 4278.

TIMES SQUARE—Furnished small office suite. 612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d.

TIMES BUILDING, 1107—Beautifully furnished offices; also desk room.

LESS THAN $2 SQ. FT.

Save $2,000 by sleeping in your suite at 1,123 Broadway (26th), subdivided; floors covered; modern building; all services.

BAUMEISTER & BAUMEISTER,
11 East 45th. Vanderbilt 10822.

FIRST-CLASS offices, new building; good light, sanitary, for diamond dealer, jewelry jobber or manufacturing platinum jeweler; diamond setting shop; also lease; suitable for dentist or doctor, or for any other line of business; rent moderate. 96 Forsyth St., corner Canal St. Inquire Rosenberg Bros.

STUDIO
on roof of prominent
Office Building
for business purposes.
John H. Scheier, 236 West 56th St.

OFFICES,
Low Rental,
236 West 56th Street,
at Broadway.
Also a few completely furnished.

FINE OFFICES, SHOWROOMS,
BEST MIDTOWN LOCATIONS.
WILCHINS, 1 WEST 34TH. FITZROY 5060.
BROADWAY—Desirable office, 1,300 sq. ft.; reasonable rent. Apply room 1200.

OFFICES,
Low Rental,
236 West 56th Street,
at Broadway.
Also a few completely furnished.

STUDIO
on roof of prominent
Office Building
for business purposes.
John H. Scheier, 236 West 56th St.

REDUCTION IN RENTS.

Roll top desk, furnished private offices, $30 and $55; telephone service; mail privilege, $5. Duane Co., 296 Broadway, 24 floor.

OFFICES—3 EAST 17TH ST.
BYRNE & BOWMAN,
$35 a Month Up.
30 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 2871.

FURNISHED OFFICE, finest location, financial district; very reasonable; also others, all sizes; downtown; all sizes; rentals. Helm, 52 Broadway.

COMPLETELY furnished private office, facing Broadway; telephone; reasonable. 405, 1,123 Broadway (26th).

PRIVATE OFFICE, attractively furnished, use of phone, telephone; $45. 220 West 42d, Suite 1116.

BRIGHT, cheerful office, stenographic service, $45; desk space, $20. Lubin, 209 Broadway.

SUBLET—Desirable, light office about 14x18. Apply Room 95, 90 West Broadway. Barclay 9010.

OFFICE, private, $40; furnished; service. Suite 502, 15 East 40th St.

CHOICE OFFICES in Capitol Theatre Building, 1,639 Broadway.

PART of unfurnished office en suite; responsible party. 116 West 39th, Room 622.

1,500 SQ. FT., furnished, Times Building; 2 offices, 3 desks; sublet whole or part. 2418 Times.

PART of light office, large space for stock. 799 Broadway, Room 213.

OFFICES, large, small; also skylight studio room. Apply Supt., 118 East 28th.

OFFICE, 500 square feet, exceptionally light, cheap rent. Watkins 2675.

SMALL room for studio or office. Phone Fitzroy 0543.

DESK ROOM.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

5TH AV., 262—Desk room, furnished offices, mailing privileges, telephone, reasonable. Franklin.

5TH AV., 506—Desk room, telephone, mailing privileges. Room 511, Lexington 3171.

28TH ST., 10 WEST—Elegant desk, typewriter; telephone service; $12 monthly; first floor; conveniently located; best city proposition. TYPEWRITER.

42D, 110 EAST (Bowery Savings Bank Building)—Desk space in accountant's suite; reasonable rental; stenographic and telephone service. Room 718.

BROADWAY, 1,123 (Townsend Bldg.), Room 301.
ATTENTION BUYERS AND SALESMEN.

Office and desk room space, courteous and efficient service to your clients during your absence; desirable location. Tyron Knitting Mills.

FIFTH AV., 500-511, SUITE 209.
Desk room; exceptionally fine office.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

UNION SQUARE, 33—Desk room, light office; excellent service; $15. Room 806.

WEST ST., 90—Desirable light desk space or private office. Room 1,409.

WORLD BUILDING—Desk room, with telephone service, &c., also mailing privileges; reasonable. Suite 709, 2363 Park Row.

DESK ROOM or mail privileges only (Hudson Terminal Building); the best location in New York City; an ideal office; very reasonable; Summer rates; see the best first then you will have nothing to regret. Suite 539, 30 Church St.

DESIRABLE desk room in cool, quiet, daylight office, 3rd floor; also private offices; river view. Apply Room 2402, Park Row Bldg. Phone Barclay 7490.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER wanted to share desirable desk space, accountant's office; concessions for service. 110 West 40th, Room 1410.

WILL share single office or rent desk space; stenographic service if desired. Apply Room 4, 30 Wall St.

DESK ROOM; SERVICE OPTIONAL.
Suite 813, 1,457 Broadway.

DESK, mail privileges, stenographer, $8, $7.50, $15. Suite 201, 18 Park Row.

DESK ROOM, with full service, $10; mail privilege $2. Nelles, 27 Warren.

DESK room, $30; with full service, mailing privilege, $2. Kerful, 521 Broadway.

NEATLY furnished all service; very reasonable. Room 512 Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau.

BUSINESS PLACES (Miscellaneous)

All Sections For Sale.

FLATBUSH—Store, infants' and children's wear; reasonable rent. B N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

All Sections For Rent.

18,000 SQ. FEET on ground floor, entrance on two streets; fireproof building. Phone 6230 Astoria. 861 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

BILLIARDS AND
BOWLING ALLEY,
with 14[illegible] St. entrance; near 34 Av. 34 East 14[illegible] St., Room 1.

BUSINESS PLACES WANTED

SHARE of small loft between Fulton and Canal, for storage and shipping. B 816 Times Downtown.

PLANT and showroom wanted; suitable for children's wear; location in the 30's. Write 226 and 228 Fitzgerald Building.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

107TH ST., 111 EAST—St. Mark's Church grounds; studio, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; garage; $75. Slaughter, Orchard 0100.

19TH, 126 EAST (Near Gramercy Park)—Housekeeping apartment, elevator; 3 rooms and bath; cool, airy, large. Apply Supt.

19TH, 128 EAST—Hatfield House Hotel, one and three rooms with private bath, $15 per week and up; newly renovated; full hotel service.

50TH, EAST—Small apartment till Oct. 1; well furnished, piano; suitable two bachelors; maid and valet service can be obtained from hotel, of which it is annex. Phone Vanderbilt 0419.

81ST, 150 EAST—Convenient location, corner, 3 outside rooms, attractively furnished housekeeping; piano, Victrola. Fischer, Madison Square 5236.

2ND ST., 54 EAST—Two and three-room apartments; entirely, newly furnished; $25 upward; under new management. Grand Union Hotel.

3RD ST., 7 EAST—Two rooms and bath; tastefully decorated; new furniture; hotel service.

24TH, 150 EAST—One large room and bath. Call Monday, Murray Hill 8286.

58TH ST., 116 EAST—Complete 2-room-kitchenette apartment; $115 till October.

3RD ST., 186 EAST—Living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath adjacent; $65; gas and electricity included. Apply Morris.

46TH, 25 EAST—Handsomely furnished suite, unusually large living room, bedroom, bath, all outside; kitchenette; maid and valet service; at great sacrifice until Oct. 1; superintendent on premises. Murray Hill 8273 or Worth 8346.

40TH ST., 19 EAST—Large living room, bedroom, bath. Clarke.

53D—Elevator apartment, five rooms, bath, bargain at $110. Eldridge, 28 West 42d.

54TH ST. (on Madison Av.)—Two rooms and bath, attractively furnished; sublet to Sept. 30; appropriate concession. Phone Murray Hill 1226.

50TH ST. AND 5TH AV. (OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK)—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET UNTIL OCT. 1 AT A VERY REASONABLE RATE. INQUIRE ROOM CLERK, METHERLAND HOTEL.

50TH, 63 EAST—Three-room studio apartment, north light, phone, elevator, maid service, showers; reasonable; rent also unfurnished.

50TH, 45 EAST—Studio, kitchenette, bath; furnished, electric light; newly painted. Tel. Plaza 3686 between 10 and 5.

61ST ST., 53 EAST.

Very beautifully furnished floor in most exclusive made-over house; cool, spacious, quiet; old Chinese decoration; Summer or year. Call or phone Rhinelander 8193.

78TH, 58 EAST—2-room attractively furnished apartment, light housekeeping, entire third floor; very cool; June to October; rent $90. Telephone between 8 A. M. and 12, Rhinelander 3880.

76TH, 56 EAST—3-room, attractively furnished apartment, light housekeeping, entire third floor; very cool; June to October, rent $90. Telephone Rhinelander 3880.

63D ST., AT MADISON AV. (Hotel Ashton).—Hotel service, homelike rooms with bath, $15 up; without $12 up; suite consisting of bedroom, sitting room and bath, at rates in proportion; exceptional service; convenient to all transportation; close to Park.

95TH ST. (Park Av.)—4, 5 rooms, floor, now to Oct. 15; reasonable. Rhinelander 8168.

97TH ST., near Madison Av.—To let for Summer months to responsible party, unusually well furnished small apartment of four rooms and bath with all latest improvements; must be seen to be appreciated; preferably quiet business woman or refined couple; references required. B 1069 Times Annex.

GRAMERCY PARK, 54—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.

GRAMERCY SECTION—Large 2-room suite, garden; $60. 206 East 16th.

MADISON AV.—Sublet three-room apartment; quiet, attractively furnished; three months or longer; maid service; any day except Sundays. Telephone Madison Square 4157.

MADISON AV., 110—Delightfully cool 3-room apartment, suitable 3; reasonable. Janitor, 12 East 30th. Murray Hill 4636.

PARK AV. (IN THE 40S)—FOUR HANDSOMELY FURNISHED OUTSIDE ROOMS, BATH, FACING AVENUE; ALSO MAID'S ROOM AND BATH; AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. RHINELANDER 5659.

A COUNTRY SPOT IN TOWN.

86th St., East—Lovely park at the water's edge; just across river from express boat station; picturesque private dwelling of 8 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished; immediate possession; at any reasonable offer. Rhinelander 0680, 10 to 4.

PERSONALLY inspected apartments, all sizes. Smith-Gibbons, 503 5th Av., Murray Hill 0589.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 30 WEST—Beautifully furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; immediate possession; $125 month. Call evening, Stuyvesant 7825. Loder.

10TH—Apartment, 3 rooms kitchen bath piano; $85. Elberson 25 West 42d.

12TH, 15 WEST—2 rooms and bath; unusually beautiful, spacious; cooking facilities; sacrifice until Sept. 1, $110. Campbell, Chelsea 8783.

24TH, 315 WEST—4 rooms, high-class apartment; all modern conveniences. Supt.

27TH, 39 WEST (Hotel Beverwyck)—1, 2, 3 rooms; bath; maid service.

31ST ST., 4 WEST (NEAR 5TH AV.)—PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTAL; RENT $150 PER MONTH. SEE MANAGER, HOTEL WOLCOTT.

31ST ST., 4 WEST (NEAR 5TH AV.)—PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTAL; RENT $150 PER MONTH. SEE MANAGER HOTEL WOLCOTT.

31ST ST. AND BROADWAY (GRAND HOTEL)—UNUSUALLY LARGE OUTSIDE SUITES OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH AT $120 MONTH OR $32 PER WEEK. INQUIRE OF MANAGER.

43D ST., 206 WEST (at Times Square), Hotel Scarboro—1-2-3 rooms, outside apartments; especially desirable for Summer; $12 per week upward.

45TH, 341 WEST (HILDONA COURT).

Elevator apartments, 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, showers, kitchen, kitchenette; all newly furnished and decorated; $20 to $30 weekly. Longacre 3560.

46TH ST., 13 WEST.

Breezy, Summer, two-room kitchenette, bath; Summer furnishings; Summer rates, telephone; elevator.

BRYANT 1180.

46TH ST., 27 WEST—Two elegant, large, light rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements; only $85. Resident supt.

47TH, 31 WEST—12-foot studio, bedroom, bath, kitchen. Bryant 8096.

48TH (between

Closing Hours for Advertisements
Sunday Edition

THURSDAY, NOON—Schools, Stockholders, Hotels, Resorts, Amusements.

THURSDAY MIDNIGHT—Display Apartments and Real Estate, with extra photographs, matrices or drawings.

FRIDAY, 3 P. M.—Undisplay classifications of Real Estate.

FRIDAY, 5 P. M.—Advertisements for Editorial Section.

SATURDAY, 1 P. M.—Undisplay classified advertisements (Business Opportunities 10 A. M. Saturday).

Daily Edition

If received after 4 P. M. on date preceding publication, classified announcements for daily edition are subject to omission. Final closing time 5 P. M.

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate Line.

(Minimum space two lines.)	Agate Line
Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms, Rooms Wanted	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Real Estate, Ac.	40c
Lost and Found	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	55c
Country Board	40c
Mortgage Loans	40c
For Sale	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Agents Wanted	40c
Employment Agencies	40c
	Per Word
Business Opportunities (Caps 20c)	12c
Buyers' Wants—(Terms to Buyers	10c
Book Exchange (Sunday)	12c

Lost and Found, Deaths, Marriages and Births quoted in midnight.

Errors avoided by delivering advertisements in advance of closing time.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Continued From Preceding Page.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

BAY PARKWAY (22d Av., cor. 51st and 52d Sts.)—Beautiful apartment homes in Brooklyn; newest garden apartment; sunlight and air in every room; MARBLE BATHS and KITCHENS (ceilings and walls); screens and metal weather strips; 4 and 5 rooms and bath and 6, 7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths; ready for occupancy. O. L. & W. G. Perfect, owner and builder. Get off at Bay Parkway Station, West End 4th Av. subway.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 122—$100 for $125 apartment to sublet until Sept. 30, first floor, 6 rooms; overlooking harbor. Inquire of janitor, Apartment 7.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 132—Attractive, airy apartment; view of harbor; immediate possession. Telephone Hanover 4940.

FLATBUSH—Four large rooms, modern apartment; best location, corner Parkside and Parade Place; reasonable rent. See superintendent.

FLATBUSH—High class 5 and 6 room apartments to rent. 1,722 Caton Av. Inquire Superintendent.

LINCOLN ROAD, 800—High-class apartments; near Prospect Park; subways; 2-8 rooms, latest improvements; $16 weekly. Flatbush 9727.

FRONT, five rooms and bath; near park and both subways; $75. Hartman, 450 Sterling Place.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

ASTORIA—A beautiful 6-room apartment in 2-family corner house; all outside rooms, steam heat, electric light, separate floors, shower baths. Apply John J. Clark, 259 15th Av., Astoria, L. I.

ELMHURST.

Modern six rooms; enclosed porch; heat; garage; copper location; splendid neighborhood; near school, subway; $130. 65 Forley St.

KEW GARDENS.

Modern, four-room, attractive apartment; opposite Kew Gardens Inn; delightful surroundings; sacrifice. Apply Apartment D1 Quentive Apartment. Telephone Richmond Hill 7836.

7 ROOMS, every modern improvement, private Summer bathing, Ditmars Av., East Elmhurst, facing Flushing Bay. Phone Havemeyer 1278W.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

EASY COMMUTING, five large rooms, bath, 6 closets, porch; $85. Longacre 9180.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

FOR RENT—2, 3, 4 rooms, high-class apartments, low rentals; transportation to New York within 20 minutes. Inquire at 505-7 18th St., West New York, N. J.

FOUR-ROOM apartments, up-to-date new building; 2 blocks to Summit Station. 52-58 Newkirk St., Jersey City.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED — Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, for Summer, Greenwich Village preferred; maid service desired but not essential. S 544 Times.

SHARE established tea room; owner finds business beyond capacity. S 573 Times.

Unfurnished.

COUPLE desire two rooms, kitchen and bath, in reconstructed or private house, between West 72d and 96th St.; state full particulars. R. F. 153 Times.

MOVING, TRUCKING, STORAGE

RETURN LOADS WANTED, half price, Boston, Providence, Buffalo, Rochester, intermediate points; weekly trips; goods insured. Columbus 0920.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 247 West 60th—Stores furniture, also moving, at lowest rates in city. Telephone Endicott 2157.

GET our estimate on storage, long distance moving, packing, shipping. Ansonia Storage Co., 137 West 99th St. Clarkson 0760.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 206 EAST (Gramercy Section)—Neatly furnished, all improvements; bath; reasonable; references.

27TH, MADISON AV. (Hotel Madison)—Beautiful outside rooms, with bath, $15 up; also double, $10.50 up; full hotel service; block to subway. Madison Square 1784.

29TH ST., 29 EAST—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH USE OF BATH, $18 PER WEEK FOR ONE PERSON, $21 FOR TWO; ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $14 PER WEEK FOR ONE PERSON, $17 FOR TWO. MARTHA WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR WOMEN ONLY.

30TH ST. (Lexington Av., Hotel Rutledge)—Women exclusively; newly decorated room, private bath, from $15 weekly; also room, use of bath, $12 weekly; restaurant convenience; big reduction for two persons.

36TH ST., 12 EAST—Large and small attractive rooms; elevator.

36TH, 34 EAST—Attractive front basement; street entrance, bath, kitchenette privileges.

36TH, 17 EAST—Attractive room, suitable one or two; running water; references.

39TH, 29 EAST—LARGE rooms, with, without bath; breakfast; references.

46TH, 127 EAST—Cheerful room, bath, electricity, telephone, elevator; private apartment; $7.

46TH ST., 148 EAST—Select rooms, electricity, closets, hot water; gentleman only.

52D ST., 61 EAST—Large rooms, sunny, cool; electricity, bath, phone, running water.

54TH, 66 EAST—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; electricity; exclusive house; references.

54TH ST., 52 EAST.

Small room, suitable for lady; elevator.

55TH, 56 EAST—Large rooms; private bath; adjoining bath; select house; references.

57TH ST., 221 EAST—Remodelled, single rooms; every convenience; quiet house; references.

59TH ST. (between Madison and Park Avs., Hotel Nassau)—$12 weekly, room, with private bath; dining room open at all hours. Phone Plaza 9100.

60TH, 133 EAST—Large, nicely furnished room; all conveniences; Summer rates.

60TH, 41 EAST—Large room, adjoining bath, light housekeeping. Regent 3148.

66TH ST., East Side—Two large furnished parlor, bedroom; telephone, piano; all conveniences; suit business couple or two gentlemen, private. F 305 Times.

69TH, 223 EAST—Cozy room, strictly private family, all conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

72D ST., AT MADISON AV. (Hotel Ashton)—Hotel service, homelike rooms with bath, $18 up; without, $12 up; suites consisting of bedroom, sitting room and bath, at rates in proportion; exceptional service; convenient to all transportation; close to Park.

76TH, 38 EAST (Apt. 1)—Attractive room, running water, $10.

GRAMERCY PARK, 39 (145 East 21st)—Rooms (2), single rooms; park privileges.

MADISON AV., 212 (35th)—Room, bath, kitchenette; combines charm, comfort; conveniences; privacy.

MADISON AV., 749—Two rooms in newly remodeled building; entire floor; $100; will furnish on lease. Sprecesser.

MADISON AV., 1,069 (near 81st)—Nicely furnished room; all improvements.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR MEN.

The rates in the newest of the Allerton group, a 17-story fireproof building, just completed, containing apartments, club conveniences for rooms from $9.50 to $13.50 per week for permanent residents only. 45 East 65th St. 143 East 39th St.

LARGE, light airy rooms for gentlemen or couple; strictly private; reference required; or will sublet apartment of 6 rooms; rent reasonable. Q 1167 Times Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

4TH TO 28TH ST., ROOMS TO MEET YOUR NEEDS—SERVICE FREE. Rooms inspected. Endicott 2126 or 5329. GREATER N. Y. ROOM EXC., 2,095 B'WAY.

4TH ST., 141 WEST—Will rent furnished, large, handsome room, in fine old house, just off Washington Square, to refined young man; highest references exchanged.

11TH, 241 WEST—Medium, also small room, clean, comfortable; electricity, telephone; references.

23D, 360 WEST—Large room, private bath, steam heat, electricity; $16; gentleman.

31ST ST. AND BROADWAY—ROOMS, RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $14 AND $15 PER WEEK ONE PERSON, $17 AND $18 FOR TWO PERSONS. ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 PER WEEK ONE PERSON, $25 PER WEEK FOR TWO PERSONS. HOTEL GRAND.

31ST ST., 4 WEST (NEAR 5TH AV.)—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED OUTSIDE ROOMS, WITH TWIN BEDS AND RUNNING WATER, $18 PER WEEK ONE PERSON, $24 FOR TWO; ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $8.50 PER DAY, $51 PER WEEK. HOTEL WOLCOTT.

35TH ST. AND 7TH AV.—LARGE ROOMS, RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $12 AND $14 PER WEEK ONE PERSON, $16 AND $18 FOR TWO PERSONS; ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $15 AND $21 PER WEEK ONE PERSON, $18 AND $25 PER WEEK FOR TWO PERSONS. HOTEL NAVARRE.

39TH, 56 WEST—Single room, adjoining bath; service, electricity; phone.

45D ST. (JUST WEST OF BROADWAY) — HOTEL CLAMAN.

A distinctive residence for men of the highest type; 1,000 outside cool rooms with bath; new fireproof, thirty exceptionally located fireproof hotel having every convenience; most attractive rates in town; $10-$18 weekly.

47TH ST., 106 WEST (RALEIGH HALL), A RESIDENCE FOR MEN.

Attractively furnished rooms, with or without private bath or shower; club advantages and accommodations, with hotel service. RATES FROM $10 WEEKLY.

47TH, 33 WEST—Single and double rooms, attractive house; private baths; excellent location; gentlemen; references. Telephone Bryant 6236.

51ST, 248 WEST—Large and small rooms; all modern improvements.

54TH, 43 WEST.

Attractive, comfortable room for gentleman, running water, next bath, electricity, telephone; breakfast if desired; references.

55TH—Attractive, cozy suite, cool; reasonable; accommodate two. Circle 2131. Apartment 11B.

56TH, 52 WEST—Front room with alcove; piano; private bath, kitchenette, telephone.

57TH ST., 118 WEST (GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL) — ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH AT SPECIAL SUMMER RENTAL, $200 PER MONTH; DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $100 MONTH AND UP. APPLY MANAGER.

58TH, 128 WEST—Beautiful front single room; running water, electricity; refined. Johnson.

58TH, 127 WEST—Cool, comfortable room; electricity, elevator, phone, bath; reasonable. Ramsey.

68TH, 101 WEST (Apt. 19)—Airy, attractive room; electricity, phone, hot water.

61ST, 10 WEST (corner of Broadway, Hotel Pasadena)—Beautifully furnished one and two room suites, with private bath; overlooking Central Park; $25 to $50 week; $100 to $200 monthly. Phone Columbus 7127.

65TH (northeast Broadway)—Hotel Sidney, new, fireproof, newly furnished; excellent accommodations for transients; single room, $10 per week; double room for two, $15 up.

65TH, 31 WEST—Studio for one or two artists; fine light.

66TH, 31 WEST—Large and small rooms, bath, all improvements; refined.

69TH, 14 WEST—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, THREE ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE TILE BATHS; SEPARATE KITCHENETTE, PIANO; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

69TH, 66 WEST — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, TWIN BEDS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $15; SINGLE, $7.

69TH, 14 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATH; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

69TH, 116 WEST—Exceptionally attractive rooms with private baths; $15-$12 weekly.

70TH ST., 200 WEST.

THE GEORGIA, FACING BROADWAY. ELEGANT, NEWLY FURNISHED, MODERN, SUNNY ROOMS; $12, WEEKLY; HOTEL SERVICE.

70TH, 59 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, $14; SINGLE, $7.

70TH, 314 WEST—Newly renovated; private bath, kitchenette; reasonable; also single.

70TH, 16 WEST—Double, single rooms; private bath, running water; exclusive house.

70TH, 63 WEST—Newly furnished residence; rooms, twin beds; $8, $10, $12.

71ST (235 West End Av.)—Large room, two gentlemen, parlor floor; twin beds, private bath, elegantly furnished. Owner's private home, one block subway express.

71ST, 102 WEST—Single, double, private baths, kitchenette, telephone; beautifully furnished; reasonable.

71ST, 251 WEST—South front room, adjoining bath; $12, $16; references. Endicott 1630.

71ST, 342 WEST.

Exceptionally beautiful, cool room; $10. Freund.

72D, 20 WEST — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; REASONABLE.

72D, 163 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

72D ST., 119 WEST—TWO LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH, EN SUITE, WITH KITCHEN.

72D, 122 WEST—Beautiful double room, electricity; all conveniences; business people; moderate.

72D, 314 WEST—Front basement, kitchenette, bath; near river; also single room.

72D ST., 18 WEST.

ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM ROOMS; $10 UP.

72D, 265 WEST—Most attractive large living room; daybeds, every convenience; complete apartment; reasonable; select private residence.

73D, 140 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; REASONABLE.

73D, 55 WEST—Attractive single and double rooms, very clean house; reasonable.

74TH, 164 WEST—Airy, cool room, splendidly furnished, parlor, bedroom and bath; also single rooms and bath at Summer prices. Endicott 3290.

74TH, 3 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

74TH, 41 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14 UP; SINGLE, $8 UP.

74TH, 104 WEST—$14; new, modern double, private bath; other rooms; parlor.

74TH, 159 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, $10 UP; PRIVATE BATH, $18 UP.

75TH, 116 WEST—Medium and larger rooms; first, second floors, with private baths; also single room; modern conveniences.

75TH, 327 WEST—Overlooking Hudson; artistically furnished single, double; with, without bath.

75TH, 112 WEST—Large and small; one flight; private bath; electricity, phone.

75TH, 232 WEST—Nice, cool rooms; one private bath; $50 per month.

75TH, 158 WEST—Large room; private bath; near express subway; private house.

76TH, 2 WEST—DOUBLE ROOMS, $10; SINGLE, $5.

76TH, 116 WEST—Large, medium rooms; private bath; kitchenette privilege; telephone, electricity.

76TH, 112-120 WEST — Newly decorated rooms, twin beds, connecting bath; continuous hot water; electricity; $7-$10-$12.

76TH, 155 WEST—Single and double rooms, newly furnished; newly renovated house.

76TH ST., 241 WEST—Single room in a clean, well kept house; $8.

76TH, 305 WEST—Beautiful large front, dressing room; twin beds; single room.

76TH, 251 WEST—Large room, alcove; hot, cold water; single room; electricity.

76TH, 267 WEST—Clean, cool rooms, with, without private bath; $10 up.

76TH, 248 WEST—Large front room, with bath; also small.

77TH, 10 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATH; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; OTHER DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

77TH ST., 40 WEST.

Desirable, airy room, private bath; reasonable.

77TH, 138 WEST—Large, well furnished room; private bath; electricity; exceptional house.

77TH, 111 WEST—Desirable large and small room, all conveniences; reasonable; references.

77TH, 135 WEST—Bright, sunny single, medium rooms; refined home; reasonable; references.

77TH, 108 WEST—Comfortable large room, bath, phone; select residence; gentleman; $10.

77TH, 117 WEST—Large, well-furnished room, electricity, running water, adjoining bath.

77TH, 150 WEST—Large, attractive room, private bath, every convenience; references.

77TH, 106 WEST—Comfortable, large, small rooms, bath floor; gentleman; $7.50-$10.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

77TH, 307 WEST—Nice small room, $8; water, balcony, $5.50; private house.

77TH, 129 WEST—Medium room; comfortable; all conveniences. Endicott 1962.

78TH, 223 WEST—Large, comfortable, well furnished second floor front room; lavatory, electricity, telephone; spacious closets; $20; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS IN PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE.

78TH ST., 138 WEST.

LARGE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, ADJOINING BATH; SUMMER RATES.

79TH, 134 WEST—Excellent double rooms, running water; with, without bath; reasonable.

79TH ST., WEST (Riverside)—Large, magnificent room, twin beds, every convenience, maid and house service; refinement; reasonable. Schuyler 5868.

79TH, 149 WEST—NEWLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH, WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH. ONE SMALL ROOM. REFERENCES.

79TH, 122 WEST—Large, small rooms, with, without bath; basement, electricity, phone.

79TH, 218 WEST—Large front room; suitable for two; electricity, phone, subway.

79TH, 129 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, twin beds; also front basement.

80TH, 225 WEST—Beautiful room, elevator; $50 monthly; gentleman. Riverside.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV.—ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $12 PER WEEK; LARGE DOUBLE ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 PER WEEK OR $3.50 PER DAY. HOTEL ENDICOTT.

81ST, 51 WEST (Hotel Colonial)—Single rooms; men only; running water; telephone; complete hotel service; $10 weekly.

81ST, 310 WEST—Rooms, newly furnished house, every convenience, private bath, kitchenette.

82D, 136 WEST (The Gables)—Large and medium furnished rooms, newly decorated; with, without bath; electricity; restaurant. Schuyler 5688.

82D, 66 WEST—Rooms, excellent meals optional; refined home; Summer rates; references.

82D, 250 WEST—Unusually charming room; twin beds; running water; kitchen privileges.

82D, 155 WEST—Rooms in the 60s and 90s; every room personally inspected.

83D, 15 WEST—Parlor, private bath, toilet, connecting bedroom; refined home; reasonable.

84TH, 3 WEST—Newly decorated medium rooms, connecting baths; electricity, phone; reasonable.

85TH, 132 WEST—Comfortable room adjoining bath; kitchenette privilege; also single room.

85TH, 341 WEST—Large double room, kitchenette privilege; electricity; reference.

86TH ST., 152 WEST—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; business people.

85TH, 342 WEST—Room adjoining bath; elevator; shower. Apt. 4E.

85TH, 207 WEST—Single and double rooms, running water, elevator; gentlemen. Wade.

86TH, 240 WEST—Single, double room, private family; Summer rates; ladies only.

86TH, 40 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE; SINGLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

86TH, 21 WEST—Large, small room, kitchenette privilege; southern exposure; electricity; reasonable.

86TH, 43 WEST—Comfortable, large room; unusual single; kitchenette; reference; $15-$9.

86TH, 341 WEST—Large front, private bath; housekeeping privileges.

87TH, 139 WEST—Attractive large room, private apartment, adjoining shower; phone. Schuyler 8528.

87TH, 247 WEST (Drive)—Large room, private bath; small room; exclusive; owner.

92D, 75 WEST—One, two well furnished light rooms; electricity; near "L" subway; moderate rent. Riverside 4846. Downs.

92D, 290 WEST—Attractively furnished, twin beds; gentlemen; $10; elevator. Apt. 5W.

92D, 8 WEST—Two front rooms, elevator apartment; references. Walsh. Riverside 4388.

92D, 12 WEST (Apt. 6)—Medium room, light, hot and cold water; $9.

92D, 87 WEST—Beautiful large room, kitchenette; business people.

93D, 303 WEST—Medium and large rooms, with and without private baths; also attractive basement room; all conveniences.

93D ST., 307 WEST—Attractively furnished rooms; elevator; reasonable. Edmunds.

94TH, 250 (cor Broadway)—Unusually desirable corner suite, two rooms and kitchen, piano; very reasonable. Apt. 3 North.

94TH ST., (2,521 Broadway, Room 11)—The best rooms on west side; every room personally inspected.

94TH, 250 WEST—Comfortable rooms, light and cheerful; references. 3d floor west.

96TH, 330 WEST—Single rooms, near Riverside; gentleman; references; $7, Apt. 43.

96TH, 127 WEST—Parlor and bedroom, telephone; references; private family. Waller.

97TH, 157 WEST—Large room, north and south windows, $12; Summer rate, $45 month; reliable business man. Riverside 8814.

97TH, 316 WEST—Pleasant, clean room, next bath; family; $8; references. Brown.

98TH (Broadway)—Large room, twin beds; 2 gentlemen, $6.50 each; elevator; shower; references. River View 7262 before 12, after 6.

99TH ST., 255 WEST—Room, private bath, private entrance to street; $65 monthly.

103D, 241 WEST—Entire second floor, owner's residence, two spacious rooms, attractively furnished, private bath, kitchenette; tray breakfast if desired; Japanese service; special Summer rate; delightfully cool. Academy 6236.

103D, 132 WEST—Large front double room, electricity, gas, hot water, phone; light housekeeping; close subway, "L"; reasonable.

104TH, 309 WEST—Attractive large room, private bath, dressing room, kitchenette; $18; single room, adjoining bath, $6; convenient.

104TH, 245 WEST—Desirable room, running water, bath adjoining; private family. Warren.

106TH, 61 WEST—Newly furnished; single or double; kitchen privileges; refined lady. Call after 4, Apt. 5.

107TH, 308 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BASEMENT; PRIVATE BATH; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $15.

108TH, 256 WEST (corner Broadway)—Cool room adjoining bath; $7; gentleman. Rogers.

108TH, 328 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, $7.

109TH, 301 WEST (Apt. 5C)—Beautifully furnished single, double rooms for Summer.

111TH, 311 WEST (near Columbia)—Comfortable front rooms; $6 and $4. Hodges.

112TH, 316 WEST—Front room, pleasantest location in city, opposite Morningside Park; also single room, $3. 2d floor, Malin.

115TH, 609 WEST—Attractive single, double; reasonable private family. Apt. 7.

116TH (B'way-Drive)—Artistic, refined room overlooking Hudson; unusual value; reasonable; subway express. Cathedral 8906.

121ST (near 7th Av.)—Large front room, private bath; toilet; strictly private house; suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Q 1191 Times Harlem.

122D, 416 WEST—Attractive large double room, windows facing park; single $8.50 up, kitchen privileges; elevator, telephone. Lawrence.

122D, 520—WEST—Airy, comfortable front room, private home; elevator, telephone. Doyle.

125TH, 5TH AV., 2,018.

Large corner room; gentleman; reference. Moriarty.

141ST ST., 552 WEST—Front room, elevator; business people; reasonable. Apt. 17.

160TH, 555 WEST—Single front room, $6; elevator. Apt. 40; gentleman.

103D, 242 WEST—Airy rooms; exceptionally nice house; desirable location; Summer rates.

177TH, 601 WEST—Double room, cool, convenience; private family. Schreiber. Apt. 86.

184TH, 507 WEST—Single and double rooms for business couple; adjoining bath; neatly furnished. Apt. 44.

190TH, 655 WEST—Beautiful room, three outside windows, wonderful view; reasonable. Apt. 32. Phone Billings 4465.

BROADWAY, 2,647 (100th-101st) — Sunny front room; reasonable; elevator; single, double. Schutte.

BROADWAY, 3,099 (123d St.)—Cozy front room; elevator, telephone (private). Apt. 101.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Large, attractive room, with piano; references required; $40 monthly. Spring 6401.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 322—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE AND MEDIUM ROOMS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 236—DOUBLE ROOMS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 151 (87th) — Large room, overlooking Hudson; also small rooms; elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 22—Splendid rooms, elegantly furnished, $8.50-$25; two, three gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214 (94th)—Housekeeping; beautiful room overlooking Hudson. Apt. 23. Noble.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 100 (115th)—Single, double, sunny; light housekeeping; elevator, telephone. Scovill.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH—Large furnished room and bath; $50. Call Spring 1906 for appointment.

WEST END AV., 524 (86th)—Skylight room, airy; bath adjoining; attractive; $6.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 317—Delightfully cool, attractively furnished rooms, baths; sleeping porch; refined atmosphere; beautiful neighborhood; electricity; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 830—Well-furnished large rooms, twin beds, private bath.

The best rooms in the city.
All investigated. No charge to you.
METROPOLITAN ROOM EXCHANGE,
2,531 Broadway, cor. 94th St. Riverside 7487
155 West 82d. Schuyler 5769

A DELIGHTFUL HOME.

Sunny, airy rooms, shower baths; Broadway and 71st; $65 to $100 monthly.
Tel. Endicott 8648.

LARGE room, all improvements, shower bath, electric elevator; reference required. 1,090 St. Nicholas Av., near 168th. Apt. 23.

LARGE front room, near bath; improvements; private family; references. Wadsworth 5797.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANTLY furnished room in private family; finest section of Flatbush; near subway express station; references exchanged. P 2286 Times Annex.

Long Island.

EDGEMERE—High-class furnished rooms in new house near ocean; private family. Far Rockaway 5858.

LONG BEACH—Nicely furnished rooms; month or season; Isle Hour, 300 feet from Boardwalk. Penn and Washington Blvd.

ROCKAWAY PARK—Rooms for Summer season; private home, with or without privileges; pleasant surroundings. Call Belle Harbor 1145.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

47TH ST., 141 WEST—Will rent, unfurnished, large, handsome room, in fine old house, just off Washington Square, to refined young man; highest references exchanged.

78TH, 148 WEST—Large and small rooms, bath, parlor, front basement; suitable living or studio; reasonable.

23D, 455 WEST—Large unfurnished room, private bath, electricity, fireplace; $50.

ROOMS WANTED.

Room Renting Agencies.

Largest, most successful
Room Renting Agency in New York,
METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE,
2,531 Broadway, Cor. 94th St. Riverside 7487
155 West 82d. Schuyler 5769
Clients waiting! References investigated!

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH ST. (at Lexington Av.)—Hotel Rutledge, for women only; one room and meals, $18 weekly; elevator, telephone, &c.; full hotel service; newly decorated.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.

Large room; private bath; tray service.

63D, 1 EAST—Select house offers choice rooms; excellent table; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 212 (36th)—Attractive, airy room; excellent table; references; Summer rates.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, SWITCHBOARD; REFINED SERVICE; BOOKLET.

508 (AT 5TH AV.)—ELEVATOR; PRIVATE BATHS; ROOMS, SINGLE, EN SUITE; TABLE; UNEXCELLED CIRCLE 1969.

54TH ST., 38 WEST—Attractive rooms, with board; Summer rates.

57TH, 351 WEST—Large, small rooms; private bath, piano, French cooking, electricity.

72D, 318 WEST—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, private bath; superior table; references.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.
70TH ST., 142 WEST.
82D ST., 124 WEST.

Attractive homes, unique in a city like New York. Group capacity 250, permitting us to render service and conveniences found only in the residential hotel. Moderate accommodations moderately priced. Booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST—One large, one medium room adjoining bath, homelike; references.

83D, 66 WEST—Rooms; excellent meals optional; refined home; Summer rates; references.

95TH, 65 WEST—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table board, reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 294—Beautiful large, cool rooms; private baths; elevator; excellent meals.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

THE BROOKLAWN,
Residential Hotel, Babylon, L. I.,
30 miles from New York, Merrick Road, overlooking Great South Bay; spacious grounds, fishing, boating, bathing, golfing, excellent food; special attention given auto parties.

ROOM with board for two business persons or couple, in private home, on L. I.; 30 minutes from N. Y.; write stating religion. Z 2318 Times Annex.

BEAUTIFUL residence, six baths, bountiful table, spacious living room, real home; Penn. Station 17 minutes; Christian house. Martin, 270 Sanford Av. Phone Flushing 2791.

New York State.

RESTFUL, small, select house, large mountain farm, fine views, simple life, walks, woods, best trout stream, springs, clean, choice table; $14 per week. "High Farm," Roscoe, N. Y.

SCHOOL BOYS during vacation; fresh eggs and milk; good farm home accommodations; $10 per week. Mrs. Edward Palm, Morehouseville, Hamilton County, N. Y.

CHILDREN boarded near New York by experienced teachers; best care and schooling. Apply 1101 Times Building, Times Square.

CAMP for boys, also Separate Summer camp for girls; convenient to New York City. For catalogue phone Bryant 8980.

New Jersey.

SPRING LAKE (311 Monmouth Av.)—Rooms, board, beautiful location; strictly home cooking.

Westchester County.

GREYSTONE.

228 Corlies Av., Pelham, N. Y.—One and two rooms with bath; excellent cuisine; one-half hour from Grand Central; one block from station. Phone Pelham 1218.

SOUTHERN LODGE, Harrison (near Rye, N. Y.)—Elegant in all appointments; golf, tennis, bathing. Telephone Murray Hill 7161 or Rye 643.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

FOR Summer season, by desirable family, three double rooms, 1 single, private bath with family having country home on waterfront; no other boarders; good bathing, good food; reasonable rates; highest references. S 1073 Times Annex.

TWO optimistic brothers, lawyer and business man, want Summer board within 50 minutes, with private family wanting some brightness added to the household; tennis and bathing must be guaranteed. Bowling Green 0600.

ROOM and board wanted by refined Jewish couple with private family, Westchester, June and July. Unger.

YOUNG man, business daily, wants room within one hour of city; must have bathing nearby. G 524 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT bookkeeper and general office work; best references furnished. H 478 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, experienced, modern method, trial balance, one year's C. C. N. Y. training; recommended former employers and C. P. A., desires position. Miss F., Pennsylvania 6887.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; complete charge double entry, control account, statements; thoroughly reliable; excellent references; $30. Melrose 6064.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, knowledge stenography; full charge office; trial balance, controlling accounts; excellent reference. B 667 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience merchandise office; full charge; knowledge stenography, typewriting; salary $30. G 211 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent, trial balances, controlling accounts; capable of taking full charge of office; salary $40. F 363 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, thorough, double entry, trial balance, dependable, accurate, competent. G 793 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER assistant, experienced, accurate, good penman; excellent reference; $20-$25. B 344 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced modern methods, trial balance; recommended, C. P. A. Greene, Pennsylvania 6389.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, thoroughly experienced, controls, balances, statements; $35. F 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, manager; exceptional executive ability; dependable, culture, personality; $35-$40. F 190 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, controlling accounts. Sadie Levinger, 748 East 9th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, 20, 3 years' experience; complete charge; $25. A. Sitomer. Phone Bushwick 4096.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced; versed in office details; reliable. C 675 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, college education; two years' experience; salary $20. G 664 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, 5 years' experience; best references furnished. F 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 17, beginner; references; $14. Minnie, 111 E. Houston. Orchard 8277.

BOOKKEEPER, with 8 years' experience; salary $20. H 308 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, capable executive, six years' experience, Sabbath observer. H 468 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, one year's experience; ambitious; knowledge of typewriting. Miss Schneider, Intervale 3803.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; complete charge. C 30 Times.

CASHIER, experienced, capable, good references; no Sunday work. C. H., 54 West 94th St.

CHAMBERMAID, boy 9 years old; country preferred; references. F 183 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, colored, wishes work. 157 West 141st, Apt. 33. Audubon 9800.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS; VERY HIGH CLASS FRENCH TO LADY; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. F 264 TIMES.

COOK and Caretaker—Neat, competent German woman wishes position for the Summer; city. Write Adviser, 521 East 119th.

COOK—Lady wishes to place cook. Phone Spring 1021 between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. for appointment.

COOK - HOUSEKEEPER, colored; sleep home; splendid references. Orman, 215 West 61st.

DENTAL nurse, young lady, experienced. Miss Reilly, 1,128 Tar Av., Lehox 2513.

DRESSMAKER, well recommended, distinguished styles, fine work, wishes engagements out by day. Wadsworth 5040. Apt. 6.

DRESSMAKER desires work, home preferred, four days weekly. Write care Anderson, 3,134 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER, any style gown, alterations; daily; reasonable. After 7. Audubon 2780. Michelson.

FILE CLERK, young lady, 3 years' experience. Box B, 409 52 Av.

GIRL, neat, colored, for half-time housework. White, 444 West 163d St.

HALF TIME, small laundry, home; colored. Call, write Alexander, 208 West 140th.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion to lady, refined young widow, desires position in better home; references. G 774 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER'S assistant, knowledge stenography; Gentile; beginner, age 16; $12-$15. Stuyvesant 0585.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, whole, part time, day's work; reliable; references. Elsie, Audubon 9162.

HOUSEWORK, day's work, half time; cleaner, wash home, maid by hour. Paschal, 7412 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKER, chambermaid; full, part or day's work; willing, honest, neat. Audubon 5774.

HOUSEWORKER, cook, chambermaid, waitress; whole, part, days; city, country. Audubon 1126, Jessie.

HOUSEWORKER—Day's work, by reliable colored woman. M. Doyle, 231 East 75th.

HOUSEWORK—Girl for part time. I. Farris, 58 West 128th St.

L

94 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT
Advertised Today in
The New York Times

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

SALESWOMEN.

WASHGOODS CONFECTIONERY

PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

ALSO

SALESWOMEN

FOR POSITIONS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, TWO OR THREE DAYS A WEEK.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 9 TO 5:30.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
33D ST., AND BROADWAY.

MISTRESS—One with hospital experience preferred; 65-bed institution; one able to act as matron; apply, stating references, and salary desired. Barnert Hospital, E. St. and Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

NIPPER, experienced in wholesale manufacturing, acquainted with commission silk trade and retail stores. French Model Inc., 10 East 39th.

STENOGRAPHER.
experienced, for high-class waist house; no ...s need apply.
SLATER & SLATER,
10 WEST 33D ST.

STENOGRAPHER
... school education; knowledge of bookkeeping; moderate salary; splendid opportunity. Tanney Printing and Publishing Corporation, 260 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER,
LAW OFFICE,
...erally experienced; opportunity for legal experience; daylight office; 5-9. 434 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER — Intelligent young lady with 2 years' experience and high school education wanted for temporary position for about two months; pleasant surroundings. S 7 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, preferably between ages of 22 and 30, as stenographer to assist with clerical work. Apply Hanson & Roche Chemical Works, 19 Park St. (near Fulton.)

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced, quick accurate; manufacturing office shirts; closed Saturdays, open Sundays; salary $25. Apply Barsch, care Liebovitz, 75 Third St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; speed and accuracy required; one who can operate letter switchboard. Seneca Textile Corp., 260 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience, reference and salary desired. Address C. T. M. Co., 8 East 16th St., City.

STENOGRAPHER with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, for large fur house; must have experience manufacturing line; salary $25 S 536 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Capable, young; Christian firm; Monday morning. Room 1106 Central Palace Bldg., Merchants' Ex.

STENOGRAPHER—Must be quick and competent and have at least five years' experience; permanent position; give full particulars and salary wanted. G 207 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Must be experienced; in business good business series; no medical worker need apply. Call Monday 9 A. M., J. L. Hopkins & Co., 100 William St.

STENOGRAPHER, in office of large uptown concern; excellent opportunity; state experience, salary, religion. C 1185 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT, ... 3 years' experience; good chance for advancement; state salary and qualifications. C 2004 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping, consulting engineer. Weinberger Wittchoff, 345 Madison Av., Room 1101.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; experienced only need apply. E. Glick, Inc., 1 West 34th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, alert, polite and conscientious; experience with plug switchboard required. W 10 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR (night) switchboard experience necessary; immediately. Hospital, 112 East 77th St.

TEMPS, two neat girls for downtown offices; around $20. Bourne Brothers, Battery Place, City.

TEMPLIST and clerical worker; $15 a week. Apply Room 1787, 50 Broad St.

TEMPLIST wanted, $20 weekly. Apply today, Suite 214, 25 West 42d St.

TEMPTRESS-PARLOR MAID, experienced; small family; good wages; country for summer. Apply Monday morning 21 East 40th, Mrs. Crosby Gaige.

TOMAN, Jewish, for plain cooking at small Hebrew orphan institution in Bridgeport, Conn. S 2301 Times Annex.

TOMAN, refined, with experience, to take complete charge of health farm. Phone Richard 8063 for appointment.

YOUNG GERMAN or Swiss for plain cooking and housework; small family in country; one who understands coal range. Call between 9 and 11 Monday only, Mrs. R. M. Bond, Room 1303, 18 East 41st St.

YOUNG GIRL for clerical work; must be bright, quick, accurate and of good appearance; good handwriting essential. Wm. Jones & Co., 380 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY as order clerk and typist, with knowledge of stenography; only experienced need apply. Leo Schlesinger & Co., 7 Greenwich St.

YOUNG LADY, clerk office of large uptown firm; good handwriting necessary; excellent opportunity; state experience, salary, religion. C 1181 Times Harlem.

YOUNG LADY to do bookkeeping and typewriting; one who is familiar with machine preferred. Apply Broadway Masonry Co., 211 Centre St.

YOUNG WOMEN to introduce new idea semi-made sport dresses, for $7 or $8, which cost $40 ready-made; every girl and woman will be interested in this new idea of buying more dresses for less money; general commission and big future to energetic workers. Call Monday morning 10 to 12, 561 Broadway, corner Prince St. Ask for Mr. Tannenbaum.

YOUNG WOMAN, good personality, intelligent and alert, wanted as reception clerk, prominent wholesale house; good salary; lady position; good chance for advancement. L. D. Bloch Co., 39 E. 18th.

Employment Agencies.

ARAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
F. M. T. KING, Mgr.
business improves salaries are higher ... great opportunities more numerous.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, $30; legal, ... collection, manufacturing, advertising, ...lishing, realty, steel, railroad, film, paper, ...storage, &c.; $25-$30; about 30 openings ... beginners and juniors $14, $16, $18, $20, ...
Also splendid openings for bookkeepers, ...ists, switchboard operators, various clerical openings at good salaries to be filled ...
ESTABLISHED OVER 25 YEARS.
We cater to the best only—
both firms and applicants.
NO ADVANCE CHARGE.

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
2 RECTOR ROOM 206

STENOGRAPHERS, many worth while positions, $16-$30.
TYPISTS, $18-$23; policy writer, $23.
TYPIST-CLERKS, $16-$23.
CLERKS, $14-$18.
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, $20-$25.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, $22.
ELLIOTT-FISHER BOOKKEEPER, $22.

BEGINNERS, SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Clerical Workers, $12-$15; file clerks, $60 month; stenographers, $15.
UP-TOWN-DOWNTOWN. FREE REGISTRATION.
MERCANTILE AGENCY—200 BROADWAY.
STENOGRAPHERS — Many high grade openings offering secretarial possibilities; $22 to $30.
COMPTOMETER—Unusually nice position; interesting work; bright; accurate operator; $25.
COMPTOMETER—Some experience; uptown, $22.
TYPISTS—Uptown, Brooklyn; $18-$23.
CLERICAL—Many desirable openings offering advancement; nice environment; $15-$20.
CLERICAL—Beginners; best firms; $12-$15.
BROWN EXCHANGE, 7 WEST 42D ST.
Stenop. Library, Uptown—Downtown positions.
SECRETARY, theatrical manager ... $40
SECRETARIES, many ... $30-$35
TYPISTS, many ... $23-$18
CLERKS, variety ... $23-$18
COLLEGE-HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS
EXPERIENCED & BEGINNERS.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.
No Registration Fee. 123 Liberty St.
Secty.-Stenos., thorough bond exper. ... $30-$35
Secty.-Steno., charge small office ... $25
Steno (3), excellent opportunities ... $20
Steno-typist, $18; stenographers ... $18-$23
Typists, copying, policy writing ... $18-$22
Clerks, general, $18; adjustments ... $20
GOTHAM EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
1 Pine St. One block from Wall St.
The following positions are all with Wall St. and downtown commercial firms.
STENOS. (11), exper. and boys ... $20-$18
TYPISTS (32), excellent firms ... $20-$18
CLERKS (14), exper. and boys ... $20-$14
BANKING & COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ... 120 LIBERTY ST.
TYPISTS, basic & commercial ... $25-$20
TYPISTS ... $18-$20
Clerks & File Clerks ... $15-$18
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Employment Agencies.

MUTUAL BUSINESS SERVICE, INC.,
Park Row Bldg., 15 Park Row.
STENO., Bkgr., $25; STENO., legal, can't Go, $25; STENO., exporting, $25; STENO. to advance as Secy., $20 start; others, $20-$22, $23-$30; TYPISTS, $20-$22-$18; CLERKS, file, $15-$20; General, $20-$18; OPERATORS, Tel., $20; B. F. And Burroughs, $20; BEGINNERS, $12-$15.

REID COMMERCIAL, 200 BROADWAY.
Stenos., all lines, $20-$18; typists (40) statistical, $25; others, $23-$18; supervisor (mails), $35; typist-clerk, $20; attractive, $23; cable coding, $22; subject file, $24; compt.-clerk (figures), $20; clerk, figuring, $20; Elliott Fisher, $22; clerks, all lines, $20-$18.
COLLEGE GIRLS, CLERKS, BEGINNERS.

BUSINESS GIRLS—We have many splendid vacancies for the particular girls who appreciate individual and courteous attention. All our openings are with reliable firms, where good salaries are assured; excellent salaries. The Brenton Co., 56 Church St., Room 879 3rd floor.

BOOKKEEPER & STENO., brokerage $30-$35
STENOS., brokerage and commercial ... $25-$20
TYPISTS ... $18-$20
CLERKS ... $15-$20
REGISTRATION FREE.
WALL ST. AGENCY, 20 BROAD ST.

SECY.-STENOS., college accts. exp. ... $25
CLERKS, sales ledger, N. Y. C. ... $20
STENOS., exp. numerous ... $20-$23
ELLIOTT-FISCHER-Burroughs books, $25-$28
MOON-HOPKINS operator, exp. ... $25
Equitable Employment Exchange, 188 Liberty

THE PLACEMENT COMPANY.
No Registration Fee. 2 West 45d St.
SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER ... $35
STENOGRAPHERS, upt., downtn. $27.50-$25
TYPISTS, rapid, advertising ... $20-$25
TYPISTS, various openings ... $20-$18-$15
CLERKS ... $15-$18-$15
BURROUGHS Machine Bookkeepers ... $1,100

ACME AGENCY, 208 BROADWAY
Room 324. Registration free.
Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks; numerous positions, $15 to $60; call all week.

LENG AGENCY, 115 Broadway—Stenos, legal, commercial; typists, bookkeepers, clerical, switchboard, Elliott-Fisher; many excellent positions; register free.

ROYAL SERVICE COMPANY,
217 Broadway. Barclay 9065.
L. STUCKEY—F. L. RAMSDELL.
MANY GOOD OPENINGS.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerk positions, open with first class firm; salaries $18 to $35. Aspell Agency, 1,465 Broadway (42d).

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerical, free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER'S SERVICE,
(Private Agency), 47 West 42d St.

Instruction.

E. BURNHAM,
School of Beauty Culture,
130 West 42d St.
Telephone Bryant 4589.
Complete Courses
Day and Evening.
Burnham Graduates Are Always in Demand.
Operated by
E. BURNHAM, INC.,
Established 1871.
New York, Chicago.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES
effective immediately in stenography and secretaryship; by our intensive training we can qualify and place you in an excellent position in 30 to 60 days. Telephone Vanderbilt 5890 for special rates. MOON'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, pattern-cutting, drawing and military tailoring taught by individual instruction; OPEN ALL SUMMER; established 1876. McDowell School, 58 West 40th St. Longacre 7283. Call or write.

Shorthand and Typewriting in ONE MONTH. MILLER INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND, 1,410 Broadway, near 39th St. Penn 5314. Prof. Miller taught 5 yrs. at Columbia Univ.

EARN $50 weekly through Prof. Rohrer's famous hairdressing, manicure, beauty schools; $5 up. 119 W. 42d St., or Brooklyn, 15 4th Av. Newark branch, 847 Broad St.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, with practical experience. J. M. Levy, Room 618, 132 Nassau St.

ADVERTISING COPY MAN is wanted by organization handling technical machinery and railroad accounts; a splendid opportunity waits the man who can write intimately about shop, machinery and supplies; in reply, give details that will aid in prompt action. F 329 Times.

ADVERTISING agency follow-up man, experienced, to handle all details copy, cuts and production schedule on national magazine; write all details. W 15 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, thoroughly experienced in public building work; also a junior draftsman familiar with all departments work. Call personally, 380 5th Av., Room 607.

ARTIST, photo retoucher for general work in studio. Seymour, Selman & Johnson, 432 4th Av.

ATTENDANT to live with and assist elderly gentleman; state experience, salary wanted; references. S 767 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, age 30-35, to take complete charge of purchase ledger and details; quick and accurate at figures; good chance for advancement; salary start $50; state experience. C C 1107 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, 30-35; thoroughly experienced general ledger, financial statements, auditing; $40 start; full particulars. S 567 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Boston ledger experienced. Apply American Trust Co., Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

BOYS.
For boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years wishing to make banking a career under desirable surroundings, there are good openings in a downtown institution; for the right type of boy, the opportunities for advancement are excellent; initial salary depending on experience. Applicants should state education, training and references. Write Box R. U. 1111, St. Paul Bldg., N. Y.

BOY, 16 years, for permanent position in our general office; grammar school graduate or better; good chance for advancement. 17th floor, 95 Broadway.

BOYS,
ages 15-16, intelligent, neat, for office work; chance for advancement. Apply Room 518, 195 Broadway.

BOY wanted in lace house to run errands and make himself generally useful. Apply with references. Robinson & Golluber, 23 West 21st St.

BOY, for large office, for errands; must be intelligent and neat appearing. Apply, National Drug Disposal, 1,487 Broadway.

BOY for office work with large corporation; good chance for advancement. B 613 Times Downtown.

BOY—By customs broker, excellent opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $10. B 659 Times Downtown.

BOY—Knowledge of shipping; make himself generally useful; state age, experience and salary desired. S 597 Times.

BOY—Office and errands; splendid opportunity; advancement; salary $12 to start. S. Stein & Co., 212 5th Av.

BOY wanted for general office work. Adam Happel, 408 East 93d.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR.
Financial institution which is constantly promoting from within can use several rapid operators at an initial salary of $1,000 to $1,200, depending on experience; excellent opportunity for young men appreciating desirable surroundings and willing to earn promotion. Write Box R. P. 1111, St. Paul Bldg., New York.

BUTTER and egg salesman, retail store experience. Call Wilebecker, 270 West 125th.

CAMP COUNCILORS, assistant and junior assistant; give age, experience, salary desired, &c.; good swimmer preferred. G 509 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on Winton cars, one living in Tuckahoe, White Plains or Mt. Vernon preferred; state experience. W 3 Times.

CHAUFFEUR for Packard car; city and State driving; state particulars in writing to Elkay, 165 Reade St., City.

CHAUFFEUR Wanted—3½ ton Autocar; experienced in trucking; must know the waterfronts thoroughly. 2 West 18th St.

CIGAR CLERK; write, stating experience, references, salary expected. Broad Street Dress Co., 583 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CLERK—Young man, 18 or 19 years of age, knowledge of typing helpful; work is in busy advertising department from 11:30 P. M. to 7:30 A. M.; good chance for conscientious worker; student considered. Write fully. S 1060 Times Annex.

CLERK for New York insurance office, bookkeeping experience preferred; salary according to qualifications. Apply by letter with full particulars to S 767 Times Downtown.

CLERK, ledger, experienced young man in dry goods commission house. Mill Factors Corporation, 354 4th Av.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT MANAGER.
Large instalment house requires services of man of proved abilities to collect accounts. 0162 Times.

COLLECTION manager wanted to assist in establishing new high grade agency; must be live wire, a good business getter and have personality; rare opportunity for one who is more mindful of the future than the present. Write in detail, state age and experience; communications treated confidentially. S 730 Times Downtown.

COUPLE—Chef and chambermaid-waitress; private family in Adirondacks; must be competent and agreeable; $200; bring references. 200 West 57th, Apt. 7F.

CUTTER on men's shirts; an all-round, experienced marker and cutter wanted; should possess some executive ability; if you have the makings, this is your opportunity. S 771 Times Downtown.

DELICATESSEN man wanted, experience necessary. Call at once. A. Levine, 107 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DOORMAN—In high-class club; good salary; state age, references and salary expected in application. Address S 420 Times.

MALE HELP WANTED.

DRAFTSMEN.

SWITCHBOARD MFG. EXPERIENCE.

CALL AT
SPRAGUE ELECTRIC WORKS OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN—Qualified draftsmen and designers in electric generating and substation equipment installations; thoroughly familiar with layouts of switchboard, conduit, remote control, and D. C. and A. C. apparatus; two years' practical experience in this class of design necessary. Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., Employment Division, 12 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN—Must be good letterer, accurate detailer and tracer, for instrument work; state age, experience, nationality and salary expected. Z 2292 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL TESTERS.
Unusual opportunities for advancement are extended to young men who have had an education along mechanical, electrical or civil engineering lines. Those qualified will be trained to develop as automatic telephone circuit testers. This work is very interesting and should interest the young man seeking a future.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPARTMENT,
263 WEST 38TH ST., N. Y. C.

ELEVATOR operator, freight; experienced; cable. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

ENGINEER, high grade, graduate, technical automotive, with vision and at least ten years' actual American or European experience in the automobile line, who has either invented or produced practical outstanding developments in the automobile industry; experience on motor work is essential, on chassis and body work desirable but not absolutely necessary; applicants must definitely state education, complete experience, race, present and previous employer, salary earned and expected; good future to the right man; location, Middle West; application by letter. Z 2179 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR—Electrical constructing; wanted by firm doing a large volume and variety of work; application should cover in detail every past connection and experience, also age and salary desired; this position is an exceptional opportunity for an individual with some real, not imaginary, business experience. H 498 Times.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER.
Unusual, splendid opportunity for capable executive with ability to be trained to manage stores for syndicate operating ladies' and men's wearing apparel stores out of town; applicants must possess strong personalities, initiative, business aptitude; over 30 years of age, married; retail store experience helpful. Call Monday, 9 A. M., 10th floor, 1,107 Broadway.

FACTORY MANAGER; opportunity for right man. S. C. Posner, 246 West 38th.

FIRE MARSHAL—Experienced instructor of personnel in use of fire apparatus and fire drill, ex-firemen preferred. Apply personnel office, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 81, Kingsbridge Road and Sedgwick Av., Bronx, N. Y.

FOREIGN SECRETARY—High-class man of experience in correspondence to connect himself permanently with manufacturer, Hartford, Conn.; knowledge of foreign language, export prices and forwarding desirable; consideration given to a young college man with these ambitions; state age, experience, expected salary and whether married or single. Address Manufacturer, Z 2308 Times Annex.

FOREMAN, capable of making samples and take care of factory of medium class of goods; steady position. Box 234, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

HABERDASHERY CLERK, JUNIOR, EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. PROPPER, 941 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

JANITORS,
under 50 years, in good health, to work in Telephone Exchanges.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPARTMENT,
263 WEST 38TH ST., N. Y. C.,
OR CITY INDUSTRIAL AID,
129 WORTH ST., N. Y. C.,
OR STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
361 EAST 149TH ST., BRONX.

LAUNDRYMAN and wife or single man; Seaside Home and Hospital, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 0206.

LAYOUT ARTIST, experienced, to design and handle all details of illustration and copy of national magazine, including writing captions and editorial revision; splendid future assured; write all details. W 14 Times.

MAN AND WIFE or two girls wanted; cook and chambermaid-waitress; no washing; family of two and two children in the country; Greene Co., N. Y.; would send them to church every other Sunday; wages $150. S 881 Times.

MAN, experienced, to make himself generally useful; must have thorough knowledge of sporting goods and kodak line. 500 Central Av., Jersey City.

MAN, speaking Italian and Greek, interpreter in doctor's office. 110 East 16th.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years of age, for large organization in Times Square district; exceptional opportunity for conscientious young man; hours, 5 P. M. to midnight; salary $10 and supper arrangement. Apply 229 West 43d St., 9th floor, Room 13, after 9 A. M.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years of age, for large organization in Times Square district; exceptional opportunity for conscientious young man; salary $10 with luncheon arrangement. Apply 229 West 43d St., 9th floor, Room 12, after 9 A. M.

OFFICE BOY in real estate office; bright, ambitious boy wanting opportunity to learn business. Z 2251 Times Annex.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLY HOUSE.
Stock and shipping clerk; experienced only; write, stating age, experience and salary desired. Rubin & Meyers Co., 207 Beach 54th St., Rockaway Beach.

PORTERS (WHITE),
under 50 years, in good health, to work in Telephone Exchanges.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPARTMENT,
263 WEST 38TH ST., N. Y. C.,
OR CITY INDUSTRIAL AID,
129 WORTH ST., N. Y. C.,
OR STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
361 EAST 149TH ST., BRONX.

PORTER wanted, colored boy; references required. Call Monday, Pongee Blouse, 35 West 32d.

PRINTING—Young man to act as junior salesman for well-known organization; one who has handled inside details of printing office with some sales experience preferred; salary and commission; give full particulars in first letter. Box 262, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

REAL ESTATE renting men, two, experienced; leads furnished; commission. T 50 Times.

SHADE HANGER—Experienced man wanted. S 778 Times Downtown.

SHEET IRON WORKER, permanent position. Wire Hudson Valley Portland Cement Corp., Alsen, N. Y.

SHIPPING CLERK for concern manufacturing light and heavy machinery; must have knowledge of freight stations and piers; New York City; experienced in the physical handling of shipments. Call 400 East 19th St.

SHIPPING and stock clerk, experienced; only those with knowledge of knit goods line need apply; state salary and references. Z 2230 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.
Real estate firm desires bright young man with ambition; opportunity of learning business and advancement; recent graduate of college or high school preferred. Write, stating education, religion, age, reference and salary expected. V 103 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, few years' experience; long hours but excellent opportunity for conscientious worker; give age, education, religion, experience, reference and salary expected. S 657 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.
Lighting fixture manufacturers, 420 Whitlock Av.; East 144th St., Lexington Av. subway, Hunterspoint line.

STOCK CLERK.
Experienced, able-bodied man required in stockroom of printing ink factory; must be well recommended and accurate; in reply state full particulars as to experience, age, references and salary expected. Write 1254 Times Bronx.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, night, switchboard experience necessary; immediately. Hospital, 112 East 77th.

TYPIST, office experience, capable of handling correspondence. Phoenix Co., 35 East 10th St.

WASHER—First-class men; start work 6:30, seven nights; $32, six nights; polisher and glass men $4 night. Parkway Garage, 110th St. and 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 17-19; an old established concern of national importance located in the financial district offers an opportunity for training to a bright and ambitious young man; chances for advancement more than usual; permanent; short working hours; $15; high school graduate preferred. V 711 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, in packing and shipping room of wholesale drug store and chemical house; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement. Apply Clba Company, Inc., 124 Washington St., Monday, 11 A. M.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 18; generally useful in large resident buyer's office; good future for bright and energetic boy. Call Monday, 2 o'clock, Felix Lilienthal & Co., 1,350 Broadway.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MEN.

An excellent opportunity for advancement is offered reliable young men in the telephone equipment installation department; the work is steady, pleasant and interesting; applications are preferred from men with at least two years' high school education, but every possible assistance will be afforded to others who wish to qualify for greater responsibilities with the telephone industry.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPARTMENT,
263 WEST 38TH ST., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MEN,
17-21.
High School Graduates Preferred.
OPPORTUNITY POSITIONS
For all phases of modern business are represented and where your PROGRESS
Depends upon yourself alone.
United States Rubber Co.,
1,790 Broadway.
9 A. M. to 12 M., Room 718.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in shirt manufacturing business, one who understands general details; good opportunity for a bright, energetic and ambitious worker. S 776 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN typist in large oil corporation accounting department; splendid opportunity for ambitious young man; good salary to start; state particulars. S 746 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in housefurnishing and hardware line; good pay; steady position for the right man. Economy House Furnishing Co., 8,114 6th Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wanted with growing dress manufacturer who understands bookkeeping and to take charge of receiving and shipping. Write particulars Z 2251 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN to assist in bookkeeping department downtown customs brokers; good opportunity; state reference, salary, &c. S 658 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, well educated, preferably college student; pleasant outdoor work; (investigating); substantial salary. 202 West 116th St.

YOUNG MAN about 23 for office assistant. Address only to Shultz Bread Co., 26 Douglas St., Jamaica, stating experience and salary expected.

YOUNG MAN, speaking Italian and German, interpreter physician's office. 110 East 16th St.

LARGE insurance company wants young man, American, to do clerical work, one who has had some real estate experience preferred, although not essential; Address all communications in writing, stating age, experience and salary expected, D. M., Box 683 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY.
Wanted, young men, preferably high school graduates, to learn the business of a large institution where there are exceptional opportunities for advancement; must be willing to accept $16 per week during the first six months of service. Apply, Room 5095.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ARE you interested in banking? We have several openings for young, ambitious men, age about 17, to learn commercial banking. S 418 Times.

Salesmen.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN (2)—Exceptional opportunity for men with experience and record; sold established line, plenty of live leads; this proven car makes real money; drawing account against commissions. Salesmanager, 1,715 Broadway, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.
Sell Ford cars, new thrift saving plan, breaks down sales resistance, simplifies selling; commission basis; floor days; experience unnecessary. H. C. Mangels Motors Corp., 1,701 Webster Av.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.
Ford dealers; new saving plan simplifies selling; commission basis; floor time; leads furnished. See Mr. Vollmer, York Motors Corporation, 217 West 57th St.

BOND-STOCK SALESMEN ATTENTION.
A large New York corporation are offering a limited number of shares in their business; they operate several high grade retail stores and do an enormous wholesale business; an opportunity to make permanent connections as many more stores will be opened as soon as present financing is complete; liberal commission; leads furnished. Address S 845 Times.

FURNITURE salesman, experienced, with following, to call on city trade; commission basis; drawing account after results. Z 2322 Times Annex.

FUR store manager for out of town; must be capable; salary and commission. A. Greenblatt, 43 West 27th St., city.

HAT SALESMEN (6)—Must have thorough experience; to sell a high grade line; only persons working in New York City need apply; good salary to right party. Call at 11 A. M., Blum Hats, 410 Grand St.

PRINTING salesman, some following, with growing concern; good inducement; commission. The Daniel-Irving Press, 3 Laight St.

SHOE SALESMAN.
One who understands and knows how to fit troubled feet where shoes are sold in sizes from triple A to triple E, up to 11 on combination lasts. One who can adapt himself to fit and sell Lane Bryant's ADAPTO SHOES.
The man who qualifies for this position can earn between three and four thousand dollars yearly. Do not apply unless you are thoroughly experienced.
APPLY BY LETTER ONLY TO
LANE BRYANT,
ADAPTO SHOE DEPARTMENT,
24 WEST 39TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SHOE SALESMEN—Capable shoe men with long experience; good position; write full particulars. B 1165 Times Harlem.

SILK SALESMAN.
Large and prominent house carrying full lines of wanted colors and fabrics has opening for silk salesmen of experience to cover city retail and cutting-up trades; commission basis; replies confidential. F 141 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN
possessing house to house canvassing and specialty sales experience for new educational proposition.
NO CANVASSING; LIVE LEADS FURNISHED.
Drawing account against commission; city and out-of-town carfare paid. Mr. Coslett, Room 1017, 44 East 23d.

SWEATER SALESMAN—CHICAGO.
WE ARE OPEN FOR REPRESENTATION IN CHICAGO AND MIDDLE WEST BY AN EXPERIENCED SWEATER SALESMAN POSSESSING AN EXTENSIVE FOLLOWING AMONG LARGEST RETAIL STORES. WE WANT A MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE CHARACTER AND OF PLEASING APPEARANCE AND PERSONALITY. COMMISSION BASIS. WRITE OR CALL MORNINGS, SUNSET SWEATER CO., 15 EAST 26TH, NEW YORK.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES
to sell a high-grade educational service direct to homes. Our advertising and selling methods assure you of a regular amount of business; but we want representatives of the aggressive type with some experience and who are not afraid of hard work.
If you are between 25 and 35 years of age, of neat appearance, good record and pleasant address, and if you are desirous of earning a substantial income on a salary and a commission basis with a real sales organization, submit a detailed outline of your record to Z 2313 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—Outside retail salesman, Chambers Fireless Gas Range, cooks with gas turned off; experienced only; all or part time; commission. 126 East 44th St.

SALESMAN, millinery, with following among well-known trade; good opportunity for right man; commission basis. H 489 Times.

SALESMEN for popular price dresses, jobbing trade; must have A1 references; salary or commission. Skudowitz, 11 West 26th.

SALESMEN to sell window spotlight; high-grade men will earn big commissions. See Mr. Jarvi, 33 Union Square.

SALESMAN to sell paper boxes, experience and ability; salary, commission. F. A. Ladman, Inc., 231 10th Av.

SALESMEN to sell medal domes; five wires wanted; steady position; commission basis only. American Model Press, 83 Greene St.

SALESMEN for provision route; experienced men only; salary and commission. B 17 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SALESMAN, stationery, printing; one with good following; good proposition; salary or commission. S 498 Times.

MALE HELP WANTED.
Salesmen.

SALESMEN.
SOME OF OUR MEN FREQUENTLY MAKE $2,000 PER MONTH AND EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR IS PRACTICALLY AS GOOD AS ANY OTHER MONTH.
WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN MEN WHO DO NOT CONSISTENTLY EARN OVER $1,600 MONTHLY WITH US SELLING SERVICE TO BANKERS ON COMMISSION.
IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN EARNINGS OF THIS NATURE, ARE AN EXCEPTIONAL SALESMAN, BETWEEN 30 AND 40 YEARS OF AGE, A WORKER, WILLING TO TRAVEL, AND AVAILABLE AT ONCE,
TELEPHONE
L. B. CRAVATH,
PENNSYLVANIA 5000.

SALESMEN, SECURITY,
FOR THE FEDERAL PLAN—If you can sell or wish to be trained to sell a plan that makes friends and an income on a commission basis, we have an opening for you. You must qualify for an interview and a permanent position at Room 701, 9 East 46th St.
TEN MEN WHO QUALIFY WILL BE ACCEPTED.
10—ONLY—10 MEN.

SALESMEN, JUNIOR,
ELECTRICAL LINE.
We will train limited number of young men of good family for selling positions in our New York organization; successful applicants will receive schooling in salesmanship in our products; must be satisfied with $25 to $35 weekly to start; can also use one or two experienced men as territorial supervisors; salary and commission.
See Mr. Henshaw, 9 to 12, Room 406, 25 West 43d St.

SALESMEN—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED FOUR HIGH-GRADE MEN DESIROUS OF EARNING $5,000 PER YEAR COMMISSION, SELLING LIFE INSURANCE. THOROUGH INSTRUCTION AND LEAD SERVICE. CALL BETWEEN 4 AND 6 P. M. NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 527 5TH AV.

SALESMEN of good appearance and self-confidence wanted; no experience necessary; very liberal commission even while learning to sell lots at Laurelton. Apply 10-12, M. Morgenthau Jr., 130 West 42d St.

SALESMEN
with auto who have following, or are acquainted with delicatessen, restaurant and grocery trade, have opportunity to earn big money; salary, commission and expenses; we train you to sell our machine, National Mayonnaise Machine Co., 207 Pacific St. (near Court St.), Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, handle securities of local manufacturing company which has been established for a number of years and earning and paying substantial dividends for its owners; bank or mercantile references furnished; also balance sheet of earnings; extensive operation and leads furnished; drawing account against commission. Johnson Products Co., Inc., Room 509 Wise Building, 605 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 1859.

SALESMEN Wanted—High-grade men to sell Lincoln cars; commission basis. Jamaica Auto and Supply Co., 18 Bergen Av., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 2300.

SALESMEN, automobile, interested in a real connection, to sell Willys-Knight and Overland cars; we furnish good leads and protect our men; don't pass it up; we have something new to offer you; commission; will consider inexperienced men with sales ability. See Mr. Miller, 788 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

SALESMEN—$50 to $200 weekly in commissions is what our men are making selling a building material specialty to Long Island and other established, reliable concern; we can use two men who are looking into the future. See Mr. Burke, 9 to 11 A. M., or phone for appointment, Flo Roofing Co., 160th St. & L. I. R. R., Jamaica.

SALESMEN.
The dry season is here; lawn sprinklers are in demand; big money can be made selling our waterfall; excellent territories available; a good seller; liberal commissions; come in, see sprinkler in operation and convince yourself. C. E. Shubert, 90 West Broadway, corner Chambers St.

SALESMEN—N. Y. STATE CORPORATION DISTRIBUTING GOVERNMENT FILED INFORMATION HAS OPENINGS FOR MEN WITH SALES RECORDS; EARNINGS RANGE FROM $50 TO $400 WEEKLY; LIBERAL COMMISSION, EXPENSES. 40 WEST 39TH ST., 2D FLOOR.

SALESMAN
by large established import firm; velvets and plushes; must be well acquainted with millinery trade; excellent opportunity for energetic man capable of obtaining big business; salary and commission. Write, stating age, experience, &c. Z 2236 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
Best "wine grape juice" proposition on the market; money back guarantee to customers if dissatisfied; firm rated high; big commissions paid daily and on repeats. O'Donnell, 217 Broadway, Room 1106.

SALESMAN, improved real estate, Garden City, L. I., adjoining station; leads daily, co-operation; experience unnecessary; commission. See manager, 146 Ashland Place, 8th floor; opposite Long Island station, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—Full or part time; accident and health insurance; $5, $10 and $15 annually, also monthly policies with natural death benefit; direct home, office contract; liberal commissions. National Accident Society, 239 Broadway. Established 1885.

SALESMEN, RETAIL SELLING EXPERIENCE. FAIN KNITTING MILLS, 600 6TH AV.

SALESMAN—Schiffli embroidery salesman, experienced; must be thoroughly acquainted with cut-up trade; to represent well-known importer and manufacturing concern; salary or commission. X 2015 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sell "wine grapes" in five and ten gallon kegs; money back guarantee; commission paid daily; inexperienced men making from $150 to $200 per week. Room 208, 47 West 42d St.

SALESMAN to promote sales of office specialty; exceptional offer to man who will introduce this article; good commission proposition; call between 9-12. A. H. Gale & Co., 112 East 19th.

SALESMEN—I need two experienced consumer hosiery salesmen to work with me on exceptionally liberal commission basis. Kelney, Room 805, 286 Madison Av.

SALESMEN—Sell drug sundries, large importing concern; good opportunity for men with following on drug and department store trade; commission. S 428 Times.

SALESMEN, to sell high-class line of cosmetics to beauty parlors; drawing account against commission.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required. *Rate 15 cents per word.*

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

INTERESTED in buying classified advertising agency; responsible party. H. O., 38 Times.

YOUNG man desires to invest $1,000 with services in established business. C 715 Times Downtown.

$5,000 to invest with or without services; particulars in first letter. Q 792 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A NEW INVENTION

Brought to this city; a pneumatic differential, thousand various speed automobile gear transmission; does away with all shifting gears, both clutch and brake can reverse gear; spring blocks a flexible and cushions the entire car; have a full working model; property is patented; am not selling stock; property is valuable; man can see a demonstration at Hotel Navarre, 39th St. and 7th Av. Friday, June 8 to 9th. Call Mr. Morrison.

WINE.

Extraordinary opportunity; doctor originator of meritorious medicated wine highly recommended for diabetes, wasting diseases, nervous exhaustion, convalescence, malnutrition; result of years scientific research; sold by wholesale, retail druggists; holding permit from Internal Revenue Department; $25,000 capital required to enlarge business, advertising; principals only; highest references essential. P 334 Times.

PRODUCING coal company, with over $1,000,000 assets, the owners of a railroad and town, desire to sell $1,000,000 bond or preferred stock issue; high grade bankers and distributers. Address "Pennsylvania," Box 106, Station F, Manhattan.

OLD established manufacturer technical products desires to interview experienced executive to arrange a partnership; only those with highest references will be considered. Write for appointment. Lerner, 1,482 Broadway.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for a live and reliable man to become interested in a going exporting business located in Boston; rapidly increasing business; required $25,000 additional capital. Z 2254 Times Annex.

CHINESE business man, having good connections with firms in China in pongee and silk goods, wishes a silent or active partner to finance for starting import trade of this line; $10,000 needed. C 1146 Times Harlem.

$5,000 to $10,000 required for operation of paper mill; want active man, executive; salary, bonus; strict investigation invited; references exchanged; letters confidential; no brokers. Z 2219 Times Annex.

CERTIFIED Public Accountant (N. Y.) has exceptional opportunity for one who can invest $100,000; investment will at all times be in bankable funds. H 432 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

WANTED, man with car in each New England States as resident salesman, handling line of well-established, highest grade automotive equipment among rated dealers; must devote full time and be financially responsible. Address Manager, 169 Massachusetts Av., Room 24, Boston, Mass.

PARIS and Switzerland; bankman going abroad end of June for short time; would accept commissions; business matters. Address Z 2431 Times Annex.

DO YOU want representation Australia? American returning soon. F 362 Times.

FOR SALE.

FLORIDA HOTELS for sale; a number of good buys in small and large commercial and tourist hotels; now is the time to get in right for next season; if interested and have some cash write me at once. Harry C. Thomason, Florida's exclusive hotel broker, 227 West Forsyth, Jacksonville, Fla.

CELLULOID established umbrella and novelty business; equipment, building, stock of Rod sheet tube finished merchandise, manicure steels, perfume bottles, Mandels, Ensor's, 148 Midland Av., Arlington, N. J.

FORD AGENCY, garage and repair shop, N. Y. City, for sale, account of sickness; doing good business; wonderful opportunity for right party; $20,000 cash required. Francis J. Phillips, 47 West 42d St., N. Y. City.

GARAGE—Brooklyn, prominent avenue; capacity 130; large sale supplies; $12,000, including $5,000 security. Francis J. Phillips, 47 West 42d.

GARAGE, Manhattan; 110 cars; 14 average $36; cash $15,000. Garage Real Estate, 140 West 42d.

LADIES' specialty shop; bargain; lease; low rent; rooms; good reason for selling. 1,670 2d Av.

CIGAR STORE, Grand Central location; 6-day place; $500 weekly receipts; real bargain; terms. Bernsoff, 80 East 42d.

MEN'S HABERDASHERY, profitable business, excellent Bronx location; small rental. C 141 Times.

HARDWARE STORE for sale; good downtown location; reasonable terms. Inquire Millman, 189 Park Row, city.

FOR SALE—Music store, good location, busy avenue of Harlem; sacrifice account sickness. C 1188 Times Harlem.

GARAGE, repair shop and gas station in Flushing; good location; reasonable. Phone Flushing 0447.

DISCONTINUING manufacturing, sacrifice complete equipment, consisting of lathes, millers, drills, &c. B 666 Times Downtown.

STORE, ready-to-wear clothing, men's wear; lease, stock fixtures sacrifice. B. P. & S., 79 Eldridge St.

FOR SALE.

BUTCHER and grocery market, $3,000 weekly receipts; are looking for an opportunity; a bargain? Then don't miss this chance; no reasonable offer refused. Room 321, 50 East 42d.

A WELL-KNOWN dressmaking establishment on 5th Av. with most exclusive clientele, is offered for sale because of owner's retirement; the most reasonable price will be accepted. Write X. X., 189 Times.

WILL SELL going radio business; many orders on hand; unusual opportunity; price $10,000; terms; reason for selling. S 703 Times Downtown.

DEPARTMENT store in Brooklyn, $200,000 annual business; reasonable rent; will make terms; long lease. Bernsoff, 80 East 42d.

CAFETERIA and restaurant, Grand Central location; $8,000 weekly receipts; no competition; will make terms. Bernsoff, 80 East 42d.

FIFTEEN 4-room furnished apartments; 9-year straight lease; rent $4,800; income $21,000, $6,000 required. Harris Farr, 163 West 72d St.

FURNISHED room house, upper west side, near Drive; 14 rooms, 5 baths; rent $240; income $750; $2,000 required. Harris Farr, 163 West 72d.

SHOE STORE for sale; retiring from business; 25 years established; rent reasonable; wonderful opportunity. 493 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

FINANCING AND LOANS.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL LOANS.
Loans to $5,000, one year or less; weekly or monthly payment plan; no chattels, no pawns; no salary assignment; call or write for booklet.
THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY.
Resources over $15,000,000.
Main office, 261 Broadway.
268 Canal St. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
261 East 149th St. 1,068 Pitkin Av., B'klyn.
1 Union Square, 304 Manhattan Av., B'klyn.
Under Supervision State Banking Dept.

MONEY advanced on outstanding accounts, trade acceptances and other good collateral; weekly payments arranged; our non-notification finance system offers great possibilities to small business men; confidential. Cleveland Finance Corp., 1 Union Square. Stuyvesant 5434.

MONEY! MONEY MAKES MONEY!
Money loaned in any amount on diamonds, jewelry, silverware; safe deposit vaults; special rate for short-time loans.
EQUITABLE PLEDGE SOCIETY, INC.,
3 EAST 14TH ST.

LOANS TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS, CAR REMAINING IN YOUR POSSESSION; LOANS GRANTED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. PEERLESS SALES CORPORATION, 136 WEST 52D. CIRCLE 8743.

OUTSTANDING accounts financed on liberal terms and at lowest rates; confidential, quick service assured. Mercantile Factors Corporation, 213 5th Av. Madison Square 5857.

MONEY TALKS—Obtain money on your outstanding accounts, with or without notification and make your purchases for cash. We also buy mortgages. EAGLE FINANCE, 44 East 23d. Ashland 1485.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS, mortgages, rent assignments or any good collateral. Monroe Discount Corp., 142 West 36th. Pennsylvania 3623.

INDIVIDUAL loans to $5,000 on diamonds, jewelry and silverware; furs stored and money advanced. College Loan Office, 2,123 8th Av. Cathedral 8815.

CONFIDENTIAL loans, second mortgages, rent assignments, outstanding accounts, automobiles. Suite 709, 3 West 29th.

AUTOMOBILE loans made quickly and confidentially; lowest rates; representative calls. Longacre 5138.

FINANCING accounts receivable, non-notification; real estate mortgages purchased. Jaffin, Pennsylvania 1953.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS obtain loans while using car; quick answers; confidential. Bryant 2385.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No Corns

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. Relieves the pain and the corn soon disappears. Made in clear liquid and in thin plasters. The action is the same.

At your druggist

Blue=jay

Vestless Suits

at a Vestless Price!

Vestless summer ahead! Correctness quite approves of soft-collar shirts and two-piece suits. So does comfort.

So, why buy your summer suit with vest?

The money is better in your pocket than on a clothes hanger.

Here you can have your suit made either "with" or "without."

You can select from a special group of summery fabrics. Light enough to laugh at "90 in the shade;" sturdy enough to keep their deftly tailored lines.

The "with" price is $35. The "without" price is $31.50. Order, now before the sun makes you.

Bulletin of Correct Tailoring and Samples of Materials on request. Call, phone, write.

$31.50

Arnheim

CUSTOM TAILOR SINCE 1877

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

Hart Schaffner & Marx

4-Piece Golf Suits

specially priced at

$39.50

Every variant of the prevailing sports idea finds correct expression in this smart assemblage; their choice Scotch and American fabrics suggest suits you have admired elsewhere at much higher prices than $39.50.

Linen Golf Knickers, $4, $5 and up

Wallach Bros

*Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
*Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d

*Golf Schools at our two Broadway Stores

For men who are hard on Silk Shirts

Solsilka Shirts

by Manhattan

$7.50

Solsilka is a distinctly new idea in fine shirtings—a clever blending of selected cottons with sumptuous silks. Some say Solsilka is even more beautiful than silk; we know it's a stauncher fabric; softer in texture, too.

Other Manhattan Shirts
$2.50 to $11

Wallach Bros

Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Starting this morning our NEW ADDRESS is 383 Madison Avenue

Our new Telephone Number is Vanderbilt 0392

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INCORPORATED
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THE EVENING MAIL

THE Evening Mail NOW occupies alone a field heretofore divided with another evening newspaper—the field of liberal, optimistic, public service opinion and policies.

The Evening Mail regards itself as part of the community, and in its news and editorial pages seeks to serve solely and unselfishly the interests of the community. Progressive, aggressive, AND ABSOLUTELY INDEPENDENT OF ALL ALLIANCES.

HERE ARE SOME MAIL FEATURES:

Roy K. Moulton

In his "Much Ado About Nothing" column this irrepressible humorist wreathes the faces of several hundred thousands of New Yorkers in smiles six evenings a week—a man's-sized job in itself, entirely apart from his thrice-a-week special stories on the whimsical side of Gotham life.

H. G. Wells' "Outline of History"

Every evening THE MAIL prints a generous installment of this epoch-making book, with questions leading to its careful reading. No work in modern times has aroused the world-wide discussion accorded to this masterly review of the fundamentals at the base of the history of all mankind.

News of The Schools

The Evening Mail's School Page, as edited by Mr. Jacob Jacowitz, has consistently led all other newspapers in presenting the School News of the city and has fearlessly exposed efforts to inject politics into the running of the Schools. It is now the oldest School Page in the city and appears every day in the Home Edition.

Mrs. Dunlap's Church Page

For more than twenty-five years the best church page in New York has been conducted by Mrs. Laura Comstock Dunlap, who will present her interesting column of religious news every Saturday in The Evening Mail. It may be truly said of Mrs. Dunlap that she knows every preacher in Manhattan and most of those in the other boroughs.

Alfred W. McCann

The greatest food authority in the world, the only newspaper writer in many years who has had the integrity, the knowledge and the fearlessness to tell the truth about the things we eat, will hereafter discuss this increasingly important subject in the columns of THE MAIL. A department of incalculable value that has many thousands of readers.

Mrs. Vandyck Edits a Clever Page "Of Interest to Women"

A Woman's Page, edited by Mrs. Irene Vandyck, includes an intimate review of society by "Dolly Madison," "Little Jack Rabbit" by David Cory for the youngsters, a daily short story, a weekly serial and the best fashion-patterns in the daily press.

Daily Radio News and Saturday Radio Magazine

Every Radio "fan" in Greater New York knows THE MAIL'S Saturday Radio Magazine and the News Radio Department every day. Not only is its programme the most complete in its range of stations listed, but its technical discussion of new hook-ups and other valuable data dear to the radio operator's heart is unsurpassed in its scope and thoroughness.

Ben Talbot's Big News and Clear Vision of Wall Street

Concededly the most newsy column of Wall Street movements is that written by Ben Talbot. He is always one tick ahead of the ticker. Everybody now reads Ben Talbot.

"RUBE" GOLDBERG Voight's 'Petey' "Somebody's Stenographer" and "Home Sweet Home"

All America has laughed at "Foolish Questions," and their creator, "Rube" Goldberg, has been tickling the ribs of EVENING MAIL readers for many years. C. A. Voight's "Petey," Al Hayward's "Somebody's Stenographer" and Harry Tuthill's "Home, Sweet Home," are all comics that stand at the very top of New York's mirth provokers. The best group of comics anywhere published.

Zoe Beckley Mary Margaret McBride Nellie Revell

Three talented newspaper writers, whose brilliant and distinctive work cover the whole range of human interest. Daily in THE MAIL.

World of Sports

Two full pages of sporting news are run every day, including Ed Hughes's daily cartoon and review of current sports; Dan Ferris, America's leading authority on amateur sports; Ed Cole's notes on Racing, Ed Sullivan's review of Golf and Tennis, Harry Schumacher and Martin James on Baseball, and Fred Fletcher's comment on Fishing and Hunting.

Stage and Screen

After James Craig has pronounced his judgments upon the new offerings and Ben Holzman has told us what is best among the new films and has given his gossipy daily comment in "Up and Down Broadway" the reader of THE EVENING MAIL has a comprehensive word-picture of the whole range of metropolitan offerings in the way of stage and screen entertainment—crisp, decisive, authoritative.

THE EVENING MAIL

BUY IT TONIGHT AND SEE!

Buy it tonight, on your way home. Compare it page by page with any newspaper, past or present, and you will find that THE EVENING MAIL fulfills every requirement of a Newsy, First Class, Dependable newspaper

Greater THIS Day Than Ever